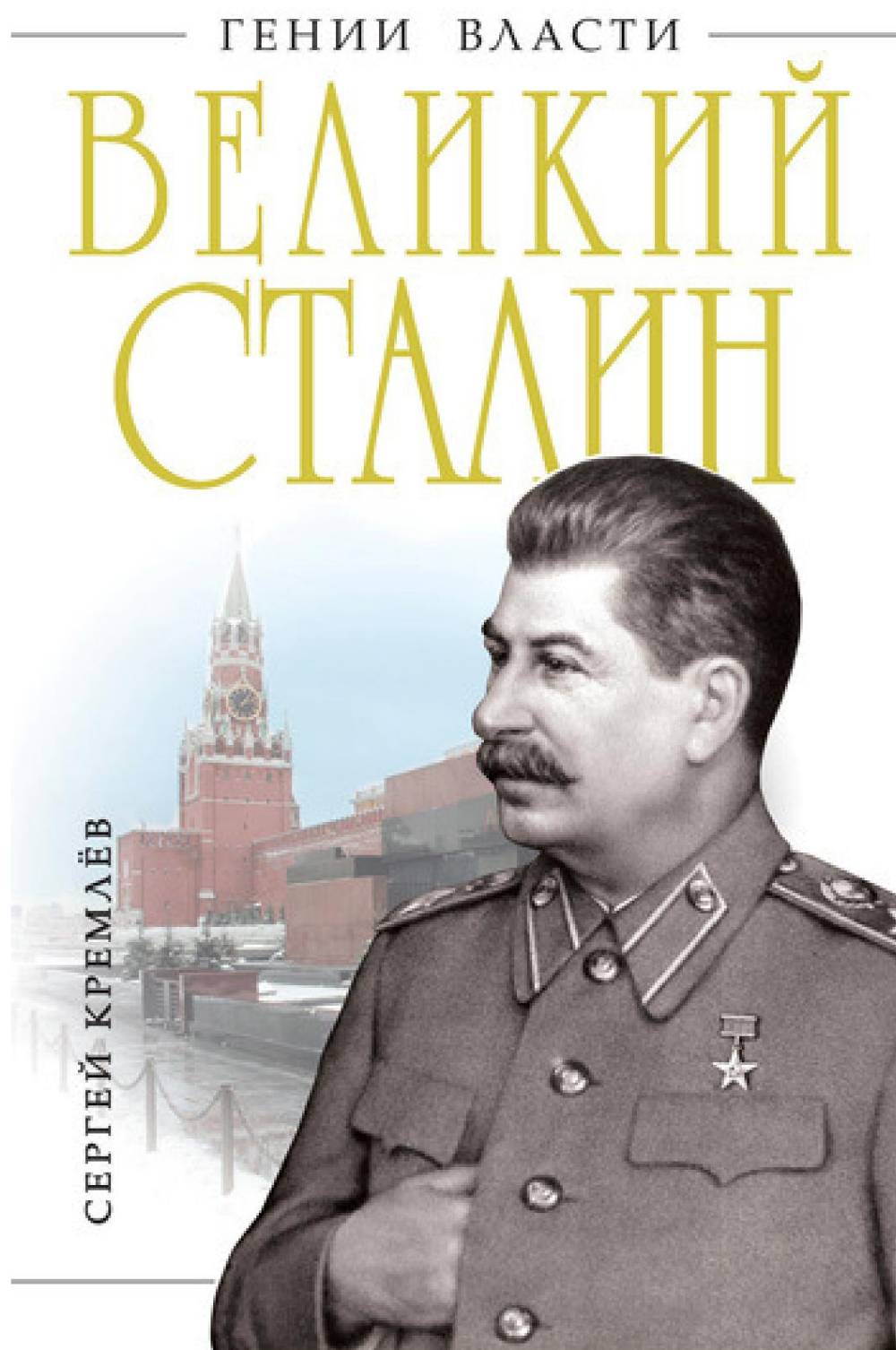


**Sergei Kremlev
Great Stalin**

Geniuses of power



Text provided by the copyright holder.

“Kremlev S. Great Stalin. Manager of the 20th century”: Yauza-press;
Moscow; 2011 ISBN 978-5-9955-0257-9

annotation

Despite half a century of total anti-Stalinist propaganda, which in the years "perestroika" has grown into a real bacchanalia of lies, despite the unrestrained slander, fraud and denigration of the past - the name of Stalin is still popular among the people. Moreover, even in the youth environment, the attitude towards him is changing for the better before our eyes, there is a radical reassessment of his role in history, the words Churchill: "Stalin took Russia with a plow, and left it with an atomic bomb." Greatness of the Leader especially obvious now that we can compare the catastrophic results the last 25th anniversary of the "liberal reforms", the plunder of the country and the genocide of the Russian people with the results of the great Stalin era - for the same quarter of a century that has passed since the end 1920s, when Stalin gained real power, until his tragic death in the accursed 53rd, the Leader managed to accomplish the impossible, turning a poor, semi-literate, ruined civil war, the country into a nuclear superpower and a leader in scientific and technical progress, eradicating the bloody "Leninist guard" and the "fifth column", having won in the Great Patriotic War, resurrecting Great Russia from the ashes. And no matter what the enemies lie people and the "children of the Arbat", it is Stalin who deserves the title of the greatest GENIUS

AUTHORITIES OF THE XX CENTURY!

Sergey Kremlen Great Stalin. 20th century manager

Part one Genius in power

"Historical merits are judged not by what they did not give historical figures in comparison with modern requirements, and by the fact that they gave something new compared to their own predecessors." IN

AND. Lenin. Complete Works, 5th edition, vol. 2, p. 178

Chapter first Absolutely the first...

Lenin's words that the merits of historical figures are judged by what they gave new in comparison with their predecessors, first saw the light in 1897, when Lenin's

work "On the characteristics of economic romanticism." Even before the age of Christ Lenin was then far away, and Stalin was then generally in his youth. And because genius in the field of the social history of mankind is revealed only over the years, after after the influence of a genius on society becomes obvious, neither Lenin nor Stalin by society as geniuses were not perceived.

However, Lenin expressed the correct thought, and judging by the historical merits outstanding historical figures by what they gave new in comparison with their own predecessors, Stalin is here in the first "four" of the most significant reformers of society in world history.

As a social thinker, he, however, closes this "four", skipping forward Marx, Engels and Lenin, but as a practical reformer of the life of mankind, he it is headed, bypassing even Lenin. Lenin, in full accordance with his formula, gave world a new type of society, but Lenin only managed to outline its contours, and Stalin his

created. He was the successor of Lenin's work, but at the same time Stalin had to face such previously unprecedented social tasks that their solution was impossible without original and large-scale social innovation of a leading political leader nation, that is, Stalin. In

the great "four" Marx - Engels - Lenin - Stalin, each firmly and consistently stood on the side of the poor working majority and believed that the interests of this majority can only be ensured by such a fundamental political a coup that will destroy the source of the exploitation of man by man - private capital, private property. But the world ranking of political geniuses of power includes into themselves also those who thought the opposite, but were still a brilliant ruler, or, at least, were considered or are considered to be

such. Besides reformer reformer strife. There are great reformers who have not experienced the burden of real state power. Thus, the fortunate brilliant reformer of religion and medieval life, Martin Luther never wielded power. At that at the same time, the unfortunate brilliant reformer of religion and medieval life, Girolamo Savonarola for one (albeit short) time was not only the ruler of minds and hearts fellow citizens, but also the de facto ruler of the Florentine Republic.

There are statesmen who are traditionally classified as geniuses - the same Churchill, who, by and large, were not independent in their actions, but only served the interests of the wealthy, the true power. There are intermediate options, such as Napoleon. His actions were not always programmed by interests. the French elite that gave birth to him, and often the emperor did as he saw fit himself, even if it was to the detriment of France or its elite. But Peter the Great always acted in the interests, as he understood them, "of the Fatherland, handed to him." But the actions of Alexander Macedonian had as its initial impulse almost exclusively his personal desires and aspirations.

But no matter what signs we define a brilliant ruler, Stalin did not inferior to anyone, including as a genius of power in its, so to speak, chemically pure form. All other major leaders of nations and states known in world history, including Alexander, Caesar, Octavian Augustus, Henry IV of France, Napoleon, Bismarck, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Churchill, de Gaulle, Gandhi, Mao Zedong, Deng Xiaoping, Erhard, etc., bear no comparison with Stalin. He is not just a genius power, but absolutely the first genius of power, who managed throughout his elevation to increase not only personal greatness, but also the greatness of the society with which he led. What

did he give new compared to his predecessors as President of the United States Franklin Delano Roosevelt? He gave a "new course". But it was, although outstanding, saving capitalism is a measure, but a forced measure, impossible without the Russian October 1917. Roosevelt could have become a truly great historical figure if he had lived. after the war and ensured the friendly development of relations with the USSR. However, it that is why he died so suddenly and "unexpectedly" at the very end of the war. Owners the supranational elite no longer needed Roosevelt, just as they did not need a lasting peace in the world. She needed to prepare for a new war, or at least save profits. military production.

What did he give new in comparison with his predecessors in English politics Churchill? In fact, only the "new," special "relations" of Britain with the United States of America, which meant England's transition to the position of either a junior partner, or whether the senior servant of the United States. Churchill's foreign and domestic policy weakened Britain. Not without reason, immediately after the end of the war, Churchill was removed from the helm of supreme power the English voters. And

Stalin gave the world a new, completely original world power and thereby gave the world a completely new era! And the influence of the great "Russian Georgian" on the course of the world

history turned out to be so great that one can speak of the era associated with his name as lasting to this day.

To say so is not to exaggerate! In the year of the 130th anniversary of Stalin, the weekly "Kommersant POWER" brought the first ten persons who were mentioned more often than others in "Power" in 2009. As of November, the situation was as follows: Putin - 163 times, Medvedev - 127, Obama - 68, Luzhkov - 41, Khodorkovsky - 35, Stalin - 34, Kudrin - 28, R. Kadyrov - 26, Bush - 24, Gryzlov - 24 As we can see, even today

Stalin really participates in the current political process. At the same time, to put only industrialization and Victory in his main merit is as stupid as it is stupid to blame him for the repressions of the 30s or the beginning of the war, which, by the way, was missed by anyone, but not Stalin.

More than half a century has passed since the death of Stalin, but even now around his name boil not academic passions. "Lenin lived, Lenin is alive, Lenin will live!" - Mayakovsky said when Lenin was no longer there, and Stalin was just beginning his difficult path of the reformer. But today the poet's brilliant assessment of the significance of Vladimir Lenin for the world can be fully transferred to his only brilliant comrade-in-arms and student - Joseph Stalin. At the same time, even Lenin today is not slandered as viciously as Stalin. And this proves better than anything else that Stalin was, remains and will be forever living figure in the life of Russia.

Someone curses him, someone protects him, but Stalin does not need protection. He needs only an objective, reasoned, and not an emotional assessment. AND an objective researcher of the era will inevitably come to an almost complete historical justification of all actions of both Stalin personally and state power, they headed, because Stalin, as a historical figure, turned out to be - like no other another in world history, except, perhaps, Peter the Great, - the embodiment historical necessity.

Stalin's words are widely known that we have lagged behind the advanced countries by fifty to a hundred years and must run them in ten years, otherwise we will perish. It wasn't just a catchphrase, but the exact definition of the situation in which Russia found itself after all the historical troubles of the first quarter of the twentieth century.

And the developed era of Stalin - the period from 1939 to the beginning of 1953 - became the time the greatest revelation and manifestation of the creative forces and possibilities of thousand-year-old Russia. At the same time, the grandiose subsequent successes of Russia in all spheres of life in the 50s and in the 60s systematically followed from the previous efforts of the USSR by Stalin and Stalin himself as leader of the

USSR. The figure of Stalin is so voluminous that even in a thick book it is impossible to cover everything he could do. And commit in so different areas activities that it looks for one person is incredible. Let's say Stalin that he was competent as an organizer of the economy, science and technology, as the Supreme The commander-in-chief also turned out to be a major cultural reformer. When it direct ideological participation formed a new culture not of a fact, but of an act, and a bright, creative act. To understand this, it is enough to read the notes now published his conversations with writers, filmmakers. However, Stalin

turned out to be a stronghold not only of smart innovation, but also of smart traditions - even in small things, returning, for example, to the Russian alphabet that voiced letter "й", which appeared in Russian grammar back in Catherine's times. And

Stalin's decision to return to the life of the country the Russian officer's uniform with his most wide shoulder straps in the world, making their wearer immediately stately ?! This is also an element national culture, in contrast to the current anti-national kitsch of ugly general and officer caps - "airfields"! In this book about

Stalin, I would not like to analyze in any detail and to refute the tales about the Gulag that are boring to any more or less normal person

etc. I'm tired, because the topic of "repressions" is now thickly covered not so much with blood as dirt. But we will have to dwell on this topic further, as well as on another act accused of Stalin as a criminal, but in fact - great for Russia saving. This, of course, is collectivization. And it was not based on arbitrariness Stalin, and the exact scientific justification made by an outstanding representative classical Russian economic school Vasily Sergeevich Nemchinov (1894–1964).

A specialist in the field of agricultural economics and agrarian relations, Nemchinov was not a politician, but a scientist, and at the end of the 20s he was a member of the board of the Central Statistical Bureau of the USSR. Then it was already clear that without forced industrialization, Russia would from the historical arena of approaching global storms. Nemchinov showed that a non-cooperative village will not be able to feed an industrialized country. Other in other words, forced industrialization was impossible without forced collectivization of agriculture. And a crime against the future of the country would be rejection of collectivization, not carrying it out.

The truth about all this is increasingly breaking through into the mass public consciousness, and, as nor did the current "power-holders" and falsifiers of history try, Stalin's truth and about Stalin is not killed. Recently, this has manifested itself in a series of television "Courts history", "outright" lost by the "authority", and a little earlier - in the scandalous for the "authority" during the television contest "Name of Russia", held by the TV channel "Russia" under connection to the project of the Institute of Russian History of the Russian Academy of Sciences and the Foundation "Public opinion". Let me remind you that the citizens of Russia had to choose one thing - the most remarkable, the most distinguished, the most famous name, which most accurately personifies Russia of all times and which Russia can be proud and boast of in front of the whole

world. The project was announced, and embarrassment soon began: the first places in the ranking occupied by Lenin and Stalin. And Stalin's positions were getting stronger...

It was not possible to hush up the scandal in the "noble family" to the end. And the first in as a result, Stalin actually became hated by the

"authorities". The current "totalitarian" voting results were discussed by the US Congress, about them interpreted in Europe ... The weekly "Arguments and Facts" through Vyacheslav Kostikov sarcastically reported that the elite de Russian public was in shock: they say that think of us in Paris, London, Washington?.. However, the same Kostikov stated that "Stalin's highest ratings are a frank popular slap in the face of the current elite, a vote of no confidence in its morality and capacity."

Well, the "Russian" "elite" has long deserved a slap in the face from the people - for everything it has done to harm the Fatherland in big and small. Deserved not only for the stolen the power of the State, but also for the now stolen letter "Yo" from the Russian language. This youngest the Russian alphabet, the letter was introduced into circulation by Catherine II the Great at the suggestion of her friend Countess Ekaterina Romanovna Vorontsova-Dashkova, President of the Russian Academy.

After the October Revolution, the voiced letter "Yo" was undeservedly removed from alphabet, along with the Old Church Slavonic letter that really weighs down the written language "Yat", a solid sign at the end of words ending in a consonant, and a letter "Fita". The latter was borrowed by the Old Slavonic alphabet - according to Dahl, "without needs" - from the Greek uncial to convey the Greek interdental sound ("theta").

But in December 1942, Stalin, looking through the materials prepared for publications in Pravda, put dots in them over all the letters "yo", and the next day, December 7, 1942, the editorial of Pravda came out with the letter Catherine twice "ÿ" in the title and in the text.

On that day, like every day before, starting from November 19, 1942, over the Russian the winter steppe near Stalingrad roared the rockets of the Russian guards mortars with the famous name "Katyusha". So - at first glance it is bizarre, but in

reality is deeply logical, - in a small, but not at all small detail of life
 Russia of Stalin then intertwined the richness of Russian speech, the fate of two outstanding
 Russian Catherine, the name of the Russian formidable weapon and the activities of the Chairman
 State Defense Committee, Supreme Commander, Chairman
 Council of People's Commissars of the USSR, People's Commissar of Defense of the USSR and General
 Secretary of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) ...

Stalin stood at the helm of the state ship of the Russian state almost
 thirty years. For almost four years out of these thirty - from the autumn of 1941 to the spring of 1945
 - Stalin was part of the "Big Three" of world leaders, but how pale they look on
 against the backdrop of Stalin's personality, deeds, duties and tasks, the other two members of this
 "Troika" are US President Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Churchill. But they are considered, and not w
 foundations, two of the most striking and significant political geniuses of the West in the twentieth
 century.

Well, maybe it is. But
 Stalin is still absolutely the first!

Chapter Two The embodiment of historical necessity

Without Stalin and Lenin, mighty Russia simply would not exist! If Russia
 remained in the world capitalist system after the First World War, it would have been
 turned into the backyard of the West already because of the huge foreign debt. A
 Russia would have nothing to pay with, except for its subsoil, forests and other resources.

Nevertheless, the names of Lenin and Stalin are slandered in Russia. But I foresaw it
 Stalin, when in a conversation with Alexandra Mikhailovna Kollontai, the then ambassador
 USSR in Sweden and his old party comrade, he said in the autumn of 1939: "Many
 the affairs of our party and people will be distorted and spat on, primarily abroad, and in
 our country too... And my name will also be slandered, slandered. I will be credited with many
 atrocities."

By the way, as Alexandra Mikhailovna recalled, Stalin then, thinking about
 the role of the individual in history, built his own rating of the glorious names of Russia. He started with
 princes of Kyiv, then listed Alexander Nevsky, Dmitry Donskoy, Ivan Kalita, Ivan the Terrible, Peter
 the Great, Alexander Suvorov, Mikhail Kutuzov, and finished - as
 it is not difficult to guess - Lenin.

And now, to an objective and knowledgeable citizen of Russia who knows the whole history of his Motherland,
 choosing the name of Russia, it is not easy to choose between Lenin and Stalin.

I will now quote, highlighting it separately, and let the reader try to guess,
 who said it and when.

So:

"..." Apparently, the "allies" are going to turn Russia into
 British colony," wrote Trotsky in one of his proclamations in the Red
 Army. And wasn't he right this time? Inspired by Sir Henry
 Deterding (the international "oil" king, who lost considerable
 number of oil wells. - S.K.) or simply following the old program
 Disraeli-Beaconsfield (British Lord of the Jews, the most active
 hater of Russia in the second half of the 19th century. - S.K.), British
 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs revealed a daring intention to inflict on Russia
 mortal blow ... Arbiters of European destinies ... hoped with one blow
 kill... the possibility of reviving a strong Russia... On the... other side - on
 the guardian of Russian interests was none other than ... Lenin, who in his
 constant speeches spared no effort to protest against the partition
 former Russian Empire.

Well, who rated the Bolshevik Lenin so highly? And when?

Correct answer: Grand Duke Alexander Mikhailovich wrote this in the epilogue of his "Books of Memoirs" in Paris in 1933, shortly before his death.

And the emperor's uncle, that same Nicholas II, knew what he was writing. By 1917, his nephew had brought Russia to the position of, if not a colony, then a future semi-colony of the West because, having plunged Russia into an absolutely unnecessary war with the Germans, he brought the external Russia's debt, and before that more than considerable, to breathtaking proportions. Only short-term obligations from international bankers like Rothschild Nikolay scored on an amount equal to three pre-war annual state budgets of Russia.

That is, by 1917, Nicholas II, who is now being heavily praised, sold Russia West three times! Good "great Russian", nothing to say!

And the West knew perfectly well what the Russia of Nicholas II, Mikhail The first or Russia of professors Milyukov and breeders Ryabushinsky. "That we observed in Russia, is the beginning of a great struggle for its immeasurable resources of raw materials, "the Rossiya magazine of Anglo-Russian financial circles reported in May 1918. And here is the estimate of the London financial news in November 1918:

"Events are increasingly taking on a character that indicates a trend towards establishing an international protectorate over Russia in the image and likeness of British plan for Egypt. Such a turn of events would immediately turn the Russians securities into the cream of the international market".

About the same on January 4, 1920, the famous cadet Professor P.N. Milyukov wrote from London on the "white" Don Countess Panina:

"Now it is being put forward (in the West. - S.K.) in a more rude and frank form the idea of exploiting Russia as a colony (singling out Milyukov. - S.K.) for its sake wealth and necessity for Europe of raw materials..."

Does this remind you of anything, dear reader? Similar revelations of that and later time could be typed on a whole book, but these, perhaps, will suffice! Is it worth diluting strong alcohol with historical the truth as a waterfall of even the most deadly quotes? At the beginning of the twentieth century, the "cream of hopes" of the West for the plunder of Russia turned sour - thank Lenin. And already with this, Vladimir Ilyich became one of the most prominent Russian people for the entire thousand-year history of Russia. But he also gave Ivan da Marya a chance to avoid the fate of Vanek and Manek, who lived in Russia from time immemorial and did not know it from time immemorial, but which means they didn't appreciate it. The great Russian patriot, he said:

"... Learning to work is the task the Soviet government must set before people in its entirety. We have material both in natural resources and in stock of human strength, and in a beautiful scale, which gave the people creativity a great revolution - to create a really powerful and abundant Rus'.

Rus' will become such if it casts aside every despondency and every phrase, if, gritting its teeth, it gathers all its strength, if it strains every nerve, pulls every muscle ... Go forward, collect stone by stone, a solid foundation socialist society, work tirelessly to create discipline and self-discipline, organization, order, efficiency, slender cooperation of the forces of the whole people - this is the way to the creation of power ... We hysterical impulses are not needed. We need a measured tread of iron battalions the proletariat."

Lenin gave a great people a great social chance. But Stalin implemented it. Lenin gave Russia a lot and could have given immeasurably more. But he died in 1924, and the unfinished work of transforming Russia was done by Stalin. And she turned out huge even in comparison with the work that Lenin managed to do. For my Stalin did so much for Russia in public life that here with him you can compare only the Russian Peter the Great, but even Peter cannot be compared with Stalin in terms of the scale and meaning of great creative deeds.

Thus, one of the Russian economists wrote ten years ago: "Far from everyone understood socio-economic meaning of the Stalinist period of the Russian economy. By the most cruel, often barbaric methods (like the era of Peter I) in the shortest possible time transition from an agrarian civilization to an industrial one. What I couldn't do Russian capitalism, did the command economy. However,

the Stalinist economy, firstly, was neither barbaric nor command - its underpinned an ever-improving planning and management mechanism. If keep in mind, for example, the famous pre-war Decree on the Prohibition of Unauthorized leaving work with the establishment of criminal (by the way, very mild) liability for labor violations, it was caused by the need to strengthen the shattered labor discipline. Because of absenteeism and because of the "flyers" our economy, even in the late thirties years has not used up to a third of its potential in some industries!

Secondly, the economy of the Stalinist USSR did something that Russian capitalism did not "did not have time" to do it, but would not have been able to do it, because after the First World War, Russia, entangled in external and internal debts, was destined for the fate of a semi-colony of the W

Thirdly, in the Stalinist USSR, the transition was not made from an "agrarian" civilization to "industrial", and the transition from a semi-feudal-semi-bourgeois civilization to the basics socialist civilization. And that's why the comparison of Stalin with Peter, and Peter's Russia - with the Stalinist USSR is not true. After all, everything is different here: driving forces, priority interests, ultimate goals and methods for their

implementation. Personally, Peter was driven by the interests of the state, the Fatherland, but in his limited by the fact that the executors of his reforms could and were representatives and spokesmen for the will and interests of the propertied strata of Russia. Peter's goal was to develop and strengthening economic, military-political and technological potential

states. Social reforms were not even a distant goal of his. Stalin, on the

other hand, carried out the transformation of Russia with a very clear goal: the creation of a society organized and managed in the interests of the masses by elected representatives of this mass. As a result, the methods differed. Peter could not operate widely by the method beliefs, because it would - in his case - lead nowhere. How and what could to convince the serfs of Field Marshal Sheremetev or the working people of Demidov? For

Stalin, the methods of persuasion, agitation, propaganda, cultural construction and education were fundamental. Coercion in all its forms forced - extreme and temporary - measure. And

what about Tsar Nicholas II, who is now being dragged into the "national heroes"? Well, on the day of the Khodynka disaster, when thousands of people, and thousands of corpses lay in Moscow morgues, Nikolai went to coronation ball in a foreign embassy, for which he immediately received the nickname "Nicholas Bloody".

On the day of January 9, 1905, Nicholas the Bloody gave the Russian people a Bloody Sunday, and let the current "Russian" historians do not blame him generals. The "arrival" is always and everywhere the same as his "pop" ...

Lenin, in 1918, "for his friends", for the working Russian people, shed his blood, wounded by poisoned bullets Fanny Kaplan. Nicholas II was also nicknamed the "Tsarskoye Selo Gopher", because on

throughout his imperial "career" he hid behind a fence of bayonets in Tsarskoye Selo Palace. And

Lenin fearlessly walked to the people with words of truth and was wounded when he spoke with the people, not fearing them and despising the threats of the

enemies of the people. The "Tsarskoye Selo Gopher" did not believe in the creative powers of his own people. And the crowned "gopher", in turn, was denied the right to trust by all honest and developed Russian people even from the "tops" of tsarist society. Let's say Vladimir Efimovich Grum-Grzhimailo is the largest scientist-metallurgist of Russia.

He was born in 1864, died in 1928 ... And in 1924 he sent a private letter. How did a man who lived fifty-three years of his life in prosperity under the tsars and seven - in severe trials under the Soviet regime? A here's how:

"Let me introduce you to what the Russian people and Russia are now... The heads of the revolution... slowly but steadily press and press the public, forcing the loafers to work. Difficult is their task, so difficult that one must marvel at their patience and perseverance. The process is long, painful, but necessary. From its successful resolution depends on whether Russia remains an autocratic state or become, to the delight of our "friends", a colony and a colored race, manure for the prosperity of cultured peoples.

I lost literally everything I had during the revolution. In the troops of Kolchak I lost his son and nephew. However, I don't doubt for a moment that the victory of the Reds and the failure of Kolchak, Denikin, Yudenich, Wrangel, and so on and so forth. there is good. The whole nation was sick, from day laborer to minister, from beggar to millionaire - and, perhaps, the intelligentsia was more infected than ordinary people. She was the distributor of this infection of laziness and loafing...

I consider the modern system historically necessary for Russia. The Romanov Empire brought up a disease in the Russian people that ended explosion - revolution. The modern government is slowly but steadily Russian people to recovery. The cure is always painful, the cure is always bitter, but you have to take it and do what the doctor orders.

I have always been afraid, and I am afraid now, that foreign interference would get in the way the Russian people to be healed of the disease with which the Russian people fell ill under stupid management of the last Romanovs. As bitter as we are, I am quite sure that the calamities we are experiencing will make us great and courageous, cultured people-workers.

I wonder how Vladimir Efimovich, one of the outstanding - for all times, would evaluate - Russian people, the state of the brains of those of his descendants who, at the beginning of the 21st century, call vote or vote for the "last Romanov" as the personification of a thousand-year Russia?

Vladimir Efimovich himself did not doubt, as we see, the greatness of the historical mission Lenin and his associates even when this mission was just beginning. But the great Lenin, I repeat, only gave Russia a chance for renewal. And the great disciple created the new Russia Lenin - Stalin. And if the metallurgist Grum-Grzhimailo were transported by some machine time in our days and learned how Russia was raised under the leadership of Stalin by the great and brave, cultured Soviet people-workers, then in the sensational competition "Name of Russia" he would not hesitate to give his Internet vote for the most outstanding son of Russia - Joseph Stalin. And it is unlikely that even such a peculiar

contemporary of ours as Alexander Minkin, from such a peculiar publication as the Moscow newspaper "MK", could something about this snarl viciously.

After all, you can't write down the "iron Groom" either in the "red" or in

"red-brown".

Chapter Three Minkin, Mlechin and Hitler

O Minkins, o manners! Or rather, "Oh Mlechiny, about mores"!

However, one damn

thing! It is hardly possible to understand the train of thought of the Minkin-Mlechins, if only because it is schizophrenic. Well, in fact, take the same Minkin! Pathologically hating your own Motherland and its Soviet history, to be either a "golden pen", or a "Zolotarsky pen" in a publication called "Moskovsky Komsomolets"! To hate the Komsomol and your own Komsomol past and constantly published in a newspaper with that name? Such no psyche can withstand the split of consciousness! Willy-nilly, but something like that, yes get sick ...

And so, trying to infect the whole nation with his sick hatred, from day laborer to minister, from a beggar to a millionaire, the "intellectual" Minkin writes about Stalin as "half-educated", about the "bandit from a young age", about the "executioner" who allegedly brought Hitler to power and "destroyed the agriculture of Russia" ...

Nicholas the Bloody, by the way, Minkin also does not like it, and he is a valuable recognition - writes that "the last Romanov was an ordinary, weak-willed, narrow-minded mister" and "did nothing at all for Russia." There is

nothing to argue with

here. But Alexander Minkin, referring to the "Name of Russia" contest, is not averse to putting on the first place in Russian history of Alexander Pushkin or Vladimir Vysotsky, asking: "Why aren't these Personalities the first?" Like, both

"brilliantly expressed the character and spirit of the Russian people."

What can I say? Apparently, Minkin - wow, the namesake of the bright Russian genius Alexander Pushkin - not everything is in order, not only with knowledge of history (even the most vicious haters of Stalin would not dare to attribute to Stalin the rise to power of Hitler), but also with a sense of

humor. But with this feeling, everything was always in order with Alexander Sergeevich himself. AND he - especially if he got acquainted with the "brilliant" work of Vladimir Vysotsky - would not be offended by comparing himself with a hoarse singer, but would only laugh sincerely, like Pushkin ...

Moreover, he would have laughed at Minkin's pompous stupidity, not only about comparing himself with Vysotsky, but also because of Minkin's attempt to flatter memory Pushkin, putting him in first place in the pantheon of Russian history ... Pushkin was not only a poet, but also a thinker and philosopher, and he was well aware of his historical scale. Let's say he was only a singer of Poltava, and Peter was its creator! Peter said near Poltava to his mustaches: "Not for Peter, but for the Fatherland, handed over to Peter ..."

Pushkin could only sing of such a national leader. But try to equal him - dismiss! Unlike Alexander Minkin, Alexander Pushkin understood the essence historical processes.

Alas, Minkin does not know not only his own history and does not understand not only Russian literature, but also weak in knowledge of normative for any qualified journalist of the works of contemporary European researchers. Let's say Minkin declares: "The most famous German on the planet is Hitler. But the Germans today have no way he would get first place. It wouldn't even be on the list. For the Germans the very idea that their country could have such a name is disgusting."

Here Minkin hints that for him, they say, the very idea is disgusting that the symbol Russia can be Stalin. In refutation of this amazing in malice and the injustice of the "hint" about Stalin, I could cite many opinions not even

compatriots of Stalin, and foreigners of various political views. However, in terms of assessments in Germany of Hitler - even by quite respectable Germans - Minkin outrageously ignorant. Take, for example, such a well-known author as Joachim Fest.

In 1973, he, the editor of one of the most authoritative German newspapers, Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, winner of many awards for his work in the field of science and culture, in including the Thomas Mann Prize, published a thousand-page biography of Hitler, quickly translated into 15 languages and published in different countries by millions of

circulations. And in his "Antecedent Reflection" to the biography of Hitler, this bourgeois liberal and intellectual wrote this:

"... If at the end of 1938 Hitler was the victim of an assassination attempt, then only few would doubt that he should be called one of the greatest statesmen among the Germans, perhaps even the consummator of their stories. His aggressive speeches ... and his plans for world domination would probably have sunk into oblivion as a creation of the fantasy of his early years and only on occasional occasions would be remembered, to the indignation of the nation, by its critics.

Here we see Fest's regret that Hitler did not confine himself to returning to the Reich. Saarland, the Rhineland, the Anschluss of Austria and the incorporation into Germany ethnically German Sudetenland, but broke his head on that very Russia of Stalin, the head of which is in interpretation of world history by A. Minkin - allegedly brought the Fuhrer to power.

Any attempt to somehow compare Stalin and Hitler, equalizing them, not only immoral, but also ahistorical. They are even psychologically incomparable! Stalin already from his youth he lived a life that tempered him morally once and for all. Hitler was formed in an environment not even of bohemia, but of half-lumpen. As a result, Hitler was a man of a stable inner idea, but without a strong moral core.

Stalin was a mighty cliff against which any storms crashed. Hitler is stormy a river, the course of which is determined not so much by herself as by circumstances. That is why the Golden West has always hated and hates Stalin. This West of the Golden Elite only dislikes Hitler, and even then mainly because that the Fuhrer could not defeat Stalin's

Russia. Here is confirmation of what has been said ... In 1997, the New York Times ranked the hundred most prominent military leaders of all eras. I don't remember now who was there first - whether the field marshal Montgomery, or General MacArthur, but Adolf Hitler was in the New York Times" number 14. In

the second ten there was Peter the Great. Somewhere in the back - Ivan Konev and Georgy Zhukov.

But for the one who managed the greatest war in the world for five years, who defeated Hitler and led by Konev and Zhukov, there was no place at all in this "rating".

Why?

Yes, just because the convinced, outstanding Bolshevik Stalin is the military number one leader of all times and peoples!

No one else in the history of the world has come close to organizing gigantic military efforts of a huge power and its troops, interact with allies, make strategic decisions in conditions of constant time pressure, quickly changing environment and at the same time not to lose sight of the political and economic leadership of a great country.

And at the same time, think not only about its future, but do not even forget about returning to Russian the literature of the sonorous and at the same time charmingly feminine letter "Yo" ...

Even Lenin, I repeat, had more modest tasks! Not to mention, for example, Napoleon ...

However, not only Napoleon, but even his marshal got into the New York Times rating. Marmon. Although Marmont, on the scale of modern warfare, would hang out somewhere between levels corps commander and army commander. And Stalin had more than one front a dozen, and the number of armies exceeded fifty!

Only one person - his opponent Hitler - was forced to solve the problems of equal scale and character, but he ultimately did not decide them. And Stalin decided!

Alexander Minkin reports that in an English poll similar to the one TV channel "Russia", or rather - which became the prototype for the TV channel "Russia", the first Churchill took the place, and declares that this is a "very understandable

decision." Actually, for someone who knows the latest world history, this decision is not so obviously. Churchill was one of those who deliberately, in the interests of the United States, dragged England into first in the First World War, as a result of which England from the world creditor became America's debtor, and then into World War II, as a result which the British Empire collapsed, and the British lion itself was in the position mutts in Washington's backyard.

But to hell with him - with Sir Winston! He even during the war, being Prime Minister, did not get out of bed until noon - he drank tea, read letters, took clerks and ministers. Not even in a dressing gown "steered" warring England, but in a nightgown, from bed!

Yes, if at least a tenth of the military problems suddenly fell on him Stalin, then "Englishman No. 1" in this very "leading" bed right there, sorry, and would describe!

And Stalin? Today, his appearance is falsified utterly! Here, for example, is a book of two not only genetic, but also "spiritual" - if we can talk about spirituality here - the twins Zhores and Roy Medvedev "Unknown Stalin". Published without indication of circulation in 2001 by a certain publishing house "Human Rights" ... Two of its authors, two nimble brother-"historian", have long played at objectivity, and in their book they even admit that Stalin was "an undoubted patriot of the historical Russian statehood" that he had "great will, great industriousness and considerable (n-yes! - S.K.) intellect" ...

However, these are the Pharisees' "praises". Brothers Medvedev - amusing, by the way, in history Russian surname - already in the preface they define Stalin as "a leader, dictator and tyrant." Well, Stalin really was the leader, but in his nature there were no traits of either a dictator or even more so - a tyrant. Although, in fact, the real Stalin rose above any habitual assessments to a greater extent than anyone

else. Stalin, of course, met all the requirements of a political genius - starting with outstanding memory and the ability to quickly and accurately enter new questions for him. However, he was not just a great politician, but a social reformer. And from a social reformer does not require a pronounced genius akin to Beethoven's or Newtonian. He must be a kind of "all-rounder", and here Stalin turned out to be strong as no one before him!

True, he had almost no one to compete in this category, because outstanding reformers, driven solely by the interests of the working majority humanity, are almost unknown to history. Marx, Engels, Lenin, well, maybe Mahatma Gandhi...

And

Stalin. His characterization, left to us by Alexandra Lvovna Tolstaya, is interesting. Daughter "Mirrors of the Russian Revolution" left Soviet Russia in 1929. For papers - Japan, temporarily, with a series of lectures. According to spiritual inclinations - forever, taking with (also "temporarily") a collectible guitar made by Krasoschekov in 1828.

Tolstaya reacted to Soviet Russia viciously. In this sense, one can speak of Alexandra Tolstoy as a "mirror of the Russian intelligentsia". Standing in the midst of my clear

Glade, she did not see behind the fallen old "trees" and stupidly did not want to see young undergrowth of the new Soviet "forest". She was more loyal even to tsarism when - as she stated in the book of memoirs - her father's books were published for the common people supposedly in millions of copies.

And precisely because of Tolstoy's anti-Sovietism, what she wrote about her only meeting with Stalin, valuable psychological authenticity:

“In appearance, Stalin reminded me of a non-commissioned officer from the former guardsmen or gendarmerie officer. Thick, as only this type of military wore, mustache, regular features, narrow forehead, stubborn, energetic chin, powerful build and completely non-Bolshevik courtesy. When I left, he again got up and walked me to the door.

And I'm thinking: “And how would she vote in the project of the Rossiya TV channel - after all, what has happened in Russia and with Russia since her “temporary” departure from Russia?”

Attempts to distort the role of Stalin in Russian history are many years old. Trotsky began, others continue ... Let's say, in the preface to the book "Who stood behind Stalin?" her the author, historian Alexander Ostrovsky, writes:

“If ... you are interested in the truth and you really want to understand what represented I.V. Stalin until 1917, how exactly did he, a revolutionary, become "gravedigger of the revolution", let's turn to the facts. Only on their basis conviction or acquittal may be given to any historical figure. Only on the basis of real facts can one understand the tragedy of the Russian revolution, the origins of the Soviet Thermidor”.

Alas, the very author of the book, published under the name, which in itself is a provocation, is interested in the truth, it seems, in so far as. And it's not even about him. not understanding that facts are, in fact, always real, since a fact is something being in reality, in reality. Worse, Ostrovsky and others like him, following Leo Trotsky and others like him are talking about some kind of Stalinist "Thermidor", etc., not with no reason whatsoever.

But Lev Davidovich Trotsky, declaring that Stalin de "leads to Thermidor," froze one of the greatest stupidities of my life. In addition, poor knowledge of history discovered. If we recall the times of the French Revolution, then it would be necessary to talk (to Trotsky) about a certain "18 Brumaire" of Stalin - by analogy with the coup Bonaparte, who put an end to the completely decomposed regime of the Directory. But “brumer” did not suit Trotsky, if only because the last phase of mass terror The French Revolution falls just at the time immediately after the "Thermidor", and after "Brumer" no mass repression followed. Let's remember

what it is - "thermidor"? Actually, this is the name of the eleventh month according to the republican calendar introduced by the French Revolution. He corresponded to the period from July 19/20 to August

17/18. July 27/28, 1794 (9th Thermidor, 2nd year of the Republic) in France there was coup. He led to the fall of the revolutionary Jacobin dictatorship and put in power big bourgeoisie. The Thermidorian upheaval lifted up the most vegetative layers bourgeois politicians, oriented to satisfy their basest, primitive, animal interests, and nothing more. The Directory was formed, which a few years brought France "to the handle", after which in 1799, as already mentioned, she gave cap Napoleon Bonaparte. Academician Yevgeny Viktorovich Tarle wrote about these times So:

“Robber gangs ... acquired the character of a huge social

disasters ... The collapse and disorder in the police apparatus by the end of the reign
The directories made these gangs almost invulnerable and their exploits with impunity. The
first consul ... (Bonaparte. - S.K.) moved from one urgent matter to
to another: from robbers to the Vendée, from the Vendée to finance, and money in the treasury
(real, metallic money) did not turn out at all - the management of the Directory
led to a complete lack of money in the treasury ... "

This picture, I note in brackets, characterizes not only the past of France, but also very
the possible future of Russia - while maintaining the current state of affairs in it.

So what kind of Stalinist "thermidor" can we talk about? As a result of activity
Stalin and his associates, in a matter of years, even a minimal influence on
the life of the country of the remnants of the bourgeoisie - the Nepmen, and the impressive creation of a new
society. Later, even such a leader who had no particular reason to love Stalin, as
Alexander Kerensky, said: "Stalin raised Russia from the ashes, made it a great power." And regarding
the "despicable metal" we can recall that in the 70s Molotov said
poet Felix Chuev that under Stalin such a huge amount of gold was accumulated in the country
reserve that platinum "was not shown on the world market, fearing to depreciate."

Good "thermidor"! God grant such a "thermidor" to any country in the
world. In general, in the case of Stalin, no historical analogies work, even though
Stalin was sometimes compared to Ivan the Terrible.

Stalin is absolutely original and unique. He is the type of brilliant leader in
pure form. And those who try to bark at him inevitably expose themselves as a pug. The one
Krylov's Moska, barking at the Elephant in order to look his equal.

Chapter Four

Russian history, Russian leaders, "leaders" and Leader ...

The competition "Name of Russia" is basically an example of monkeying from the West. But him
the significance for Russia turned out to be much more important than similar "rating" competitions
in the West. And so I will return to this competition more than once. Yes, not
it would be superfluous, perhaps, to think: "What if, after getting acquainted with the history of Russia
over the past, say, three hundred years, all generations of the Russian and all other peoples associated
with Russia would have taken part in the voting within the framework of the Rossiya TV channel project
common historical destiny? What would be the outcome of such a vote?

Well, to answer this question, it is necessary to say about the Russian people
themselves. The Russian people are a great people, and once again they proved this by the fact that, without
aggressive campaigns, almost peacefully spread from the Arctic to the Pamirs, from the Carpathians,
from the Baltic and Black Seas to Eastern Siberia and the Far East, and even had
his - Russian! - America. Moreover, the Russians not only spread, but managed to repel
all external invasions, so much so that with the course of centuries Russia only intensified.

But all outstanding events, all periods in our history show and prove that for Russia it is
especially significant what constitutes the supreme power in Russia and
what this power is guided by.

If smart patriots are at the head of Russia, it gains strength and perspective. If
mediocrity and "Ivans who do not remember kinship" are in power, the country weakens and
decrepit.

Alas, in Russia the second happened more often. And very often her sovereignty was
unworthy of the people who were subject to her. But even in such periods of confusion and
vacillations, Russia was strong in the initiative and vitality of the most glorious part of her
the masses of the

people. The English say that there are, as it were, two English peoples, one different from
another even outwardly - a squat, unrestrained common people and a slender, lean
aristocracy.

So, in the Russian people too - but in the whole people, as in the very thickness of its people mass, and in its upper layers, there are two fundamentally different from one another people - the people of Ivan da Marya and the people of Vanek and Manek.

And I emphasize: Vanek and Manek have always been enough even in the very "tops" of the Russian society. Moreover, in these circles they always prevailed.

The first people beat foreigners, the second people licked their heels. The first created melodious songs that took the soul, the second - obscene ditties. The first in a difficult time frowned, pulled up his belt and rolled up his sleeves, the second - fooled around.

The second lived anyhow, not very interested even in what is there beyond the distant forest. The second strove to lie down on the stove, and the first ...

And the first went to distant lands - not conquering them, but organically absorbing them into a circle Russian business.

It was precisely the movement of the nation ... The West sent to overseas possessions at first predatory adventurers, then missionaries, and then administrators, colonists.

And the Russian Ivan, the son of Ivan and Marya, went to the new lands of Western, Central, Eastern Siberia immediately as an exponent of the general Russian will - due to the breadth of character. AND even if he seemed to be following yasak and "soft junk", then - in the end - he was following fate Russian land.

Not everyone has understood this to this day, and not everyone has understood it for a long time. Let's say very stupid Russian man, Nikolai Aleksandrovich Berdyaev, wrote at one time:

"The size of the Russian state put the Russian people almost unbearable tasks ... And this left a bleak stamp on the life of a Russian person ... No Russian people creative play of forces. The Russian soul is crushed by the immense Russian fields ... The vast expanses of Russia laid heavy oppression on the soul of the Russian people ... The vastness of Russian spaces did not contribute development in a Russian person of self-discipline and amateur performance ... Russian the soul is bruised by the breadth ... "

Like this! Someone looked at the world from Peter's "window to Europe" and saw from it future mighty Russia. And someone, as we see, looked at Russia from the "window" of his intellectual reflections and did not understand that the very vastness of Russian spaces had become the result of the active initiative of the best part of the Russian people, the result of its calm movement in the world!

They would say to Yaroslav the Wise, St. Vladimir, Ilya Muromets with Dobrynya Nikitich and Alyosha Popovich, Alexander Nevsky with Dmitry Donskoy, Ivan IV the Terrible with Ermak Timofeevich, Afanasy Nikitin, Semyon Dezhnev, Yerofoy Khabarov, Khariton Laptev, "scorer" Peter the Great, Mikhail Lomonosov, Alexander Suvorov, Ivan Kruzenshtern with Yuri Lisyansky, Ferdinand Wrangel, Nikolai Muravyov-Amursky, Gennady Nevelsky, Dmitry Mendeleev and to millions of Ivanovs and Maries that the Russian soul is bruised (!) by the

breadth ... I think that at first they simply would not understand that this is being said about their souls, and v If they understood, they would ask - perhaps with anger, and perhaps with laughter: "And you, dear man, did your mother accidentally hurt you when you were a child?"

And if anything to bloody bruises and bruised the Russian soul - it's idiocy rulers who are absolutely unworthy of this Russian soul. Like it is today.

A thousand years ago, Russia in the then dark and poor Europe was called Gardarik - the country cities. And there were more than four hundred of them in Rus' !! Cities of the rich, cheerful and festive, with hardworking and skillful people. They say

that our ancestors could not govern and called on the kingdom of visitors Vikings... This is a lie! Yes, the Varangian Rurik came to us from half-starved Scandinavia to rich Russian honey and bread, but he came to be hired for the service, as they were hired

several centuries later, in Italy, condottieri commanders ... And, I must say, Rurik and his descendants honestly earned their bread, serving the new Motherland not out of fear, but out of conscience...

And Rurikovich, the Russian Grand Duke Yaroslav the Wise, gave his daughters for European kings: Anna - for the French Henry, Elizabeth - for the Norwegian and Swedish Harald, Nastasya - for the Hungarian Andrei. And they considered the Russians an honor princesses to take

over. Six hundred years have passed, the great Russian Tsar Peter ended up in France. And there he showed the Reims Cathedral, where the French monarchs were crowned, and the holy relics used in the coronation. Among them was an old sacred book written in unknown language, in which the French queens have sworn from time immemorial.

Peter took the book and began ... to freely read the old Russian "Psalter", which French Queen Anna Yaroslavna brought with her to France, where she ruled an illiterate husband, from the Russian capital city of Kiev ...

Yaroslav the Wise, by the way, at the same time founded the Russian city of Yuryev in the land of Estonians - the current university city of "sovereign" Estonia

Tartu. There were, however, leaders in Rus' and stupid, greedy, eager for civil strife and quarrels. In 1097, at a congress in Lyubech, the grandchildren of Yaroslav the Wise divided Kievan Rus among separate estates. As you can see, among the Gorbachevs, Yeltsins and subsequent Yeltsinoids "Ideological" predecessors are found in a very distant past - in 1997 the 900th anniversary of the ancient "Belaya Vezha" has

already come. And soon the Russian land fell under the Tatar-Mongolian boot for three hundred years. A story that would do well for us to remember.

But even at that time, if a real leader stood over the Russian people, things were going not bad. And on the ice of Lake Peipus under the Russian sword of the Russian prince Alexander Nevsky went to the bottom of the European

dogs-knights. The time has come, blessed by St. Sergius of Radonezh, under the banner Dmitry Donskoy, the Russian people on the Kulikovo field began to break Mamaev's army and disgusting yoke.

With Ivan Kalita, with Ivan III, not only the expansion of the Russian state began to its natural limits, but an expansion consciously initiated on a higher state level, that is, initiated and encouraged by the head of state.

Ivan the Terrible first called himself an autocrat, "the king of all Rus'" in 1547 ... As a true Russian patriot, he was slandered both during his lifetime and beyond the grave. But when at the end of his life, on his orders, the clerks compiled a martyrology of all those killed on the orders of Ivan in order to atone for the sins of the tsar, then there were not even five thousand people in the final list. But during the reign of Grozny, one Bartholomew night of 1572 in Paris alone cost the French tens of thousands of lives.

Under Grozny, the Russian inheritance expanded, Russian lands were gathered under the arm of Moscow. But again the Troubles and boyars'

strife broke out among us. And again the Russian land shook. In 1610 he entered the Moscow Kremlin Polish garrison: not only Ivan Susanins were our ancestors, there were also traitors. A story that would do well for us to remember. However, peoples are not strong by their traitors, but by heroes. Kozma Minin raised Nizhny Novgorod, and there rose the whole of Russia. And beyond the ocean ... sorry - Polish proteges flew out of the Kremlin after their masters. Less

than a hundred years have passed, and in 1709 the Peter's eagles, together with the first warrior of the Russia - the great Peter defeated the Swedish king Charles XII near Poltava.

And another interesting story happened to Peter: he took Karl's sword as a trophy, which was presented to the Swede by the Polish king Augustus. And August received it as a gift, and also - from his ally, the king ... Peter.

The traitor August, a few years before Poltava, concluded behind our backs Altranstadte secret alliance with Karl, and as a sign of his "loyalty" (or betrayal?)

gave Karl the gift of Peter's sword. Shortly after Poltava, Peter and August met again, and the Russian tsar, having forgiven the unfaithful king of Poland, as if by chance inquired: where, they say, is my gift? And he presented the "new" sword, taken from fighting with

the Swedes. Such is the history we Russians have had under such and such leaders!

The Russian iron of the Ural factories with the Siberian sable on the brand was valued at Europe above the Swedish.

The Russian naval commander Fyodor Ushakov used such tactical formations as Admiral Nelson never dreamed of.

Russian soldiers beat Frederick the Great and entered Berlin. Our

Suvorov defeated the same Moreau, whom Napoleon himself envied. French travelers were surprised at the cleanliness of the Russian peasants ... They were surprised, of course, in another

way. During the First World War, representatives of the French artillery, metallurgical and chemical industries said: "We are surprised that you contact us for assistance. Some of your Petrograd factories in terms of their capacity far surpass the entire Parisian area. If you would take any action to use of your industrial resources, you would leave us far behind."

This was written by a former Russian military agent in France, a former chamber page last Russian Count Ignatiev, lieutenant general
Workers' and Peasants' Red Army. He also wrote this:

"Russia has long paid dearly for its technical backwardness, presenting a tasty morsel for foreign industry: no cost capital, one sale of patents for the latest production methods and technical drawings, which bore the loud name "technical assistance", it was possible to take any profits from Russian factories ... "Technical assistance" was one of the most reliable means for turning Russia into a colony "...

Words that would not hurt to know and remember us today.

Stalin knew Russian history very well. And when he once said that the royal Russia was beaten every now and then, but he did not mean to humiliate the Russians. Stalin just reminded commanders of the Red Army and the whole country that the old Russia over and over again paid dearly for their technical backwardness, their inability to mobilize their resources, their distrust of the authorities in the strength

of the people. Stalin also knew the people very well - he himself came out of it and already in his youth began to lead the struggle of the masses, and spent the last three years before the revolution in the deaf Siberian "looms", where, despite the small number of inhabitants, food for observation of folk character in its both attractive and disgusting features was enough.

I will say more about these years and about the young Stalin, but to finish with the old topic, pre-Leninist and pre-Stalinist Russia, let's get ahead of ourselves.

May 9, 1945 ended the Great Patriotic War of the Soviet people against fascist German invaders. And it was possible to compare the course and results of the two world wars that fell to the lot of Russia.

World War I ... At the head of Russia - one of the contenders for first place in rating of the TV channel "Russia" Emperor Nicholas II.

I'm not talking about the fact that this "Russian" succumbed to all the provocations of anti-Russian forces and allowed Russia to pit against Germany - Russia's natural partner in the arena world politics and economics. One way or another, the war began. And it started for Russia like if it were successful - Samsonov's army badly battered the "German" in East Prussia.

The top leadership of the country, including the emperor, psychological shock from the start

did not experience a war, because there was nothing unexpected in what was happening - Russia even the first to announce mobilization!

The industry of Russia that started the war had every opportunity to work without failures in full force - during the entire war, not a single German or Austro-Hungarian bomb or the projectile did not fall on any of the strategically important industrial or military facilities Russia. And all of them remained intact throughout the war. Completely - throughout the war - is preserved (for small losses in Poland) in general, the entire economic potential of Russia. Moreover, from the very beginning of the war, the Germans were forced to fight on two fronts, because from the very beginning of the war, that Russia had powerful allies. And

then ... And then, when the war developed further, Russia stomped on its own borders, gradually surrendering its own, albeit marginal, but still its territory: Warsaw, Riga ... At the same

time, Russia was falling apart more and more, more and more climbed into external debts. And she's all no more resources. And

most importantly, they lacked that morale, which, according to Napoleon's accurate assessment, correlates with the material factor as three to one. It is significant that during the years of that war, not a single significant work of art was created - only "Pineapples in champagne, pineapples in champagne ... "

And as a result of the war, the tsarist Russia of Nicholas II collapsed - shamefully and ingloriously! Now let's look at Soviet Russia, at Stalin's USSR ... According to assurances, forever something dissatisfied with the "Russian" "intellectuals", it was not a country, but a gloomy concentration camp, the "commandant" of which was the "executioner" Stalin.

And now the insidious and strong enemy inflicts on this "colossus with clay feet" powerful, in terms of territorial and material scope, unprecedented earlier in history military strike.

The front is falling apart, entire formations are being captured. The enemy quickly occupies million square kilometers of the country. Many government officials shamefully flee to the east, leaving everything to the mercy of fate. In some places the Germans they meet with bread and

salt... "Tyrant" Stalin and his "satraps" are on the verge of collapse. Control is lost. Help from the outside it is small, there are no active allies, there is no Second Front. Much of the country occupied, part - under bombardment... Even

the capital is bombed, and the second capital is under blockade.

Thousands of the most important industrial enterprises have either been lost due to the occupation, or destroyed, or evacuated to the east. Coal production fell from 165.9 million tons in 1941 to 75.5 million tons in 1942. Steel production fell from almost 15 million tons in 1940 to 4.8 million tons in the same 1942, pig iron - from 18 million tons to 8 ...

And then ...

And only then - when the war developed further, Russia powerfully went forward, taking back at first spans, crumbs, and then ...

And then reaching the "Europe"!

This, new, Soviet Russia was able during the war to recreate such a powerful economy, which gave the army tens of thousands of tanks, self-propelled artillery installations, hundreds of thousands of aircraft, artillery pieces!

And what tanks!

What guns!

This Russia has become a single military camp. Not in words, but in deeds, she lived by the call "Everything for the front, everything for the Victory!" This Russia created in the course of the war outstanding works of art: symphonies and truly folk songs, novels and stories, poems and

plays...

This Russia even built new metro lines and stations!

And what stations!

During the war, she even restored the Catherine's letter "Yo". She defeated the enemy and came to Berlin, casting a medal from military bronze and for his capture, and for the capture of Budapest and Vienna, and for the liberation of Warsaw, Prague, Belgrade.

As a result of the Second World War, which became the second Patriotic War for Russia, Russia finally took shape as a great superpower. What glory!

What a result! And

what a contrast compared to the results of that first "tsarist" war... Knowing all this, would Peter the Great have voted for Nicholas II? Or even Catherine II? After all, she was also a patriot of Russia, she called her "the Universe."

Whom would Alexander Nevsky, Alexander Suvorov and Alexander give their votes to? Pushkin, Dmitry Donskoy and Dmitry Mendeleev, Ivan Surikov and Ivan the Terrible, Peter Bagration and Pyotr Tchaikovsky, Mikhail Lomonosov, Mikhail Kutuzov, Mikhail Lermontov, Nikolai Gogol and Nikolai Lobachevsky?

Monarch Romanov or Bolshevik Stalin? Bard

Vysotsky or Generalissimo of the Soviet Union? Khrushchev, who, in a fit of frankness, somehow confessed to the participants of the plenum

Central Committee, that all of them, together with him, are not worth the Stalinist g ..., or to the one whom Khrushchev betrayed and slandered, attributing to him the leadership of the war on

the globe? And for whom, I wonder, would the last crowned Romanov himself vote? He was a weak-willed person, but he still cannot be called the last bastard. somehow in his own way, ugly, but he also loved Russia...

application for admission to the CPSU

(b). Here is what he wrote:

"When the Soviet government took control of our country into its own hands, I was already 47 years old. Having worked for many years in the conditions of the capitalist system, I learned his worldview... I considered the undertakings of the new government unviable... When I got acquainted with the plan of the first five-year plan, I did not see its implementation. Time passed, work on the Dneprostroy began, which did not was not given to the former authorities. I began to realize my mistake as new construction projects were being carried out ... My worldview was changing more and more. I became understand that what brings me closer to Soviet power is that labor, which is the basis of my life, the Soviet government puts above all. I made sure of this fact ... The outbreak of the Great Patriotic War was a brilliant confirmation of the power and resilience of the Soviet system. Before my eyes the last two wars have passed - the Japanese and the imperialist. I had the opportunity to compare the situation then with what is happening now, during Patriotic War. I am amazed by the endurance and heroism with which the Soviet the people are fighting on the fronts and in the rear under the firm leadership of the Party and Soviet government...

But the assessment of Russia by Stalin and Stalin himself from

the outside ... Major General Friedrich Wilhelm von Mellenthin was an enemy, but an enemy smart and experienced: fought in Poland, France, the Balkans, Africa, on the Eastern Front, and then again in France, in the Ardennes and in Germany itself ... He ended the war as the head headquarters of the 5th Panzer Army in the Ruhr "boiler". In 1956, his book was published in London "Panzer battles 1939-1945", published in our country in 1957 ("Tank battles 1939-1945"), where he wrote:

"The Russian soldier loves his "mother Russia", and therefore he fights for communist regime, although, generally speaking, it is not political

fanatic. However, it should be borne in mind that the party and its organs in the Red Army huge influence. Almost all commissars are city dwellers and people from the working class. Their courage borders on recklessness; it's people very smart and determined. They managed to create in the Russian army what it lacked in the First World War - iron discipline ... Discipline - the main trump card of communism, the driving force of the army. She was also decisive a factor in the achievement of Stalin's enormous political and military successes ...

... The skillful and persistent work of the communists led to the fact that since 1917 Russia has changed in the most amazing way. There can be no doubt that Russian is increasingly developing the skill of independent actions, and the level of his education is constantly growing ... "

General Mellenthin wrote that the Russian infantry "fully preserved the great traditions Suvorov and Skobelev" that Russian artillery "is a very formidable arm and wholly deserves the high appraisal given to her by Stalin."

That the tankers of the Red Army "were tempered in the crucible of war", that "their skill increased immeasurably" and that "such a transformation must have required exclusively high organization and unusually skillful planning and leadership "...

At the same time, Mellenthin stated: "The Russian high command knows its business better than the command of any other army."

After all, this is said primarily about Stalin! Is it any wonder that deep respect for Stalin's military leadership talent, which was always shown by the chivalrous Konstantin Konstantinovich Rokossovsky - crystal honest and the best Soviet commander of the Great Patriotic War?

Moreover, Stalin led the war not only at the front, but also in the rear. And what was this the rear of the new Russia can be judged, for example, by the confessions of the famous German aircraft entrepreneur and designer Heinkel. Soviet aircraft designer A.S. Yakovlev wrote that the fulfillment of Soviet orders in the early 30s made Heinkel sharply improve technological discipline and factory control methods. "I thought," Heinkel was surprised, "that I have an excellent factory, but the Bolsheviks work better."

"Russian" "democrats" put candles in front of the images of the "innocently murdered villainous Bolsheviks" of "Saint" Nicholas II... But the

greatness of the Russian State was ensured by the era of Stalin. And provided not at the expense of Gulag, barrage detachments and fear, but at the expense of the creative, creative forces of the people, headed by Stalin for thirty years.

Russian history knew great leaders, but only Stalin, like Lenin before him, became for peoples of Russia The leader with an irrevocable capital letter.

Chapter Five

A person who does not need a cult of personality ...

In front of me is a photocopy of Stalin's letter to his daughter. Handwriting, with bright individuality, so legible that without any effort you read:

" Hello to my *hostess Setanka* !

I have received all your letters. Thanks for the letters! Didn't reply to emails because I was very busy. How do you spend your time, how is your English, are you well do you feel? I am healthy and cheerful as always. It's boring without you, but what do it, / 'll be patient. I kiss you tightly.

Your secretary
Folder-Stalin.

Kisses to my hostess.
22/VII 39".

So not just a loving father can write, but also an extremely non-selfish person. After all, the one who, like a majordomo ceremonial cane, carries his "greatness" in front of him, Why wouldn't he write something like that? The protruding belly will not allow! But this has already been written by a long-term head of a world power, one of the leaders world politics - which at that time not everyone in the world recognized aloud, but could not but recognize in real political plans and calculations! It was written by "Comrade Stalin"!

And this is written by a very kind, unhurried person. Capable of self-irony

And...

And, among other things, possessing a virtually ideal mental and spiritual health. A vile action dates back to the time of the "catastrophe", the main acting whose face was the now deceased granddaughter of academician Bekhterev - also an academician Natalya Bekhtereva. Then her statement was widely circulated that Stalin, de, according to according to her grandfather, was paranoid. And already in the "Russian" times of Bekhterev, it was simple-hearted admitted that her grandfather did not say anything like that, but she was simply "asked" to say so ...

The case for slandering Stalin is not an ordinary one. But it's typical. And then involuntarily I recall the bitter words of Pierre Auguste Caron de Beaumarchais, who knew very well what the slanders of slanderers were: "First we will slander him, and only then we will impute him notoriety that they themselves created ... "

Typical examples of a social (in this case, it would be more accurate to say anti-social) order in its pure (or dirty?) form are the "biographies" of Stalin written by authors such as the general "from ideology" Volkogonov, Edward Radzinsky, the Medvedev brothers and the like. Let's take The Rise and Fall of Stalin by Fyodor Volkov, an ordinary "Soviet-Agitprop" historian in the 70s and 80s. Despite the antagonism

surnames, Volkov and Volkogonov ended up in the same "flock" - falsification. Yes, back in 1989 Doctor of Historical Sciences Volkov, together with another Doctor of Sciences Arutyunov said that he was familiar with a document confirming Stalin's cooperation with the tsarist Okhrana, and the original, they say, is stored in the Central State Archive of the October revolution in the fund of the Police Department of the Yenisei provincial gendarmerie management.

At the same time, doctors of science quote a deliberate fake - the so-called "letter Gendarmerie Colonel Eremin", put into circulation by the American Levin and worked very clumsily, starting from the wrong shape of the corner stamp and its spelling, continuing with text errors and ending with an obvious forgery of Eremin's signature, well known to archivists from original documents of the Police Department.

But what is significant! Volkov wants to stay within the framework of historical research, and not libel, and therefore his book lacks not only malice, but also facts, figures from life USSR of the Stalin era. And upon thoughtful reading, the result is the opposite. author's intention. Before us appears not the evil, but the great figure of Stalin in his difficult struggles for the power and greatness of the country.

Perhaps it would be useful and instructive to take one of the anti-Stalinist books - well, for example, the book by Edward Radzinsky "Stalin", and analyze it, line by line and page by page.

This would be, I repeat, very useful, because after such a detailed analysis hardly anyone would take opuses like the books of Volkov, Volkogonov and Radzinsky into their hands - even for the purpose of extremely utilitarian and specific. But line-by-line analysis is always tiresome for both the author and the reader, and besides, it takes up printed space about three times more than the analyzed text - after all, it also needs to be brought to reader's information before analyzing ... So it would hardly be interesting

reading.

Therefore, in order to show how the image of Stalin is sometimes comprehensively distorted, I will have to confine myself to individual examples ... Well,

let's say, in 1995, the Novaya Kniga publishing house published the collection Stalin: in

memoirs of contemporaries and documents of the era. The compiler and author of the comments is Mikhail Lobanov. The publisher's preface stated that the book could be considered the first contribution to the serious study of the era, that it is far from the praises of Stalin, but also far from slander, etc.

M. Lobanov really worked hard, and against the backdrop of the then "Volkogonov" anti-Stalinist wave, his work was objectively not bad - if not for ... many comments compiler. Yes, and the position of the publisher turned out to be strange - the reader was immediately notified that the book in an "encyclopedic" way covers "the image of a truly demonic (? - S.K.) figure, on the account of which is woven without a number (strange for documentary work evaluation. - S.K.) both atrocities and saving deeds for Russian State". Some kind of

nonsense, but how often and thoughtlessly repeated nonsense! And it's not even about Pushkin's "genius and villainy are incompatible things" ... Today, many myths about supposedly "villainies" of Stalin have already been greatly undermined by documents, but even in 1995 it was possible understand that these are nothing more than malicious myths. Alas, the compiler of a very interesting - in his documentary and memoir basis - the collection did not understand this. And often added something, not climbing into any gates, also from himself. For

example, M. Lobanov cites an excerpt from Trotsky's article "Thermidor and anti-Semitism" and states that such accusations of Stalin are a myth. However, right there in in the spirit of the worst anti-Stalinist myth-making claims that "in the same thirties in literature, the main blow of repression fell not on cosmopolitan international writers, and Russian writers, organically associated with traditions of Russian culture...".

Then, they say, "the poets of the" Yesenin circle "(Klyuev, Klychkov, P. Vasiliev, Oreshin, etc.) were destroyed." Tvardovsky,

Isakovsky, Prokofiev, Tikhonov, Tolstoy, Fedin, Leonov, Sobolev, Sholokhov do not fit into Lobanov's myth. And he doesn't say a word about them. But can we compare the scale of the untalented, but spiritually slovenly, loose in the behavior of Vasiliev with the talent of the same Tvardovsky?

Or, in the same book by M. Lobanov, the "memoirs" of V. Berezhkov, the former translator of Stalin, are given. This figure is of little worth, if only because Berezhkov is under old age preferred the well-fed States of Russia, which was already being robbed by his spiritual brethren. Among other things, Berezhkov on page 477 "remembers" that when he first saw Stalin up close, he was allegedly close to shock, including from the sight of Stalin's face, "pitted with smallpox." "Dig" is a

strong verb. Ozhegov's dictionary reports that it means "everywhere make holes, ruts. Everywhere!

And now we open page 558, which contains the memoirs of Andrei Gromyko, moreover, about the same times that Berezhkov "remembers", and we read: "It happened to me, and more than once, after the death of Stalin, to hear and read that, they say, he could see traces smallpox. I do not remember this, although I looked at him many times at close range. What if these traces were there, probably so insignificant that I, looking at this face, did not notice anything of the kind.

Is it possible after that to believe such Berezhkov's "evidence" about Stalin: "With feigned cheerfulness, he covered up his distrust in the people, contemptuously calling applauded by the crowd (? - S.K.) "fools" and "boobs". But this one unloved and frightening people..." , etc.?

Berezhkov does not notice that he treats the people contemptuously, calling them the crowd. But how often the same Berezhkov is uncritically perceived even by "historians" as a serious source ... still: Stalin's personal translator! Indeed, a translator! Of course, those who were close to him in one way or another wrote about Stalin.

a lot of good. Actually, the case of Berezhkov is actually unique here, which characterizes not only Stalin, but also Berezhkov himself. But what is especially impressive is how my taste, testimonies about Stalin of the former commander of long-range aviation Air Chief Marshal Alexander Evgenyevich Golovanov. Himself upscale pilot, he was always a man of honor, did not play around, did not fawn. The credibility of his memoirs if not absolute (alas, even documents do not always possess this quality), then it is very high.

Before personally meeting Stalin, Golovanov, then the chief pilot of Aeroflot, perceived him as a great man without soul and heart. In addition, Golovanov had more fresh in memory are not the most pleasant for him and a number of his closest relatives memories of 1937. However, having begun to cooperate with Stalin in the winter of 1941, he in the end imbued with him something like a son's love for a strict and wise father - other I cannot put into words the tone in which Golovanov always talks about Stalin. He repeatedly emphasizes the restraint and good breeding of Stalin, his high inner culture and, as a particularly characteristic feature, highlights the amazing exactingness of Stalin not only to others, but above all to yourself.

Once during the war, when both were exhausted by some particularly difficult and urgent problem, Golovanov rashly told Stalin: they say, what do you want from me, I'm a simple pilot ... And Stalin immediately retorted: "And I am a simple Baku propagandist." And then He added: "You can only talk to me like that. Don't talk to others like that..."

Only over the years Golovanov realized how right

Stalin was. And how often do you have to read lies about Stalin encouraging his own praise. Other variants of "memories" are also possible: they say, for the sake of appearances, he was indignant, but in reality he could not live

without incense. But after the death of Stalin, Anastas Mikoyan at the July 1953 Plenum of the Central Committee where Beria was politically executed, he said (I quote from an uncorrected transcript):

"... about the cult of personality. We understood that there were excesses in this matter and during the life of Comrade Stalin. Comrade Stalin sharply criticized us. What they create a cult around me, said Comrade Stalin, it is the Socialist-Revolutionaries who create it. We are not could then correct this matter, and it went like this ... "

For a correct idea of Stalin's attitude to glorification in his best, fighting years, it is useful to get acquainted with the story of the failed dedication to Stalin some book...

Old party member B.E. Bibineyshvili wrote the book "Kamo" about the famous Caucasian Bolshevik militant Ter-Petrosyan (Kamo). April 20, 1933 Chairman of the Board and Ilya Ionovich, head of the publishing house of the All-Union Society of Old Bolsheviks Ionov-Bernstein (1887–1942) turned to Stalin's secretary Poskrebyshev with a request. Bibineishvili and sister Kamo asked to show Stalin the dedication in order to receive his consent to be placed in the book.

The text of the dedication was as follows:

"To that
Who was the first to inspire Kamo on the selfless heroic revolutionary
fight,
Who was the first to call him by the name "Kamo".
Who with a steel hand forged the Bolshevik organizations of Georgia and
Transcaucasia,
Who, together with the brilliant leader of the international proletariat Lenin
led the liberation struggle of the proletariat and the victory of the Great October Revolution,
Who, after the death of the Great Lenin, continues and develops further the teaching
Marx-Lenin, the theory and practice of the founders of Marxism-Leninism, the strategy and tactics of
the revolutionary proletarian struggle,

To the one under whose direct leadership the party carries out
the great task of building a classless socialist society on one
sixth of the world.

To the great leader of the Leninist Communist Party and the Comintern,
To the ingenious organizer and strategist of the international proletarian revolution
Tov. STALIN

the author dedicates this book.

B. Bibineyshvili

The next day, Stalin sent Ionov a note:

"Tov Ionov!

I am against "initiation". I am generally against "initiations" with chanting. I
all the more so against the proposed text of "dedication", as it violates the facts
and is full of pseudo-classical pathos of chanting. You don't have to prove that
I am not a "theorist" and even more so - a "brilliant organizer" or "strategist
international revolution." I ask you to calm down the seriously agitated
the author and inform him that I am strongly against "initiation".

Hello!

I. Stalin.

The tone of this note, not devoid of irony, is absolutely natural, and Stalin is peculiar with
of his youngest years, both in private and business letters, and in articles. But I would be wrong
against my own impression, if I didn't say that towards the end of the 30s, and
especially later, the emotional mood of Stalin's texts undergoes changes. Young cockiness
and cheerful irony are leaving. And they are replaced by calm confidence in
the significance of what Stalin writes and says.

But this does not mean that Stalin began to rest on his laurels. It's just that the end of
the 1930s was the time when Stalin's authority was finally strengthened and became the leading force
party government leadership. And the point is not the suppression of "dissent" in the country, but
in the fact that by the end of the 1930s the correctness of Stalin and
those who followed him. His correctness was proved by changes in all spheres of public life.
And all this was better seen by objectively minded people not only in Russia, but also outside of it. IN
1933, sitting in an English prison built on Indian territory, the future
head of free India, 44-year-old Jawaharlal Nehru wrote essays on world history for
his daughter Indira Gandhi. He wrote there about Russia, about Stalin:

"In the past, it happened that countries concentrated all their forces on
solving some important task, but this happened only in wartime. Soviet
For the first time in history, Russia concentrated all the energy of the people on peaceful
creation, not destruction. But the hardships were great, and it often seemed that
the whole grand plan will collapse. Many prominent Bolsheviks believed that
stress and deprivation must be mitigated. Stalin did not think so. Inexorably and
silently he continued to draw the outlined line. He
seemed the iron incarnation of inevitable fate, moving forward towards
intended purpose."

Yes, then the expression "Stalin's iron commissar" appeared. And if sensible
Commissars Stalin had an iron will, then Stalin himself had it without exaggeration
steel.

However, in private life, Stalin remained the same, capable of a joke, of
smile. Until the very beginning of the war, he amused himself by playing the playful orders that he
had to write daughter Svetlana, whom her father called in letters "Setanka the hostess" and
"Sparrow", signing: "The secretary of the Setanka-housewife, the poor I. Stalin" ...

But Stalin was just as naturally playful with Kirov. Perhaps unique can be considered the evidence of Artyom Fedorovich Sergeev, the son of the famous "Artyom" (Sergeev), a member of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee, who died on July 24, 1921 during the test of the air car Moscow-Kursk railway. After the death of her husband, the mother of the baby, born on March 5, 1921, became seriously ill, and Stalin took him into the family.

By the way, when the elder Sergeyev died and Budyonny complained - they say, what an absurd accident, Stalin replied: "If an accident has political consequences, then such an accident needs to be looked at." A principle applicable to the "unexpected" death of Stalin himself. 38-year-

old "Artyom" was a bright personality: in the party since 1901, a direct ally Lenin, in 1910 fled from exile, first to Korea, then moved to Shanghai, and from there to Australia, where he was active in revolutionary work. In 1917 he returned to Russia, and there is no doubt that if he had not died, he would have entered the Stalinist cohort very strong member.

The son of "Artyom", Artyom Sergeev, lived a decent life, and his memories can be considered photographic. In the published by the publishing house "Crimean bridge-9D" in 2006 in his small book "Conversations about Stalin" he says:

"From the very beginning, as I remember myself consciously, I remember him and to him highest respect. It seemed that this was the smartest, most fair, most interesting and even the kindest, although in some matters he was strict, but kind and gentle person..."

One way or another, it's easy not to mention these memories in a book about Stalin today. impossible - if you want to write about Stalin not only truthfully, but also voluminously. But now I remembered Sergeyev in connection with the topic of Stalin's sense of humor and his alleged exaltation tendencies. When asked if Stalin liked humor, his adopted son answered like this:

"Always, no matter what, in any situation, he always spoke figuratively, quoted a lot of Gogol, Saltykov-Shchedrin, Leskov, Zoshchenko, and some other funny things. Both he and Kirov knew well satirical writers, classics of this genre. Zoshchenko, Stalin and Kirov were often quoted as it was a topical author ... who ridiculed the vices of the then society. But never a funny story was quoted for the sake of the story itself. It has always been the word..."

Between themselves, they always had humor with Kirov. Kirov called him "the great leader of all peoples, of all times." He said: "Listen! You do not tell me, you are more educated than me, whose great leader are you? Except times and peoples, what else happens in the

world? And Stalin called him "the beloved leader of the Leningrad proletariat." AND also teased: "Yeah, it seems, not only Leningrad, but also Baku the proletariat, probably the entire North Caucasian. Wait, remind me who you are favorite leader? What do you think, I have seven spans in my forehead? My head is not house of the Council of People's Commissars, to know everything, whose favorite leader you were "..."

Absolutely innocent and absolutely spiritually healthy people can joke like that. What, in fact, Stalin and Kirov were.

Yes, and indeed! Could a hypocrite and loving - according to the current fashionable proverb - "beloved" person answer like this on October 26, 1936, to a request from Charles Nutter, head of the Associated Press bureau, about reports in the Western press about a difficult illness and even death of Stalin:

"Your Majesty! As far as I know from foreign press reports, I have long

left this sinful world and moved to the next world. Since to the messages foreign press can not be treated with confidence if you do not want to be crossed out from the list of civilized people, then I ask you to believe these messages and not disturb my peace in the silence of the other world.

Sincerely
I. Stalin.

The classic humor of this note surpasses in its strength, perhaps, only the classic response of Mark Twain: "The rumors of my death are extremely exaggerated." And this was not the first such case. As early as April 3, 1932, Pravda published This is Stalin's response to a letter from Associated Press spokesman Richardson:

"False rumors about my illness are spreading in the bourgeois press first. There are obviously people who are interested in me getting seriously ill and for a long time, if not worse. Maybe it's not very delicate, but I don't have, to unfortunately, data that could please these gentlemen. As sad as it is, nothing can be done against the facts: I am quite healthy ... "

No, Stalin was not only an outstanding personality, he was also simply a humanly attractive person who knows how to drape his natural grandeur into her natural humor.

Comparing the fate of Stalin's adopted son Artyom Sergeev and Stalin's native daughter of Svetlana, we can confidently say that Svetlana was not the best daughter, but Stalin was not to blame. He loved Svetlana, but she didn't really love him, personally like rather on the mother than on the father, and often upsetting him, especially - already in his adult life.

By the way, her memories are often unreliable, not only psychologically (in negative assessments of Beria, for example), but also in fact. So, she claims that the father in the summer 1946 went south for the first time since 1937, but this was the second such a long trip Stalin - the first came in April 1944, as evidenced by Major General Mikhail Dokuchaev, former deputy head of the 9th Directorate of the KGB, responsible for government protection.

During both trips, Stalin was very nervous, seeing the devastation, people living in dugouts. And on the second trip on the road from Simferopol to Yalta, the described the same M. Dokuchaev case, which also characterizes the inner world of Stalin and his nature is very bright. Dokuchaev writes about it this way:

"Just on the pass into his (Stalin. - S.K.) car from full speed crashed old lorry. Naturally, the armored Packard withstood collision, and the whole lorry fell apart. What a surprise it was when a female driver of forty-five years old got out of it. Then he got out of the car and Stalin. The woman, not understanding the situation, said with naive frankness: "How will you go further?" Stalin, seeing her miserable appearance and a broken car, realizing that the incident occurred due to rainy weather, answered her: "We will go. A how are you going?"

Stalin then told the Minister of State Security Abakumov, who was on his way to motorcade so that this woman is not held accountable ... "

Well, where is Stalin's "bloodthirstiness", "suspiciousness" here? And this despite the fact that Stalin always knew that the new Russia had enemies. But he saw this problem in volume. Here is the psychological aspect of the issue, about which Stalin spoke well on September 9, 1940 at a meeting in the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, which analyzed the film "The Law of Life" script by a young but quickly arrogant writer A. Avdeenko.

Acquaintance with the multi-page transcript of this meeting, in which, together with Fadeev, Fedin, Sobolev, Aseev, Kataev, Lebedev-Kumach, Stolper, Avdeenko himself, took part in the Politburo, can dispel more than one vile myth about Stalin and his era. But I will confine myself to a fragment of Stalin's speech:

“... I would prefer that we were given enemies not as monsters, but as people hostile to our society, but not devoid of some human traits. At the very last scoundrel has human features, he loves someone, someone respects, wants to sacrifice for someone ... I would suggest that in this form give enemies, strong enemies. What would be a plus when we were noisy - there was the class struggle of capitalism against socialism, and suddenly they smashed the little bugger ... Is it there were no strong people? Why can't Bukharin be portrayed, whatever he may be a monster - and he has some human features. Trotsky is an enemy, but he was a capable person - no doubt - to portray him as an enemy with negative traits, but also having good qualities, because he has them were undeniably...”

Here, Stalin spoke about political enemies ... But twenty years after 1917 - by 1937, in the new Russia, its moral enemies, who were enemies, not because of some kind of organized struggle against Soviet power, but because of that were its spiritual antipodes. Here is what he wrote on January 18, 1938 in a lengthy letter to the Party Control Commission under the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, consultant of the Main Directorate cinematography by someone G.V. Zeldovich:

“In 1937 the Party carried out an enormous cleansing work in the country. The environment of art workers is the weakest cleared ... Moral foundations here are the least weak ... Lots of idleness ... Deep, thin and complex roots have sycophancy, nepotism, etc. <...> Political insanity - among art workers, sexual and pornographic things are in full swing ... They “have fun” with all this very, very much.

Love for the "West" is huge. Dreaming of trips abroad. <...> Among film workers have a lot of political gossip about awards, etc.”

It must be said that Zeldovich, in his frank and sensible letter, laid out the truth, not out of inner conviction, but out of fear. Here is its official description of those days: “Zeldovich G.V., consultant - editor for Mosfilm. Born 1906 . Non-partisan, was born in the mountains. Tulchin. Secondary education. Father *is* the son of the rich parents. One father's brother *is* in Poland, the other in Riga (then, as now, it was “abroad”. - S.K.), and mother's relatives in America. Sneaky. enjoyed a special the confidence of Shumyatsky (the former chairman of the Film Committee, about whom Zeldovich wrote in his letter a lot of negative and clearly taking place. - S.K.). manifested external activity, on political issues does not reveal its face.

Zeldovich, despite his by no means exaggerated, but belated revelations, with Mosfilm was fired. I don't know – perhaps he also fell into “victims of repression” later. But was he guilty without guilt?

After all, the repressions were caused objectively. Let's say, if at the head of the Red Army in 1941 he commanded that “color” of the army, the personification of which was Tukhachevsky and Yakir and who “destroyed” the “tyrant” Stalin, then everything would have ended in 1941. But it's over would not be the banner of Victory over Berlin, but the Wehrmacht parade on Red Square, which Hitler would have received from the podium of the Mausoleum. And I don't even mean for sure. the treacherous role of the “Tukhachevskys”, and their general and military mediocrity and “cadres” “nurtured” by them.

No, at its core, what was undertaken by Stalin in 1937-1938 was even not by repressions in the exact sense of the word, but by purges - also in the exact sense of this

words. And it had nothing to do with the absolutization of Stalin's personality, to which he allegedly sought. I

have already warned that I will not engage in a detailed analysis of the problem here. 37th year. Therefore, without going into the assessment of the reliability of the Khrushchev-Gorbachev digital data on the scale of repressions, I will only say that they, apparently, are overestimated by several once. I will cite two testimonies on this score, which sounded in different (but the same post-Stalin) time from different "floors" of the social ladder...

Marshal Zhukov, dated 1963-1964, and on page 622 we read:

"The party appreciated the merits of STALIN and believed him. Back then they didn't know about the extent of the evil that STALIN inflicted in 1937-1938 on the Soviet the people."

But the confession of a well-known developer of nuclear weapons, Professor N.Z. Tremasov, author of the memoirs "The appointment is canceled, call by phone ... (notes Chief Designer of Radioelectronic Systems of Nuclear Weapons)", published in Nizhny Novgorod in 2000. On page 72, he says in passing:

"Apparently, the repressions were selective, not massive (I, in In any case, I never heard of them before Stalin's death)"...

Zhukov was forty-one years old in 1937, and he already served as commander of the 3rd cavalry corps. Tremasov was born in the center of Russia, in the village of Repnoye, Balashovsky district of the Saratov region, in 1926, and about the times of the 37-38th years, he could already have quite conscious presentation. But here - neither in his childish perception, nor in the perception of quite adult Zhukov's "repressions" were not printed then. Not so, it turns out, they were "massive" in fact.

And only after the death of Stalin, Zhukov, Tremasov and many others "remembered" about repressions, judging them at the same time at random.

US President Roosevelt collected stamps, Marshal Tukhachevsky made violins, and Stalin from his young years until October 1917 had one "hobby" - the struggle for the establishment in Russia of a government concerned with building a better life for the working people. WITH in the fall of 1917, he replaces it with another "hobby" - upholding this, already established power from the encroachments of external and internal enemies ... By the mid-20s years to this new "hobby" one more thing was added: building a developed socialism.

And Stalin did all this without sullenness, and even somehow cheerfully. On August 4, 1918, he writes to Lenin from Tsaritsyn about the critical situation in the South, but writes without anguish and tantrums. He seems to be saying: things are not fun, but if you lose heart, they are not improve ... Yes, the situation in the South is not easy, Comrade Lenin, but I'm here, and with me good comrades. And our cause is right. And if so, we do not grieve, but work ...

Formally, there are no such words in Stalin's letter - it is concrete, substantive, informative, and emotions do not appear in it. But the subtext of this and other letters to Lenin with fronts of the civil war is just that.

Only sometimes Stalin's humor and his inability to lose heart break through in confessions like next:

"There are no less cattle in Astrakhan than in Kotelnikovo (where 40 thousand heads of cattle. - S.K.), but the local food commissariat did not does. Representatives of Zagotsel sleep soundly, and it is safe to say that they will not prepare meat.

However, this is not the position of the Krylovsky Cook in relation to the cat Vaska. Just to word had to: here, they say, Vladimir Ilyich, how we live, there is enough stupidity and sabotage, but we and we will cope with this, we are Bolsheviks.

On December 17, 1936, the already recognized leader of the country, Stalin, wrote a letter to the chief to the editors of Pravda Mekhlis and Izvestia Tal, who started a newspaper skirmish Shumyatsky and Kerzhentsev around the question of the use of jazz in Soviet art:

"T-schu Mehliis, t-schu Tal. I read in "Pravda" in the issue of December 17, 1936 the article "Civilian itching." I think that the tone of criticism taken by Pravda in this article is wrong in fundamentally contradicts the comradely relations between the two communist newspapers.

Moreover, it seems to me that the tone of criticism in said article is an expression of literary hooliganism ...

I suggest that the editors of Pravda stop fussing with the question of "jazz" and not to repeat mistakes in the matter of comradely criticism of kindred communist newspaper.

I. Stalin.

Is it any wonder that behind Stalin, who always lived for reasons of business, and not ambitions, easily and confidently people were doing

business, right?! And he certainly deserved it. Those who at various times were close to Stalin wrote a lot about him, which in itself refutes the anti-Stalinist slander. However from the multitude of such testimonies, I shall again select, at the end of this chapter, the testimonial Artyom Sergeev:

"He knew how to engage in a conversation and in this conversation did not allow the child to felt like a fool. He asked grown-up questions... he was very simply, accessible, unobtrusively, not in a mentoring manner, led the conversation and made it clear the essence. One conversation relating to 1929, I remember.

Stalin asked me: "What do you think about the crisis in America?" We are something (Sergeev meant his named brother Vasily Stalin. - S.K.) heard: the bourgeois, they say, throw coffee from steamers at sea. "Why is this being done?" Stalin asks. Well, I'm in the sense that I say that they are not good, it would be better for us, our workers and given to the peasants if they don't need it, if they have so much.

"No," he says, "that's what the bourgeoisie is for, they won't give us. Why they throw away? Because they take care of themselves, how to earn more. They they throw it away because there is a surplus left, people cannot buy them ... To keep the price high, he throws out. The capitalist will always do this because his main concern is to have more money. Our main concern is that

people feel good, that they live better, that's why you say: it would be better if they gave us, because you think that they have care, like ours, is how to make things better for people" ..."

An eight-year-old boy did not ask Stalin - why did Stalin live? Like the question from the lips of little Artyom was, of course, still impossible - he was higher than a child's feelings. And when Artyom Sergeev grew up, this question in relation to Stalin was also impossible - the adoptive father did not like sentiments and the adopted son did not like them accustomed. Yes, and Artyom Sergeev's natural leaven was not the one to be tormented sensitive "smart" questions - this can be seen from his photos of different years.

However, Stalin himself - in a conversation with a child, but in a conversation about adults, serious things, gave the answer to this question. He gave the answer with his own life - the life of a person, in a cult a person who is not in need.

Chapter Six

Let's compare again!

Let's make one more comparison ... Let's take periods of two decades falling on times when such historical figures as, for example, Peter First, Nicholas I, Alexander II, Nicholas II and ... And, of course, Stalin. So...

Russia Petra..

1700 ... The shame of the first Narva, the smirks of Europe, the complete absence of modern science and industry ... By

1710: St. Petersburg was founded, Narva was taken, the Poltava victory was won ... Russia is of European importance, the first Russian newspaper Vedomosti is published, it is rapidly developing industry... Navigational school prepares Russian national personnel...

By 1720: Russia is a maritime power with its own shipbuilding, which won the In 1714 the glorious Gangut battle, and in 1720 the Battle of Grengam ... Russian landings reached Stockholm, setting the penultimate victory points in the Northern War ... Russia already has a very powerful industry. The prerequisites were created for the establishment in 1724 of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences ...

Russia of Nicholas I...

1834: the peasantry - in the "fortress" ... Nikolai foolishly intervenes in the "eastern question", however, the Unkiar-Iskelesskiy Russian-Turkish agreement... Science and industry are developing slowly... In 1836 the emperor - according to the memoirs of the engineer Delvig - said his famous: "I scientists are not needed. I need performers..."

By 1844: the peasantry - in the "fortress" ... Nikolai continues to interfere in "Eastern question", industry is developing slowly ... Foreign policy in the hands of Nesselrode, Russia is mired in a quagmire of foreign debts, preparing to sell its Californian possessions in America ... The outstanding Russian chemist Nikolai Zinin synthesized aniline in 1842 by the reduction of nitrobenzene, but a serious no government support...

By 1854: at the cost of even greater external debts, Russia suppressed the European revolution of 1848–1849... The peasantry is in a "fortress", industry is developing slowly, the neglect of the construction of railways acquired a criminal character and largely programmed the shame of the Crimean War.

Russia of Alexander II...

1860: Russia is unacceptably slow and unsuccessfully trying to overcome a comprehensive crisis caused by the Crimean War, and is preparing for the "liberation" of the peasants in 1861 from above in view of the threat of this reform being carried out from below ...

By 1870: still underdeveloped in science and industry, Russia loses fantastic geopolitical prospects, having sold its huge ownership in North America ... Relatively successful can only be called Turkestan policy of securing Central Asia for Russia ... Baron Lionell Nathan Rothschild became a financial agent of the government of

Alexander ... By 1880: having spent the excess from the point of view of the national interests on the Balkan campaign of 1877-1878, Russia finally gets bogged down in external debts,

tripled in a few years! Industry, science, technology are developing depressingly insufficient ... The well-being of the people absolutely does not correspond to the resources and the possibilities of Russia. The technical level of the army, and especially the navy, as a whole is still low

Russia of Nicholas II...

1894: the beginning of the reign ... Russia is "drifting" towards the Anglo-French in types of subsequent pitting it against Germany. Penetration of foreign capital into Russia is taking on a mass character, Russian oil-bearing regions are being seized Nobels...

By 1904: in the short term - the shame of Tsushima and defeat in the Russian-Japanese war; "Stolypin ties" - gallows nooses; loss of half of Sakhalin ... Atmosphere throughout society is heated by the injustice and mediocrity of power from top to bottom ... The level of economic development is still catastrophically behind the level of leading powers, although in terms of gross indicators Russia is in their top five. Half of the country's population is illiterate, the public education system is actually absent. By

1914: foreign debts had taken on the character of bondage, and the influence of foreign capital is already almost colonial in nature ... The Russia of Nicholas II - on the eve of an unnecessary war for her, which will lead her to a total

catastrophe. In the post-Petrine history of tsarist Russia, only a quarter of a century can be distinguished, which fell on the developed Petrine era, when life goals, attitudes and efforts supreme national leader highly coincided with the vital, indigenous national interest...

"Petrov's daughter", "jolly Elizabeth", had more fun, although she did not interfere to serve Russia to his subjects, occasionally even encouraging them. But nothing more...

Catherine the Second, a German woman who became Russian, glorified Russia, and with it herself, was inconsistent in her service to Russia ... An aging autocrat, she was under end of life completely entangled in the intrigues of rogue lovers.

Her son Pavel - by no means half-crazy and not a monster, as he is often represented, was killed by the then "perestroika" by order of the British, without having time to do much of conceived. But even if he had time, he would not have been compared, of

course, even with Peter ... There is nothing about the rest of the Russian monarchs not mentioned here at speak.

But what a shame - both in post-Petrine Russia of the 18th century, and in Russia of the 19th - early 20th centuries, that is, in the time of three Alexanders and two Nikolaevs, the people of creators, the Ivanov and Mariy did not disappear ... He lived at the top of society, lived at the bottom ...

Thus, there were many people in the privileged or educated strata who then they served Russia faithfully, intelligently and successfully ... Commanders Rumyantsev, Suvorov, Kutuzov, Bagration, Skobelev, administrators Mordvinov, Yermolov, Inzov, Golovnin, Muravyov-Amursky, chemists Butlerov, Markovnikov, Mendeleev, Borodin (the latter was also an outstanding composer), metallurgists Sobolevsky, Anosov, Chernov, engineers Vyshnegradsky, Zhuravsky, Lodygin, Slavyanov, Schilling, Shukhov, Yablochkov, navigators Krusenstern, Lisyansky, Bellingshausen, Lazarev, naval commanders Kornilov, Nakhimov, Makarov, gunsmiths Gadolin and Mosin, explorers of new lands Wrangel and Nevelskoy is only a small part of the representatives of human and professional wealthy tops of Russian society from the time of only the last five Russians emperors.

The names of their humanly and professionally wealthy contemporaries from the people in almost no stories have been preserved ... Dasha Sevastopolskaya, sailor Koshka, a few more names, and, perhaps, everything ... But they were, these nameless great sons and daughters of Russia -

heroes of the development of the Far East and Russian America, the defense of Sevastopol and Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky, artisans of Russian Diesel and Sormov, proletarians Putilov and Baltic plants ...

However, in Russia, Alexandrov and Nikolaev, the people of Ivanov and Mariy were not very needed - the people Vanek and Manek were more suitable for her, how he suits the "elite" of the current "Russians".

But Stalin's Russia would have been without reliance on the great people of Ivan da Marya simply impossible!

And so let's look at two decades from the history of Stalin's Russia ... 1930: the first five-year plan was launched, but many projects almost fail, typical breakdown of valuable equipment already during the start-up period ... The "Great Turnaround" in the countryside led to the fact that the peasants suddenly put half of the cattle and horses "under the knife". Russia in once again at a crossroads ... By

1940: the USSR is the second industrial power in the world with an unprecedentedly dynamic economy and powerfully gaining momentum large-scale cooperative agricultural economy. The national education system ensured the rapid development of the national science and technology, Russia is turning into a country of students ...

Western Ukraine and Belarus, the Baltic States, Bessarabia ...

And one more Stalinist decade - the first post-war ... 1946: Russia won a difficult war, regained all of Sakhalin and the Kuriles ... However, its entire European part is in ruins, and although during the war the economic Russia's potential has even increased in some respects, the country's situation is extremely difficult, the level of well-being of the people is low, in a number of regions many people live under threat starvation ... Russia is threatened with nuclear annihilation ... By

1956: the country had changed both externally and in its socio-economic indicators! Hunger and devastation are forgotten... The power of the state is growing year by year... Although the bulk of the population still lives modestly, all honest, hard-working people look tomorrow with confidence and justified optimism. The prestige of education and traction to it are enormous, and the opportunities for education for all citizens - if desired and abilities are real. Russia is a thermonuclear and missile power, which in a year send into space the first artificial satellite of the Earth... That's

what Russia could do under the leadership of the first figure in Russian history - Comrade Stalin. Yes, formally, for the

last three years of this decade, Russia has already lived without Stalin, and the last year of the decade was the beginning of his Khrushchev defamation ... However will even Alexander-Leonid Minkin-Mlechin dare to assert that Russia's successes in 1954-1956 were not prepared by the era of Stalin?

Chapter Seven

At the origins of fate and era

And when did the era of Stalin begin? Perhaps it began with conscious life Stalin himself. But if so, we need to turn to the years of its formation.

After all, we all really come from childhood. In front of me is a book in a strict dark cherry binding with an embossed tarnished gilt title: "Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin. Short biography". The second edition, corrected and enlarged... The book was signed for publication on January 16, 1947, circulation - 1,000,000 copies. This is the only decently published biography of

Stalin in the USSR, which opens the best, perhaps, of all photographic portraits of the still young Stalin. It doesn't have nothing ceremonial, official - the standing collar of the famous jacket is unbuttoned ... And face...

Looking at it, I once wrote:

In this look - an era, Until
the last breath. And
she is not small ...
Looks from afar
He is
the essence of
that era,
Saying: "Well, on the way!"

About the beginning of the era, much later called the era of Stalin, his official biography reports like this:

"STALIN (Dzhugashvili) Iosif Vissarionovich, was born on December 21, 1879 in the city of Gori, Tiflis province. His father is Vissarion Ivanovich, Georgian nationality, came from the peasants of the village of Didi-Lilo, Tiflis province, a shoemaker by profession, later a worker in a shoe factory Adelkhanov in Tiflis. Mother - Ekaterina Georgievna - from a serf family peasant Geladze of the village of Gambareuli.

In the autumn of 1888, Stalin entered the Gori Theological School. In 1894, Stalin graduated from college and entered the Tiflis Orthodox seminary.

My book, dear reader, does not belong to the biographical genre. But is it possible understand the historical scale of even a well-known historical personality, if we are we in the dark about her young years? .. One of the great once noticed that a novelist endows his protagonist with significance, intelligence, talent, bright originality, and history is more illegible in this respect - it takes the one who is at hand. It is said witty, but in relation to many "historical" figures like Grishka Otrepiev, Mishka Gorbachev, Thiers, Kerensky, Truman, Yeltsin and his Yeltsinoid afterbirths - right. However,

the above thought is true only in relation to history, but not in relation to Stories with a capital letter... This Big History puts forward prominent historical era to the fore are such real figures, the appearance and fate of which will envy fantasy of the most talented novelist! Macedonian and Caesar, Charlemagne and Yaroslav Wise, Louis XI and Ivan the Terrible, Henry IV and Peter I with Catherine II, Napoleon and Bismarck, Mahatma Gandhi and Castro - you can write a fascinating novel about each of them, the main character of which will be interesting and significant, first of all, as a person, as a person, not as a historical character...

What can we say about Lenin, about Stalin! Their true and complete psychological portraits - with all the integrity and purposefulness of the natures of both - should contain many tones, halftones and a complex, dialectical mixture of different colors and shades.

But my task does not include the intention to give a detailed psychological portrait Stalin. And if I touch on this side of the issue, then also - in connection with the main goal: to show not just the outstanding role of Stalin in Russian history, but the role cannot be canceled the first - even in comparison with Lenin. However, how can one do without "psychology"? And it also begins from childhood...

About the childhood years of those who entered History, having come to its "mezzanine" from the social "attic", there is always a lot of fiction and conjecture, but little accurate information. AND fables about Stalin's childhood, if you wish, you can read in abundance. Nevertheless there is no doubt that the childhood of young Soso Dzhugashvili was no longer easy because he was born into a poor family. But the first years of his life were not certain and

beggars, because - according to the later public testimony of Stalin himself - his father was not just an excellent shoemaker, but the owner of a small shoe shop. Having gone bankrupt, he returned to work at Adelkhanov's shoe factory, but dreamed of return from the proletariat to the petty-bourgeois state ...

American political scientist, professional diplomat Robert Tucker wrote in 1973 one of the most interesting foreign studies about Stalin. Wherein

Tucker, so to speak, "honestly" did not understand either the essence of the Stalin era, or Stalin's role in it, for nothing that from the second half of the 40s and almost until the middle of the 50s he lived in Moscow and even married in 1946 in Russian. And it is quite typical that Tucker gives information about the Gori years young Soso based on the book of a certain namesake of Stalin - Joseph Iremashvili "Stalin and the tragedy Georgians", published in 1932 in German in Berlin. Iremashvili studied with Soso Dzhugashvili at the Gori Theological School, later became a Menshevik, and with the establishment of Soviet power in Georgia - an emigrant. Neglect its positive information about Stalin is impossible - Iremashvili really knew Stalin well in childhood. But it is hardly reasonable to perceive as reliable almost all negative information about the life and nature of Soso, coming from Iremashvili. Too specific turned out to be the fate of Stalin's namesake, and the time and place of the publication of his book, to believe that bad that a Menshevik émigré wrote about the General Secretary of the Bolshevik Party.

Well, actually! On the one hand, Iremashvili claims that Soso's apartment became his second home. On the other hand, he writes that Soso's houses always had drunken scandals of the father, accompanied by beatings of his wife and son. But hardly one Soso I would gladly stay at another Soso's house, if that were the case. Stalin himself in a conversation with the German writer Emil Ludwig, he said briefly: "My parents were uneducated people, but they treated me quite well ... "And what can we

say about the" information "Edward Radzinsky, who refers to "memories" of a certain Khana Moshiaashvili, a 112-year-old (!) Georgian Jewess who moved to Israel in 1972, who allegedly knew Stalin's mother and "told" about the alleged "creepy family life" of his "girlfriend"?!

The authentic Soso is reliably evidenced by such a source as "Spiritual Bulletin of the Georgian Exarchate, where in the list of students of the Gori Theological School who moved from class to class "in the first category", from year to year, the name Dzhugashvili stood first. Yuri Vasilievich Emelyanov, the author of an excellent study on Stalin, rightly notes on this occasion that certificates of merit were issued only if there was an excellent mark in behavior, and this does not fit into the appearance of a gloomy shrew etc.

But the portrait of a thin but strong boy with a stubborn fearless look of the living dark eyes and with a proudly thrown back head, given by Iremashvili, is clearly accurate. And a place for the formation of the character of the future genius of power fate chose wisely.

The Georgian city of Gori is located at the confluence of the mountain rivers Kura, Big Liakhvi and Majudi is 76 kilometers from Tiflis (Tbilisi). "Arrows" of the rivers - it's always like now say, energetically favorable points of the globe. But the confluence of three mountain rivers is something special. Moreover, the rapid flow of icy water is not very conducive to learning. swimming. Perhaps that is why, and also because in childhood Stalin received a hand injury, he never learned to swim. But life on the banks of the Kura and the contemplation of the Kura could not but imprinted in his consciousness and subconscious

deeply. Any large river is the fate of both the river itself and the people living on it. At one and a half thousand-kilometer Kura is also its own destiny. Starting in the mountains of Turkey, it flows into the Russian mountainous Caucasus, flows through Gori, Tbilisi and then descends into low-lying zone of Azerbaijan, and there it feeds the swampy Shirvan, Mil, Mugan steppes, takes in the Araks in the lower reaches and near Bayramly does not breaks directly to the Caspian Sea, and falls sharply down to fall into it in more than a hundred kilometers south of Baku.

Of course, Stalin, studying geography, learned about this early, and having an inquisitive mind, he - like I understand - more than once I rushed with my thought behind the current of the Kura, and this current of thought led him away far.

Gori is also mountains. Actually, the name of the city means in Georgian "hill, mountain" ...

And the mountains are also a special destiny, a special system of thought and feelings. No wonder Stalin, speaking of Lenin after his death, time after time compared him with a mountain eagle. And this is clearly an image from Stalin's

childhood. Stalin himself was an eagle breed, and what in his boyish perception is a symbol It was the eagle that became a bright life, speaks of him as a person, in my opinion, much more than various "memories".

Today about Gori of those years when young Soso walked along its streets, find out something is wrong simply, if, for example, you do not look into the 17th volume of the Brockhaus Encyclopedic Dictionary and Efron for 1893, where we can read ...

But before reporting what I read there, I would like to notify the reader about next ... Opening this volume, I was surprised to find that - at least in it - the letter "Yo" is also missing. In the edition of 1893! And all sources attribute the time of her abolishment to the post-revolutionary spelling reform of 1917–1918. Dark yet the story turns out with a sonorous Russian letter "Yo" ... Let's say, the modern "Russian" historian Gennady Kostyrchenko, the author of the monograph "Stalin's Secret Policy. Power and anti-Semitism", published in 2001 with the financial support of the Russian Jewish Congress, outlining the history of the restoration of the rights of the letter "Yo" by Stalin, for some reason hints at Stalin's "veiled personal anti-Semitism"... Strange, gentlemen, sir, strange... Let us return, however, to the

information about Gori at the end of the century before last:

"Burn... county officer. city]. Gori district, Tiflis province, located at the confluence (the text is given in modern spelling, including the absence of the letter "Yo"; at Brockhaus - "confluence", etc. - S.K.) pp. Liahvy and Medjuds in Kura, 72 versts [versts]. from Tiflis, on the Transcaucasian railway. road[oge]., at an altitude of about 2000 feet[s]. above]. ur[level]. m [sea]., at the foot of the mountain crowned with the ruins of the ancient fortress of Goritsikhe, which, according to legend, was founded by the Byzantine emperors during the war with Persia . the foundations of G[ori]. exactly unknown; anyway, the fortress existed before the city...

Brockhaus also reports that Gori is mentioned in the Georgian chronicle, one by one data, in the 7th century, and according to others - for the first time in the reign of Tamara. in Armenian sources, the city was founded in 1123 by David the Restorer and inhabited by Armenians who sought refuge in Georgia. In the 16th century, the Turks took over the city and the fortress. In 1599 King Simon won Gori back, and when King Rostom went under the hand of the Persians, Shah Seif set up a Persian garrison in Goritsikhe. In 1710, under Vakhtang VI, there were again Turks, and later Shah Nadir, having taken Georgia from the Turks, destroyed Gori, and only in 1801, after the annexation of Georgia to Russia, Gori became a very prosperous picturesque county town with a Georgian-Armenian-Russian population of about 8 thousand.

At the end of the 19th century, Maxim Gorky, traveling around Georgia, looked into Gori.

On November 26, 1896, the newspaper "Nizhny Novgorod Listok" published his essay, where they were and such lines: "The sultry sky above the city, the violent and muddy waves of the Kura near it, mountains nearby, there are some correctly located holes in them - this is a cave city, - and even further, on the horizon, the ever-moving white clouds are the mountains of the main ridge, showered with silver, never melting snow. I hope the reader will not be

against me for such detailed information on old Gory. Not only is it not without interest in itself, it also allows us to

better understand the atmosphere in which Stalin grew up. He - with his creative, outstanding nature - did not have to read thick volumes in order to feel the spirit History and its great events...

The thought and soul of the boy soared in the heights, moving freely from one turbulent era in another, but the body had to live the realities of the royal national outskirts. And they left Soso the only way to education: that same Gori religious school, which he entered in the autumn of 1888. By the way, Brockhaus points out among educational institutions in Gori at the end of the 19th century, only a women's progymnasium and Transcaucasian Teacher's Seminary with a Tatar branch, about the spiritual school silent.

Stalin could not enter either the first or the second of these institutions (the second - according to due to the lack of primary education), so for a nine-year-old Georgian from the impoverished Georgian family had no choice. Theological school - it was a chance for future. First of all, the mother understood this - her nature in shaping the character of her son is clearly had an effect, and had a beneficial effect. Ekaterina Geladze undoubtedly wanted a career for her son priest, however, it cannot be ruled out, however, that the impressionable and seized with a high impulse, the boy crossed the threshold of the school, more or less consciously, seeking spiritual truths ...

Does anyone have the right to grin at such an assumption? Soso Dzhugashvili was only nine years old, and, after all, he didn't go to a merchant's shop, being before admission to the school unconditionally literate, and to the abode of the Highest - as he then it seemed - the Spirit ... The important thing is that from an early age he wanted to live a life filled with serving a lofty idea, and that is how he lived his life. As I said, I am

not writing a biography. Therefore, I will only briefly next... In the four-year Gori Theological School Iosif Dzhugashvili studied for six years - the father's attempt to make a shoemaker out of his son affected, for which he temporarily took him with him to Tiflis.

And on September 2, 1894, Joseph entered the first class of the Tiflis Spiritual Seminary, to study brilliantly in it for almost five years and be expelled from it on May 29, 1899 for promoting Marxism.

Kobe is twenty years old, but he is already an almost mature professional revolutionary, and clearly of the Bolshevik persuasion, although at that time there were also concepts "Bolshevik" did not exist.

Stalin himself, in the preface to the first volume of his Collected Works, wrote in January 1946 that his early period of activity (1901-1907) fell on the period "when the development of the ideology and policy of Leninism was not yet completed ... "However, Stalin went to Leninism and Bolshevism to a large extent, even apart from Lenin - on their own. To to be convinced of this, it is enough to read the leading article published by Koba in September 1901 in the first issue of the newspaper "Brdzola" ("Struggle") on behalf of the editors. Newspaper left in Baku, and on November 11, 1901, Stalin, who had switched to illegal position, was elected to the first Tiflis Committee of the RSDLP and at the end of November sent to Batumi to create a Social Democratic organization there.

On April 5, 1902, he was arrested for the first time, and he spent a year and a half at first in Batumi, then in Kutaisi, and then again in Batumi prison, from where he was on November 27 1903 they are sent to the first Siberian exile, to the village of Novaya Uda Balagansky county of the Irkutsk

province. On January 5, 1904, Stalin makes his first escape in his life, in February he arrives in Tiflis, and the most active period of his illegal organizational activities begins in Transcaucasia, interrupted only on March 25, 1908, when Stalin, under the name of Gaioz Nizharadze was arrested in Baku and imprisoned in the Bayil prison.

By this time, he was already firmly included in the Leninist core of the party, at the First All-Russian conference of the Bolsheviks in Finland, in Tammerfors, gets acquainted with Lenin, in April

1906 participates in the work of the IV "Unification" Congress in Stockholm, and a year later - in work of the Fifth London Congress. I note that later Stalin had to go abroad more than once, to live, for example, in Vienna, in Berlin, but you often have to deal with lies of malicious "biographers" about the fact that Stalin allegedly never abroad I was and did not know life abroad ... I knew! And

quite well. He knew "Koba Ivanovich" (or - simply "Ivanovich") well and royal prisons. And how he showed himself there, one can judge at least by the testimony of Semyon Vereshchak, a former Socialist-Revolutionary, and in the twenties an emigrant. In the Parisian newspaper of Kerensky "Days", in the issues of January 22 and 24, 1928, Vereshchak published two feuilletons about Stalin. What could, it would seem, have been written about Stalin by his political enemy? And here's what...

"I was still very young when, in 1908, the Baku Gendarmerie the administration put me in the Baku Bayil prison. The prison, designed for 400 people, then contained more than 1,500 prisoners.

One day a newcomer appeared in the Bolshevik cell. And when I asked who this comrade, they mysteriously told me: "This is Koba" (Stalin was then thirty years. - S.K.).

Living in common cells, you inevitably get used to people and customs. The prison environment leaves its mark on people, especially young, taking examples from the elders. The Baku prison had a huge influence on newcomers. A rare young worker, coming out of this prison, did not professional revolutionary. It was propaganda and combat revolutionary school. Among the leaders of meetings and circles stood out and Koba as a Marxist. In a blue kosovorotka, with an open collar, always with book..."

Vereshchak had a revolutionary past, and, obviously, therefore, he did not have moral strength to slander their own youth. Obviously, therefore, his portrait young Stalin came out surprisingly impressive.

I continue quoting:

"Koba did not take part in personal disputes and always called everyone to organized discussion. These "organized discussions" were permanent character.

Marxism was his element, in it he was invincible. There was no such force that would knock him out of his once occupied position. On young party members such The man made a strong impression. In general, in Transcaucasia, Koba was known as second Lenin. Hence his very special hatred of the Mensheviks. According to him opinion, anyone who calls himself a Marxist, but interprets Marx does not in Bolshevik - scoundrel. He

always actively supported the instigators. It made him in the eyes the prison public a good comrade. When in 1909, on the first day of Easter, the 1st company of the Salyan regiment passed through the ranks, beating, the entire political body, Koba walked without bending his head under the blows of butts, with a book in his hands "...

Like

this! By the way, if you look at the detective card sometimes placed in books about Stalin I.V. Dzhugashvili from the archives of the tsarist secret police (photo from the side, full face, standing), where small typed in letters: "height 1 meter ____ san.", then you can make out that before the typographical "san." handwritten "74".

Pretty average height. And how many times have you read and heard about the "dwarf" Stalin, 155 centimeters tall and even

shorter! On November 9, 1908, Stalin was expelled from Baku to the Vologda province under the police supervision for a period of two years. Then the tested scheme works: on June 24, 1909, he

illegally leaves Solvychegodsk and soon finds himself again in Transcaucasia.

Since 1910, Koba has been an authorized representative of the Central Committee, an "agent of the Central Committee". However, on March 23 of this year, arrested under the name of Zakhar Grigoryan Melikyants and after six months in prison Bailov is again sent to Solvychegodsk.

From there, he illegally travels through Vologda to St. Petersburg, where he is arrested on September 9, 1911 and imprisoned in the St. Petersburg House of Preliminary Detention, after followed by deportation to Vologda for a period of three years.

And in January 1912, Stalin, at the Sixth Prague All-Party Conference, in absentia elected a member of the Central Committee of the RSDLP (b) and in parallel - the head Russian Bureau of the Central Committee for the practical guidance of revolutionary work in Russia.

This even formally made Stalin, perhaps, the second person in the party after Lenin. For personal information about the decisions of the Prague Conference to Stalin in Vologda Ordzhonikidze arrives, and on February 29, 1912, Stalin once again switches to illegal position. And again: Baku, Tiflis, Moscow, Petersburg...

Chapter Eight

Master of revolution and struggle

On April 22, 1912, the first issue of Pravda came out with Stalin's article "Our Goals". Stalin wrote: "... we by no means intend to gloss over the differences that exist among social democratic workers. Moreover, we think that powerful and full of life movement is unthinkable without disagreements, - only in the cemetery is "full identity of views..."

Those who know the era of Stalin superficially, after reading these words, may smirk - they say, in order to achieve "complete identity of views" in the USSR, the General Secretary and subsequently turned the whole country into a kind of cemetery.

But only those who feed on the myths about Stalin can scoff in this way. and his affairs, without documentary information or maliciously ignoring it. On the very In fact, Stalin was in the full sense of the word tolerant (that is, tolerant) in relation to other people's delusions, but only to, so to speak, sincere delusions. Contemporary The concept of "tolerance" comes from the Latin "tolerantia" - "patience". And Stalin is me ready to repeat it and repeat it - was extremely patient in relation to Trotsky, Tomskey, Zinoviev, Kamenev, Rykov, Bukharin and others like them...

Only repeatedly convinced of their further inability to loyal cooperation in the interests of the state, in their betrayal, double-mindedness and double-dealing, he went to eliminate them - not because of revenge, but because of historical necessity.

Here is an example: on April 17, 1923, the XII Congress of the RCP(b) opened. When he appeared in the hall Leon Trotsky, accompanied by Karl Radek, Klim Voroshilov shouted: "Here comes Leo, and behind him his tail!"

Radek then, in his immoderate printed praise of Trotsky, went to the point of direct servility - I ask the reader to take my word for it. So hot and sharp on the tongue Voroshilov (in his youth he took the party nickname "Antimekov", which meant "Against the Meks, Mensheviks) was right, although he expressed his feelings in a rude way.

And here is how Radek replied - in writing, which already ruled out rashness - Radek. He circulated among the congress delegates the following unwitty but spiteful quatrain:

Voroshilov has a dull head. All
thoughts are piled up. And
it's better to be the tail of a lion,
Than ... Stalin.

Stalin then noticed that Radek did not subordinate his tongue to him, but he to his tongue.

That was the end of the matter, and for a long time Radek-Sobelson was in the highest leadership, having gone to a prison cell in 1936, not for those long-standing verses ... In 1934, by the way, he wrote about Stalin: "Waves of love and trust went to the compressed, calm, like a cliff, figure of our leader ...", etc.

Let us return, however, to the day of April 22, 1912. On this day of the first issue Stalin's "Pravda" was arrested and on July 2 sent to the Naryn Territory for a period of three years. And again he runs - almost immediately. Having reached the Neva capital, throughout the autumn conducts active work, and in November Lenin calls him to Krakow - then Austro-Hungarian. Returning to St. Petersburg, Stalin soon - again at the call of Lenin - goes to Krakow and Vienna, and upon his return to Russia, together with Sverdlov, he reorganizes Pravda.

But on February 23, 1913, Koba was arrested once again and for the last time.

On July 2, 1913, he was sent to the Turukhansk region, and in March 1914 he they are transferred even further - beyond the Arctic Circle to the "machine" (village) of Kureika. Only the February Revolution in Petrograd brought him back to Russia. How did Stalin live in Siberia? Here is a letter from young Koba written by him in the spring of 1914 to Grigory Zinoviev - then Lenin's ally:

"May 20. Dear friend! Warm greetings to you, V. Frey (one of the pseudonyms Lenin. - S.K.). I would like to inform you once again that I have received the letter. Have you received my letters? once again I ask you to send the books of Strasser, Panekuk and K.K. Beg send any (public) English magazine (old, new, all equally - for reading, otherwise there is nothing English here and I'm afraid to lose without exercises already acquired in the part of English). For some reason they stopped sending Pravda, do you have any acquaintances through whom you could achieve its regular receipt ... Greetings to your wife and N. (Krupskaya. - S.K.). I firmly shake my hand ... I am now healthy ... "

And here is another letter from the same period, sent in November 1915 to a foreign Bolshevik center:

"Dear friend! Finally received your letter. I thought it was completely forgot the servant of God - no, it turns out, you still remember. How do I live? What am I doing? I live unimportant. I do almost nothing. Yes, and what to do here in full the absence or almost complete absence of serious books? Concerning national question, not only do I have no "scientific works" on this issue (I don't counting Bauer, etc.), but even the lousy National problems" I can't write it out due to lack of money. There are a lot of questions and topics in my head, but the material is not a clue. Hands itch, but there is nothing to do. ask about my financial affairs. I can say that in no exile I had to live like this unenviable, like here. Why are you asking about this? Are you not wound up money by any chance and do you think to share it with me? Well, go ahead! I swear to the dog, that would be most welcome...

And how do you like the trick of Beltov (G. Plekhanov. - S.K.) about "frogs" (Plekhanov compared the Bolsheviks with them. - S.K.)? Isn't it true: old, surviving from the mind of a woman, chatting nonsense about things completely incomprehensible to her.

In the summer I saw Gradov (L.B. Kamenev. - S.K.) with a company. All of them a little like wet chickens. Well, "eagles"! .. Can you send something interesting in French or in English language? At least on the same national issue. I would be very grateful. That's where I end. I wish you all the best.

Your Dzhugashvili.

But before the Siberian exile, there were others ... On July 16, 1911, Stalin, who was arrested on June 23 in Solvychegodsk and released on June 27, arrives at residence in Vologda, relatively close to St. Petersburg, since he was forbidden

accommodation in the Caucasus, in the capitals and factory centers. His acquaintance with a 17-year-old schoolgirl belongs to the "Vologda" period Pelageya Onufrieva, fiancée of Koba's friend and colleague in the revolutionary struggle of Peter Chizhikov, originally from the peasants of the Oryol province. 7th grade student at Totem gymnasium, on August 23 she came to visit her fiancé.

On September 6, Stalin secretly left for St. Petersburg and registered there using the passport of P.A. Chizhikov. The next day he met with the Bolsheviks S. Todria and S. Alliluyev, and On September 9, he was arrested, placed in the St. Petersburg House of Preliminary Detention, from where on December 14 he was sent back to Vologda for a period of three years under public supervision police.

I would not dwell in such detail on one of the many collisions of life Stalin the revolutionary, if not for some details that characterize the nature of Stalin associated with that period. When he left for

St. Petersburg, Onufriyeva gave him her pectoral cross with chain and asked for a photograph as a keepsake. Photos of Koba the beautiful peasant woman (her father was a wealthy peasant from Solvychevodsk district) for obvious reasons did not receive, but Stalin gave her the book "Essays on Western European Literature" with the inscription: "Smart, nasty Field from the eccentric

Joseph." Returning from the northern capital to Vologda against his will, Stalin immediately appeared at Chizhikov's and on the same day sent a postcard to Onufriyeva in Totma with depiction of Aphrodite, where he wrote:

December 24th. Well, "bad" Polya, I'm in Vologda and kissing the "dear", "good" "Petenka". We sit at the table and drink to the health of "smart" Paulie. Drink also to the health of the "eccentric" Joseph known to you.

But Stalin did not stay in Vologda for long. In January 1912, at the VI (Prague) party conference, 33-year-old Stalin is elected in absentia a member of the Central Committee of the Bolshevik Party, and in mid-February, a member of the Russian Bureau of the Central Committee comes to visit him in Vologda on behalf of Lenin Ordzhonikidze - for Stalin's personal information about the decisions taken in Prague.

And on February 29, 1912, Stalin flees from exile. Shortly before this, he sends Pelageya Onufrieva to Totma postcard:

"Respect-May P.G.! Your letter was handed to me today, and I immediately forwarded it to to the address, i.e. to the Lugtomga station of the Northern railway. (Petka serves there). By do not write to the old address again ... If you need my address, you can get from Petka. I have a kiss given to me through Petka. I kiss you in return, and not just a kiss, but hotly (you just shouldn't kiss). Joseph".

They say: "Style is a person" ... The thought is very refined and not very true. Man is first and foremost an act. No wonder in the well-known formula "Sow an act – you reap a habit, you sow a habit..." and so on. However, style is really capable of a lot.

talk about the character of a person and his whole nature. And from the style of the letters of early Stalin, and later, a living nature is also visible, a little ironic in relation to both others and yourself, completely devoid of posture and anxiety about what impression you have of you others ... Perhaps the "notebook" literary critics will scoff at me, but I would call the style Stalin's letters (precisely letters!) are similar in some way to the style of Pushkin's letters. But only letters! They are related by naturalness, self-irony without self-abasement and an undoubted spiritual health. If

we return to the moment of Stalin's escape from the Vologda exile, then further his life unfolded in the spring of 1912 like this ...

In March, he was in Tiflis and Baku, where he held a number of meetings, and on April 1 he leaves Baku to Petersburg, where he arrives on April 10. Being illegal, he edits the Bolshevik newspaper Zvezda and writes many articles for it (New streak", "Life wins!", "They work well...", "Moved!..").

And on April 22, 1912, as the reader already knows, the first issue of the daily workers' newspaper Pravda, prepared by Stalin together with members Social Democratic faction of the III State Duma Poletaev and Pokrovsky and with Bolshevik writers Olminsky and Baturin. On the same day,

Stalin was arrested and placed in a house already well known to him. pre-trial detention, from where he is sent on July 2 to the Narym Territory under the vowel police supervision for three

years. But the whole working-class Russia already knows his article "Our goals", anonymously (without a sign published as editorial No. 1 of Pravda.

This short, brilliant article contains words that are not characteristic of falsified, but for the real Stalin throughout his life. I once again remember them, they are worth it! Stalin wrote that the purpose of Pravda would be "to illuminate the path Russian labor movement with the light of international social democracy", "sowing the truth among the workers about friends and enemies of the working class," and continued:

"In setting such goals, we by no means intend to gloss over the differences that exist among the Social Democratic workers. Moreover, we think that a powerful and vital movement is inconceivable without disagreements, only on cemetery is feasible "complete identity of views"!..».

Here, not the epistolary, but the journalistic and party literary style of Stalin - devoid of beauty, but intelligible and clear. Moreover, Stalin's style as a politician developed very quickly! The first serious printed speech by Koba - editorial of the first issue of the illegal newspaper of the left wing Georgian Marxists "Brdzola" ("Struggle"), which was published in September 1901. And already this article was militant and purely Bolshevik - a year before the very concept of "Bolshevik".

Yes, as a whole nature, Stalin took shape early, and what he was already in his early youth is well shown by the poem of a 16-year-old seminarian from the Tiflis Theological Seminary Soso Dzhugashvili.

It was published in the Georgian newspaper "Iveria" in the issue of December 25, 1895.

of the year:

He went from house to
house, Knocking at
strange doors, With an old oak
panduri, With his simple song.

And in his song, and in
the song, Like a sunny
brilliance, pure, Sounded
the great truth, Sublime dream.

Hearts turned into stone, He
managed to make them
beat, For many he woke up
the mind, Dozing in deep darkness.

But instead of greatness and glory

People of his land
Poison to the outcast
They presented it in a bowl.

They told him: "Damned,
Drink, drain to the
bottom ... And your song
is alien to us, And your truth is not needed!" ...

The lines are bitter, but prophetic ... Slander and lies pursued Stalin all his life, not to mention the lies about him after his death. However, it would be amazing the opposite, because Stalin and the cause of Stalin always had enough enemies. But after all, there were enough fighting friends and faithful students. He gained them in the struggle there was enough struggle in Stalin's life! Struggle for revolution, for victories in wars, struggle for country, for its future and power.

One of the chapters of Y. Emelyanov's dilogy about Stalin is called "Master of the Revolution" ... Of course - a master. But not just a master of the revolution, but its recognized one - already before the revolution - leader!

Moreover, with one significant addition: Stalin fought for the preparation revolutions in Russia are always directly in Russia. This is what makes him different from all the others. recognized leaders, except for Yakov Sverdlov.

Only the latter had a pre-revolutionary biography very similar to Stalin professional revolutionary. Six years younger than Stalin, Sverdlov was arrested for the first time at the age of 16. And then, like with Stalin, until 1913: an illegal position, revolutionary work, prisons, exiles, escapes, prisons, exiles, escapes, illegal work ...

All the other leaders of the revolution were in Russia on short visits - as on short visits border Stalin.

Trotsky, the same age as Stalin, fled from his first exile abroad in August 1902. Arrested in Russia during the first Russian revolution and sentenced in 1906 to eternal settlement in Siberia, he then fled and went abroad completely.

Bukharin emigrated at 23, Zinoviev (four years younger than Stalin) - finally in 1908, Rykov (two years younger than Stalin) - in 1910.

Kamenev, being four years younger than Stalin and at one time entering with Stalin to the Caucasian Committee of the RSDLP, emigrated in 1908. In 1914, however, he was sent by Lenin to Russia to lead the Duma faction of the Bolsheviks. In Petrograd, Kamenev was arrested, but he agreed to condemn the anti-war agitation Bolsheviks and was exiled to the Yenisei province. Released in February 1917, Kamenev arrived in Petrograd with Stalin on March 12 (25), 1917.

That is, Stalin knew not only abroad, but above all, he knew Russia very well - from Baltic to the Yenisei and from Vologda to Transcaucasia.

The need for Lenin's permanent presence abroad was obvious, but other leaders of the Bolsheviks ...

Lenin was not only the theorist of the party, its "brain", but also - if we continue comparison with the human body - the "mediastinum" of the party. They couldn't risk it no way! But after all, someone from the first persons of the Bolsheviks had to "pull" on the spot everyday "wagon" of internal Russian party work!

So, he was more and more "pulled" first of all by "Koba Ivanovich" Dzhugashvili ... And if we look at the role and significance of Stalin in the party before 1917, then they turn out to be second only to Lenin. Only after forced removal from active struggle Stalin from the summer of 1913 to 1917 fades into the shadows - like Sverdlov.

Moreover, this time it was not possible to change the situation by escaping and could not succeed for both. The fact is that it was easy to successfully run from that last one of their links impossible - the entire initial route was fully and effectively controlled by the police, since there was no other route due to geographical features terrain. That is why even such escapees as Stalin and Sverdlov did not try to escape from the Turukhansk region - despite the need for their presence in the center of the brewing events.

But Lenin remembered Stalin...

On July 23, 1915, he first asked Zinoviev: "Don't you remember the names of Koba?" Then, on November 9, he repeats this question to Karpinsky: "A big request: find out (from Stepko (N.D. Kiknadze. - S.K.) or Mikhi (M.G. Tskhakaya. - S.K.) , etc.) the surname "Koby" (Joseph J.....?? we forgot). Very important!!"

Before that, he informs the same V.A. Karpinsky: "Koba sent greetings and a message that he was

healthy." The fact that in Switzerland they forgot the name of Koba speaks of one thing - the level effective conspiracy in the Bolshevik Party. After all, Lenin did not live with Stalin for years and personally saw him infrequently - mainly at large party meetings and congresses.

And it can be assumed that Lenin had serious views on Koba, counting on his escape from the link. But escape, as I said, was unrealistic. It was

only after the overthrow of the tsar that a telegram became possible, which went to Zurich to Lenin and Zinoviev from Perm: "Salut fraternal Ulianow, Zinowief. Aujourdhui partons Petrograd..." ("Brotherly greetings to Ulyanov, Zinoviev. Today we leave for Petrograd") with signatures: Kamenev, Muranov, Stalin...

Chapter Nine

At the state heights...

In April 1917, Lenin arrived in Petrograd. Stalin is already here. On the morning of April 4 (17), Lenin spoke in the Tauride Palace and proclaimed the slogan: "All power Soviets!" More than a half-year saga of preparation for October begins.

Stalin, introduced immediately after returning to Petrograd to the Bureau of the Central Committee of the RSDLP (b) and in editorial board of Pravda, at the 7th (April) party conference he was elected to the Central Committee and included then to the Political Bureau of the Central Committee and to the Military Revolutionary Committee - the party Military Revolutionary Committee for preparing for an armed uprising. This is the uprising that marked the beginning of the Great The October Socialist Revolution became a reality on October 25 (November 7), 1917

of the year.

From that day on, Stalin is one of the highest state leaders of the new Russia, determined to become socialist not only in name but also in essence.

A certain Pshimaf Askorbievich Shevotsukov in a publication recommended as textbook for "Russian" history teachers (including university ones), writes:

"A short biography of Stalin, published in 1950, said: "The direct inspirer and organizer of the most important victories of the Red Army was Stalin. He was the creator of the most important strategic plans. With name Stalin, the most glorious victories of our Red Army are connected. Modern all this can only cause a smile to the reader ... "

The statement about "smiling" is as brazen and vicious as it is ignorant...

Firstly, in 1950, the people themselves associated their most glorious victory. And secondly, already in the civil war, the role of Stalin was exceptional. Except

Trotsky, no one else has moved on all fronts like Stalin. But Trotsky was officially Chairman of the Revolutionary Military Council of the Republic and People's Commissar of the Navy. Yes, and his stay at the fronts had the character of raids. And Stalin and Here he performed a huge amount of daily rough work. He became a

member of the first Council of People's Commissars as People's Commissar for Affairs nationalities, and since 1919 - also as the People's Commissar of State Control.

However, since May 1918 (that is, from the very beginning of the civil war), Stalin happens in Moscow only on short visits - like Trotsky on short visits at the front. In a manner the situation is repeated before 1917, when the leaders worked in exile, and Stalin - in Russia. Now the leaders are in the capitals, and Stalin is at the

fronts. In May 1918, he was appointed head of the food business in the South. Russia with dictatorial powers and on June 6 departs for Tsaritsyn with a detachment of special appointments of 400 people. He has two tasks: procurement and export of grain from the North Caucasus to industrial centers and - as it soon became clear - the defense of Tsaritsyn from the troops of General Krasnov.

The defense of Tsaritsyn is the key moment of the first military summer in the civil war. The "Reds" called it "Red Verdun", and the "Whites" - for example, General Wrangel - with agree with this definition. The battle of Verdun in the area of the city and the fortress Verdun in northeastern France was a key moment in the First World War - the total losses of the parties there amounted to about a million people.

The surrender of Tsaritsyn to the civil war would be equivalent in terms of military-political and military damage to the surrender of Stalingrad in the Great Patriotic War. That's what it meant Tsaritsyn!

Arriving there, Stalin found a sad picture in Tsaritsyn, and on July 19, 1918 he was The Military Council of the North Caucasian Military District was created, headed by Stalin. Member The military council was soon appointed Voroshilov.

The successful defense of Tsaritsyn is Stalin's first major success in the emerging Stalinist epic.

The "extraordinary summer" of 1918 is over. In September, the Southern Front arose, and already a member of his Military Council, Stalin is fighting Trotsky, who wanted to satiate leadership of the front by its proteges (because of this, we had a number of failures, and things improved only after Stalin appeared in the South as a member of the Military Council Southern Front).

And before that, Stalin eliminates catastrophic failures on the Eastern Front. A after the South, Stalin is a member of the Central Committee commission to investigate the causes of the fall of Perm.

In the spring of 1919, with the mandate of the authorized Central Committee, he arrives in Zinoviev Petrograd, where not the "leader" Zinoviev, but the "soldier of the Central Committee" Stalin organizes the defense of St. Petersburg from the upcoming Yudenich.

In October 1919 - January 1920, Stalin organizes the defeat of Denikin - the last deadly threat to Soviet Russia. But Denikin was also a threat to Russia as such, because he, like all the other "white" "leaders", was only a protege some external force. The "Whites" themselves did not hide the fact that the whole question is - who what "orientation" ... Kolchak, for example, was created by the Yankees, but he had to be considered and with the Japanese, especially since they supported the ataman formally subordinate to Kolchak Semyonov.

Denikin was predominantly Anglo-French "orientation". So, having defeated the "whites", the Russia of Lenin and Stalin made the historically most important all-Russian cause - to preserve the country as a sovereign power. The slogan "United and indivisible Russia" was written on the "white" banners, and in life she realized it - in the hardest struggle against foreign invaders and internal traitors - "red" Russia. And the scale of Stalin's merits in that was, without exaggeration, historical.

It should also be noted that during the civil war, Stalin, in addition to the decision

the most important political tasks, was engaged in what later - during the Great Patriotic War - were already engaged in it, Stalin's, specially authorized representatives of the Headquarters of the Supreme High Command, including Zhukov and Vasilevsky. It is possible that the very institution of representatives of the Headquarters of the Supreme High Command arose as a result of Stalin's personal military experience of Stalin during the Civil War.

Perhaps it is necessary to say a few words about the role of Stalin in the Soviet-Polish war of 1920 ... This war was inevitable insofar as: a) "remake" Poland wanted stretch "from sea to sea", that is - from the shores of the Baltic to the shores of the Black Sea, and back in 1919, it occupied part of the Ukrainian and Belarusian lands; b) Poland incited and armed the Entente against Russia, counting on the Poles as anti-Soviet ram. France gave Pilsudski a loan of a billion francs, America - more a more significant loan in the amount of about 160 million then dollars.

However, having begun, this war, in the view of Trotsky and the leftists, supporters immediate "world revolution", was to bring this revolution to the ends sabers of red horsemen through Poland to Europe. Commander of the Western Front Tukhachevsky was a creature of Trotsky, had exorbitant ambitions and conceit, but did not know how to think systematically. He rushed and rushed to Warsaw, or rather, sitting far from the front line, he drove and drove the increasingly tired Soviet troops to Warsaw.

A member of the Military Council of the Southwestern Front, Stalin always thought systematically. AND therefore, he well understood that the red cavalry would be successful only to the extent that they liberate their native lands from the Polish pans. They liberated Kyiv with a bang ... And take Warsaw like this? .. On

this, Stalin and Tukhachevsky parted ways ... Stalin did not want to support Cavalry Budyonny Trotsky-Tukhachevsky adventures, from where the later "ringing" about the conflict between Stalin and Tukhachevsky in the Polish war. Like, envious and military ignoramus Stalin thwarted the brilliant strategic plans of the clever Tukhachevsky, did not give the latter in time for the First Cavalry, etc.

Alas, few people understand to this day that Stalin supported the correct, realistic the direction of the blow is to Lviv. Lviv is Ukraine, it is a legal part of the western region Russian land. This is the support of the people.

And Tukhachevsky walked through purely Polish lands and already saw himself as Trotsky's warrior on expanses of "revolutionary Europe". It was Trotsky's warrior, because Lenin at the end August 1920 signed the following resolution of the Politburo: "The Politburo decides to express the most severe condemnation of the act of TT. Tukhachevsky and Smilga, who published, did not having no right to do so, your own is worse than a tactless order that undermines politics parties and governments. We are talking here about the order of the Revolutionary Military Council of the Western Front No. 1847 dated August 20, where it was stated that the Polish peace delegation consisted entirely of spies and counterintelligence officers and that peace can only be concluded "on the ruins of white Poland."

This order contains the whole of Tukhachevsky: Trotskyist ambitions and arrogance, a penchant for independent political role, ignoring directives, willfulness.

Without dwelling on this story in more detail, I will simply say that the correctness of Stalin in strategic assessment of the situation on the Polish front and the wrongness of the Central Committee, including its own wrong, Lenin himself later admitted.

Stalin, after the Polish war, was sent by the authorized Politburo of the Central Committee The RCP(b) to the Caucasus and played an outstanding role in the return of Transcaucasia to Russia.

After all, this was also an all-Russian cause, necessary at the same time for the peoples of the Caucasus. What is happening in Transcaucasia today is before everyone's eyes. But ninety years ago something similar happened there - a breakaway from Russia, active attempts to establish influence of the USA, England, Germany, Turkey, with an openly treacherous attitude towards interests of Georgians, Armenians and Azerbaijanis, the behavior of the bourgeois political "tops": Georgian Mensheviks, Armenian Dashnaks, Azerbaijani

Musavatists.

But Stalin saved the Transcaucasus for Russia ... Of course, he was only an outstanding organizer of the Caucasian masses in conditions when the process of Sovietization of Transcaucasia was inevitable objectively. But do political leaders always keep pace with the historical process? Let's say that today it is objectively necessary to reunite with Russia as soon as possible. Abkhazia, South Ossetia, Transnistria ... But mediocre Yeltsinoids point-blank do not see this objective reality and criminally miss the historical time and the historical chance - moreover, in a situation that is even more beneficial for Russia than ninety years ago.

At such moments, it becomes clear who is who in Russian history and what is in it. the place of certain historical figures and "figures" ...

Returning to the twenties, we see that in April 1922 Stalin

Plenum of the Central Committee of the RCP (b) was elected General Secretary of the Central Committee.

Ahead were thirty years of struggle and labor, called during the life of Stalin the era Stalin. But, perhaps, with a certain development of events, it could become the era, for example, of Trotsky? No and

no again! Any option other than Stalin's was a losing one for Russia.

If Russia had not become Soviet, then it would have turned out to be a semi-colony of the West immediately after the end of the First World War. This is the answer to the question: "What would happen if Russia became in 1917 not a Soviet, but a bourgeois parliamentary republic, or constitutional monarchy?

And what would have happened if, after the death of Lenin, at the head of Soviet Russia was not Stalin, and his main opponent Trotsky?

In 1918, Trotsky and Stalin looked at the development of events in much the same way. Both of them: one - elegantly, in a lordly way, the other - simply, in a peasant way, worked for the world socialist republic. New Russia was assigned the role of an advanced detachment in it. Role honorary, but not very staff.

However, Trotsky, with a successful development of events, behaves differently than at the headquarters of world did not think of shocks. He agreed only to the role of the party "gentleman" - as once Plekhanov. Trotsky was organically incapable of sacrifice when it came to personal victims. He willingly sacrificed others - both politically and physically ... But himself ... Neither he nor anyone from his entourage could imagine such a thing ... Stalin was

what was accurately called the "party soldier". He knew that every soldier carries a marshal's baton in his knapsack, but he also knew that a soldier should be ready to lie down bones at any moment, before reaching the rank of corporal. And, even having already become a "marshal", Stalin retained in himself this eternal readiness of a true soldier to sacrifice in the name of duty, up to the sacrifice of his life.

The civil war ended, the USSR was formed in 1922. For Trotsky and For the majority of the then Bolshevik elite, this meant only a "peaceful respite" before new world battles.

Stalin and his associates, the word "respite" in such a formula is more and more willing replaced by the word "construction". With the obligatory addition - "socialist".

It was through this difference that the cracks of various "oppositions" and "deviations", and then - the abyss, separating already two oppositely different worldview.

One worldview - Stalinist, realized: "The Earth begins from the Soviet Kremlin". This attitude was formed as a new level of original Russian feelings - already free from the original Peter's naivety, from the provincial Kireevsky "Slavophilism" and from the Kadet, shining with a reflected European light, "Milyukovism".

The Russian monarch Alexander the Third spoke well: they say that Russia has only two reliable ally - "her army and navy." However, in deed, and not in words, he drove Russia into

the Franco-Russian alliance, disastrous for her, already under his son transformed into even more disastrous for Russia triple Entente.

The Russian monarch Alexander the Third left a catchphrase to history: "When a Russian the monarch is fishing, Europe can wait ... "But already with his son - Nicholas II Bloody Europe granted the Russian monarch the right to beat bison and deer in Belovezhskaya Pushcha and shoot crows in Tsarskoye Selo, and to serious European and world politics did not let him.

Generalissimo Suvorov not only did everything right, but also spoke well. He said: "Where the deer passes, there the Russian soldier will pass. Where the deer will not pass, and there the Russian soldier will pass!" When the Austrian Hofkriegsrat (highest military council) decided mint a medal in honor of Suvorov's passage through the Alps, Suvorov in response to the adjutant's joking question - how does he imagine such a medal - answered that on the obverse of the medal would depict a Russian soldier and write: "God is with us!", And on the reverse (on the reverse side of the medal) he would depict a gofkriegsrat and write: "God be with them ..."

Stalin also lived with these same feelings and thoughts - as a great patriot of Russia. And such thinking - even without knowing it itself - could count from the ideas of, for example, the outstanding Russian geopolitician Danilevsky. The first edition of his book "Russia and Europe" came out a year after the birth of Lenin, and two years before October, Vladimir Ilyich in his phenomenally interesting "Notes on Imperialism" (in the "ni" notebook) he wrote: "Danilevsky argued that it was beneficial for Russia to defeat France in the interests of quarrel and enmity France and Germany for the domination of Russia.

An interesting thing is the story! She stretches a thin thread from Nicholas Yakovlevich Danilevsky to Lenin, who carefully read it. And from Lenin, from his understanding of the significance of Germany for Russia, - to Stalin, already with his understanding of the significance Germany for us, with his opposition to the attempts of Trotsky and Radek to quarrel Russian and German states since the early 1920s.

However, I digress ... It's not about the forerunners of Stalin's policy, but the essence of the matter! For the first time in of its history, the new, that is, Stalinist, Russia did not contemplate its own navel, as Russia boyar, did not look through the window cut by Peter at the enviable European life, did not peeping through the keyhole of the Parisian brothels... Russia

looked in the mirror for the first time and... began to put herself in order. Myself! And for yourself!

Written, but just washing off from the dirt beauty, she glanced at people, then - in the mirror to see there, again, yourself.

This Russia became more and more aware of its beauty and believed in its own destiny and star. This is what Stalin was great in the first years of his independent policy, here how he earned himself first place in the history of Russia - by developing a feeling among Russians national fullness! Only in Stalin's Russia could a poet say: "Among the Soviet our own pride, we look down on the bourgeois!" This is also why Stalin already after the death of this poet, he said: "Mayakovsky was and remains the best poet of our proletarian epoch..." The

second worldview, which after the end of the civil war tried to establish itself in Russia, was Trotskyist. Hostile to the first, Stalinist, it was saturated disbelief in the self-worth of Russia and in her personal creative path.

The most prominent representative of such thinking was not even Trotsky himself, but his the closest associate of Christian Rakovsky is a revolutionary cosmopolitan throughout his biography (he was even born in Romania). The figure is now almost forgotten, and in the twenties - famous. Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars and People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of Ukrainian emissary in Europe and interlocutor of the founder of Weimar Germany Walter Rathenau in 1922, USSR ambassador to England in 1923-1924, ambassador to France in 1925-1927!

The merits of Rakovsky in the foreign policy development of the USSR without exaggeration can be defined as outstanding. But he was not devoted to Russia as Russia, but to the USSR as

base for the organization of "world fire". On the morning of December 5, 1927, at the XV Congress of the CPSU (b), he addressed the delegates gathered in the Kremlin with a speech that became his last public appearance as a major statesman. gave him the floor
presiding Rykov, but Rakovsky could not finish his speech. Under
a storm raging in the hall and cries of "Down with! Expel him from the party!" he went to political oblivion. Why?

In 1927,

Rakovsky, from the rostrum of the congress, clearly revealed both his position and position of his opponent Stalin. Rakovsky - "herald of the irreconcilable", as his called, - he accused Stalin of not only heading for "consolidation and expansion of a peaceful respite", but more than that, he believed in the possibility of a "peaceful cohabitation of the USSR with the capitalist countries.

Rakovsky, as a convinced Trotskyist, believed that the victory of socialism would ensure only "holy revolutionary war". Only in this way can de "open the vise that are strangling the first proletarian state," and to transfer large the industrial countries of Western Europe, then their colonies, and ultimately the whole world.

Rakovsky stated that a tragic (his own assessment!) situation had arisen: the USSR "has ceased to be an ideological danger to capitalist governments."

The fact that Stalin's USSR was preparing for the first five-year plan did not encourage Rakovsky. On the contrary - in this (specifically in this!) He saw proof of the "counter-revolutionary Stalinist Central

Committee. And it turned out that with the Stalinist Soviet Union, which was turning from a proletarian base of the world revolution into socialist Russia, neither Rakovsky, nor Trotsky, nor tens and hundreds of thousands of their supporters were not on the way!

Then not everyone in Russia fully realized this, with complete clarity. Here is an experienced World Capital immediately figured out the meaning of Trotsky's activities, and not by the irony of history, but by exact calculation, it is necessary to explain that during the period when Trotsky, being inside the Union, wanted to topple Stalin, the bourgeois newspapers seemed to support ... Stalin.

For example, the New York Times before the 15th Congress declared: "Do not destroy (politically. - S.K.) the opposition (that is, the Trotskyists. - S.K.) meant to keep that explosive that was planted under the capitalist world."

It turned out that Stalin, in the person of Trotsky, was destroying the "mine" planted under Capital. But if Stalin turned out to be almost an agent of capital, was it necessary for The New York Times to declare it so loudly, exposing it to the Russian communists? Stalin's "capitalist henchman"? Why was it necessary to strengthen positions in the USSR Trotsky, so allegedly dangerous for Capital? Nevertheless, the largest newspaper of Capital itself gave trumps into the hands of Rakovsky, and he presented them from the rostrum of the congress!

Strange?

No!

"No" because it was smart support for Trotsky by the West on the principle of "from contrary." Capital already understood then that the Soviet bayonet was not so terrible as the Soviet hammer and sickle.

The revolutionary "bayonet" is Trotsky. This is an external strife that is exhausting Russia with the whole

world. And behind Stalin - the "hammer and sickle"

strengthening Russia. Trotsky is a beautiful idea for hundreds of thousands

of enthusiastic idealists. And Stalin - if he is firmly at the head of a powerful and rich country, where Capital is a convincing example for billions of ordinary people. Capital

knew how to count. And

when Trotsky was expelled, the bourgeois newspapers spoke sympathetically about Trotsky expelled from the USSR and slandered Stalin. Now it was more necessary, because Stalin and the USSR Stalin acquired in the eyes of all honest people more and more

attractive appearance.

But Stalin deserved it! After all, let us recall the testimony of Madame Tolstoy, he possessed, in addition to his ever more clearly manifested political genius, also an undoubted human charm.

Chapter Ten “But there was a Gulag?”

The “Great Terror” is, perhaps, the last major anti-Stalinist “trump card” of the “democrats” ... In response to any growth figures, examples of enthusiasm and heroism, in response to a mention of all our past fantastic successes from the mammal-eating “Russians” even today, against the backdrop of growing capitalist totalitarianism in Russia, over and over again you hear one thing: “But there was a Gulag!”

Was, was ...

Question: what and

why? There is, say, a comparative biography of Stalin and Hitler, written by famous English historian Sir Alan Bullock. His “Hitler and Stalin. Life and power” is a well-known book, published and republished in different countries of the world.

Two volumes can hold a lot, and Sir Alan puts a lot in them. But what? It seemed would, such a book - if it is the work of a historian, written for the general public - just should be not only popular, but also historical, that is, accurate in facts and accurate in concepts.

However, is it possible to take seriously a historian who refers to digital assessments concerning the repressed in the USSR, made by the physicist Sakharov? The largest specialist in his field, physicist Sakharov understood history and politics slightly better than in paleontology, and, of course, cannot be a source of historical truth. Maybe.

But it is, little things. To understand the level of “historicity” and “thoroughness” of Sir Alan, it is enough to open at random almost any of the pages of his “Stalin-Hitler” epic and compare the statements there with historical data. Say Bullock can write like this:

“Although slave (!. - S.K.) labor in the camps was not very productive, everything but it was part of the Soviet economy: millions worked in mines, one and a half million at construction sites, laid railroad tracks.

This is not written by a science fiction writer or a tabloid scribbler. This is written by a historian, who may not give figures, but is obliged to know them, and not knowing, has no right to son operate with digital data. So,

according to Bullock, millions worked in the mines alone in the Stalinist USSR “slave miners”. Well, let's check the numbers...

In 1913, there were 643,745 mining and ore mining workers in Russia. This of everything - not only in the mines. 194 thousand people worked at the mines. Number of cutters machines did not then reach 100 (one hundred), and the share of mechanized coal mining did not reached two percent (1.7%). Practically by hand, 29,117 thousand tons were mined coal.

By the time described by Bullock, coal production in the USSR had increased to 64 million tons in 1932 and 128 million tons in 1937. At the same time, only heavy there were 1278 cutters in the USSR. There were almost seven thousand jackhammers! A mechanized coal mining reached 89.6% by 1937 (in Germany then - 84.7%, in USA - 77%, in England Sir Alan - 51%). True, the mined coal was rolled even more than half by hand.

Compared with 1913, the number of miners in the country increased by 1935 to 425 thousand people ... A lot, but "millions" of "slaves", "found" somewhere by Bullock, did not smell in the mines. In addition, the coal industry of the USSR was then a little if not the most advanced in the world, and it could not be otherwise! It's not a joke - by increasing the number working twice, to more than quadruple production. This can be ensured not by "slaves", but by the latest mechanization of production, which happened in the USSR, and very skilled workers.

Alas, Bullock's "objectivity" in quotation marks is typical of all anti-Stalinist "research". For example, the Medvedev brothers, already home-grown slanderers (one of whom, Zhores, has been supplementing himself with British oatmeal for a long time) in the book "Unknown Stalin" stated without hesitation that "the main role in the speed of practical solution" of all the tasks of the Soviet Atomic Project "in the form of reactors, plants, test sites and the entire infrastructure was played by the gulag (exactly so, in lowercase letters. - S.K.), a unique giant reserve of highly mobile and, in essence, slave, but skilled labor force...

In the system of Glavgorstroy of the USSR, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR, responsible for construction - no more than moreover - work in the Atomic Project, really worked in some periods up to a hundred and more than a thousand prisoners who were, by the way, in fairly satisfactory conditions - for prisoners - conditions.

But, firstly, the prisoners worked at large construction sites in the 60s and 70s, which, in fact, is quite understandable. At the same time, all construction projects could be successfully completed without

them. Secondly, there is no need to talk about any intellectual participation of prisoners in the creation of reactors, plants, test sites and other infrastructure of the nuclear industry. (the participation of German specialists in atomic work is a separate article, besides, they lived and worked without being prisoners, in places, although isolated, but resorts in exact sense of the word).

Thirdly, for information refuting the "gulag" insinuations of the Medvedevs, I refer the reader not even to my book "Beria: the best manager of the twentieth century", but to official multi-volume publication of documents "Soviet Atomic Project" under edited by L.D. Ryabev, on which two such experienced veterans have been working for many years nuclear industry, as G.A. Goncharov and P.P. Maksimenko. By the way, there are curious data on those "arts" that were created at the "objects" released at the end term of "victims of Stalinism" ... Because of them, scientific and engineering workers and members of their families at one time in the evening they were afraid to stick their

nose out into the street. Such was the case with Bullock's "millions of slaves" in the mines of the Soviet Union other "slaves", including "atomic" ... And how was Stalin in the USSR in general with "slave labor" as a social and moral category? Repression and the

Gulag system in the USSR of the thirties is a complex phenomenon, and a real (that is, an honest) historian should approach it with particular care.

For example, today "advanced" journalists willingly illustrate their articles about "Great Terror" photograph, where in the foreground is a murky guy in a padded jacket and earflaps holds a large chisel in his hands, put on a boulder, and the second guy in a padded jacket prepares to hit him with a sledgehammer. And this is against the background of stone slopes, groups of other prisoners, busy with what, Chekists in overcoats and leather

jackets ... The beginning of what the "democrats" call the "Great Terror" and what I was talking about I'll also say that it refers to August 1937, and the photo beloved by the "democrats" was not taken later than 1933, because it captured an episode of the construction of the famous Belomorkanal, which came into operation in 1934. But

this is not even the main thing ... It is remarkable that the photo is taken from the official fact a book about the history of the construction of the White Sea-Baltic Canal named after Stalin, written by a team of Soviet writers at the suggestion of Gorky, who

edited.

This book strikes with its psychological authenticity, not because of such the super talent of its professional authors, among whom were E. Gabrilovich, M. Zoshchenko, V. Inber, V. Kataev, V. Shklovsky, and because of the confessions of a number of "Canal Army" from among the former wreckers-engineers, who are on the White Sea Canal worked as engineers, as well as from among the former criminals.

The book described, for example, the life of a former businessman-engineer, a former chief of defense of the Winter Palace, Colonel Ananiev ... And he was also placed there portrait of engineer K.A. Verzhbitsky with the caption: "Former pest, and then one of the authors of the Belomorstroy project. Awarded the Order of Lenin.

These were destinies, really reformed by labor and the era of Stalin. And this Amazing then and even more amazing today!

To show the ambiguity of that era, I will focus on only one of its tragic destinies ...

Georgy Ivanovich Porshnev, in his time - a very famous bibliologist ... He worked, traveled to Germany. And in the early 30s he became a prisoner just at Belomorkanalstroy. His letters to his daughter, published in 1990, show how difficult it was then ...

Here is a letter dated April 3, 1932: "No aspirations ... I have forgotten how to think, consciousness is not illuminated by a dream ... I still believe in the progressive course of the historical process, I admire social construction and myself, to the best of my ability and understanding, participated in it, but I am crushed by the shame that has fallen on me and the complete disregard for the individual, the person

It would seem that here it is, the verdict on "slave labor" through the lips of the "slave" himself. But the tone of the letter dated May 1 is already different: "The world is good! May is a holiday no worse than Easter. His nature is even more affectionate, and immeasurably more meaning. Today I am not embarrassed even by the grimaces of history and vicissitudes of fate. I listen to the surf of public excitement in Moscow, Leningrad, Kharkov (the "slaves" of Belomorstroy had not only radio, but also their own newspapers and magazines. - S.K.), I envy those walking in columns and contemplating them and rejoice. Yes, the world is good, daughter! Die it's still early, especially since in our troubled years there is no rest for the dead either ... "

And the letter of July 4 generally draws a very strange image for a "Stalinist slave" life: "Again, my dear, I rummage through book dust, bathe in the legendary Onego and wander around bear mountains. The weather is beautiful, the lake (and beaches, as in Evpatoria). A

year has

passed. And the "slave" letters take on an incredible appearance: " You are completely freed from book service, dear . Very full. Rolland, Goethe, Blok, Tynyanov ("The Wax Person") are standing in line . The hand reaches for magazines ("Kr. Nov", "Nov. Mir", "Zvezda", "October", etc.), to Reformatsky ("Technical edition of the book"), Kugel, Boborykin ... I am waiting and looking for Bely "Masks" . "Poetry and Truth" by Goethe disappointed..."

What does it mean? This is why the "slaves" (and we are talking about a working library for prisoners and civilians) Tynyanov?

Well, if the "slave" wrote that he was disappointed with the gruel, then everything would be in place. A Goethe?..

Well, if he were looking for an extra black cracker, but no - give him White! Yes, not bread, but poet...

Three days later, a new message - about a certain "discovery". What could please the "slave" this time - a hole in the barbed wire or in the wall of the food pantry? No: I discovered Kalevala !..." Well, yes... All of this

hardly

fits into the "slave" concept. Although the tragedy does not cancel. But as for our pains to Sir Alan Bullock. It is more convenient for him to be content with fakes Solzhenitsyn's type. Already they fit perfectly into his "historical" concept. Like numerous fakes and slander about the Stalinist collectivization of rural

economy.

Chapter Eleven Collectivization...

The essence of the real Stalin, better than in any of his deeds during his lifetime, was revealed in the first days after his death: the country wept. What do all the opuses of the pack mean compared to this Volkogonovs with Volkovs and Radzins? When Brezhnev died, the country grinned. She did not notice Yeltsin's death. Gorbachev's death will certainly be delighted. And according to Stalin it sobbed. By the way, on March 5, 1953, the greatest theologian of the twentieth century, Karl Barth he said that he had been praying for Stalin for years ... Not praying for his sins, but wishing him good health.

But even in that year, 1953, more than half of the population of Russia lived in the countryside. Co. the same year of the "great turning point", by 1930, Russia was more than three times rural quarters.

Would Russia have wept for Stalin if the collectivization of agriculture had not was an urgent need, which Stalin realized earlier than others, but, by the way, did not first.

However, about everything - in order ...

In 1929, the first five-year plan began in the USSR. Her success or failure determined everything. - and the position of Russia in the world, and the fate of

Russia. On November 19, 1928, Stalin spoke at the plenum of the Central Committee:

“... The question of the rapid pace of development of the industry would not be as acute for us as it is now, if we had the same developed industry and the same advanced technology as, say, in Germany, if the specific gravity industry in the entire national economy stood as high in our country as, for example, in Germany. The fact of the matter is that in this respect we stand behind Germany and we have not yet caught up with it in technical and economic terms.

The question of the rapid pace of development of the industry would not be so acute if we represented not the only country of the dictatorship of the proletariat, but one of the countries proletarian dictatorship. Under this condition, the question of economic independence of our country would naturally recede into the background, we could join the system of more developed proletarian states, we could receive from them machines for the fertilization of our industry and agriculture, supplying them with raw materials and food products. But you know we don't have this condition. That's why it's a matter of catching up and overtake the economically advanced countries, Lenin posed as a matter of life and the death of our development...”

So, the issue of industrialization for Russia was a matter of life and death. But to work, the worker needs to eat. And the then village did not give bread to the city - even for half-starved rations...

On January 15, 1928, a letter train with Stalin went to Siberia for three weeks. Novosibirsk, Barnaul, Rubtsovsk, Omsk...

dead end. In 1926/27, the USSR exported 2 million 178 thousand tons of grain, and a year later - only 344 thousand, and 248 thousand even had to be imported. The reason was not in crop failures, but in the fact that the village did not want to give the grain “cheaply”. The kulaks sabotaged grain deliveries and waited triple the market prices (!). What was the

Soviet government supposed to feed those who were supposed to be in factories and factories? to lay the foundation for a new industrial might in Russia?

What was it to feed those who were to build thousands of new factories and factories?

Fifteen years ago, the average resident of the Russian Empire accounted for a day one teaspoon of sugar. The average peasant did not see sugar, essence, at all. In the report to the Fifth Congress of the authorized united noble societies In 1909, its author V. Gurko wrote:

“The export of grain does not come from wealth, but from need, comes at the expense of nutrition of the population. Our people, as you know, are forced vegetarians, that is almost never sees meat.

Soviet power gave the peasant land and satiety - in the second half of the twenties years, with the restoration of pre-revolutionary grain production, it was exported to four to five times less than before! As

a legacy from the centuries of tsarism, the outlook of the village was no further than a sparrow's nose. The first third of the twentieth century was ending, and the psychology of the middle peasant not far removed from the eighteenth century that way. In the conditions of those years, such a gap threatened already not backwardness, but the death of the country. Russia could neither develop nor defend itself. In addition, could the then village feed Russia - even if they wanted to?

With a "democratic" candidate for the right to personify in the 21st century the entire the history of Russia - Tsar Nicholas - they exported a lot of bread due to the hungry belly peasant, and not at the expense of large-scale commodity production of grain, which, as we see, was worried even by the nobles at their congresses. When the First World War began, this the weakness of Russian agriculture manifested itself very quickly. And not the Bolsheviks, but On November 29, 1916, the tsarist government introduced the concept of "forced surplus appropriation", issuing a resolution "On the deployment of grain bread and fodder."

All this was clearly shown by Professor Kondratiev in his book "The Market loaves and its regulation during the war and revolution. In 1922 it was published in two thousand copies, and one of them was in Lenin's personal Kremlin library. The second edition, 1991, also cannot be called massive: four thousand copies.

From Kondratiev's data, it was immediately clear that the tsar's grain exports were based on malnutrition of a peasant without any benefit to the latter, but with great benefit to the former. There would be no patches on Ivan's backside, and the mistress of the tsar and the grand dukes, the b "Malechka" Kshesinskaya would have neither a palace nor diamond sets.

Now, at the end of the twenties, it was even necessary to go to an extreme, to a "break", to patches so that in return the peasant would have a tractor and his own, Russian, chintz. But the main thing is that Russia should have its own planes and tanks!

But for this it was necessary to feed the millions of new workers in Russia ... Did the village understand the

need for this? No. What was left? Only what he offered ... And who

offered what? The reader will probably answer: "Of course, Stalin! This is what he suggested immediately socialize the peasant farms!"

However, answering this way, the reader

will be mistaken! And here I must report that the forced collectivization of Russian agriculture economy was proposed not by Stalin and not a member of the party at all, but by a non-party - an outstanding Russian economist Vasily Sergeevich Nemchinov.

Born in 1894 (died in 1964), he was a representative of the same Russian school of economics, from which came one of the largest economists in the world, Vasily Leontiev and which developed in the late XIX - early XX century. Specialist in the field economics of agriculture and agrarian relations, by the mid-50s he was the author of more than 40 scientific papers, among which was a textbook awarded in 1946 with the Stalin Prize "Agricultural statistics with the basics of a general theory", and holder of two orders

Lenin, Nemchinov was not a politician, but a scientist, and at the end of the 20s he was a member of the collegium Central Statistical Office of the USSR. Nemchinov

wrote a historical, without exaggeration, memorandum, in fact, a study in which there were not declarations, but figures. And they showed that until 1917, more than 70% of marketable (that is, for sale) bread was given by large farms capitalist type, using in 1913 four and a half million hired workers! That by 1928 the middle peasant prevailed in the agriculture of the USSR did not able to provide the country with bread with all the desire ... That the village of the end of the 20s, although ensured the total production of bread by 40% more than pre-revolutionary the peasantry as a whole consumed almost everything itself, sending only 11.2% of the produced grain for sale! For

Stalin, acquaintance with Nemchinov's research meant, without exaggeration, a radical change in consciousness! As early as February 13, 1928, immediately after the Siberian trip, Stalin sent an appeal to all organizations of the CPSU (b) under the title "First results Procurement Campaign and the Party's Further Tasks. And there he explained the failures in preparations, firstly, by the mistakes of the central and local authorities, and, secondly, by the fact that peasants were not provided with the required amount of industrial goods in exchange for grain, or rather, in exchange for the money paid to them for grain deliveries.

And suddenly Nemchinov strictly scientifically, with numbers in his hands, proved that even if the village filled with gramophones, ball gowns and sundresses, boots and barrels of "Karasin", then all the same, the then village with its production structure could not give the country needs for the development of food!

Agriculture was too backward even in Soviet Russia in the late 20s years. And it was necessary to "thank" for this, first of all, the "democratic" candidate for the right to personify in the 21st century the entire history of Russia - Tsar Nicholas II ... And also his father, Tsar Alexander III, as well as grandfather Nicholas - Tsar Alexander II, as well as the great-grandfather of Tsar Nicholas II - Tsar Nicholas I ... These

are they, instead of giving to the cause of state administration and development the state entrusted to them - as Stalin did - all their strength and all their time, amuse pride, arranged reviews, appeased the elite, rolled up balls, built mistresses mansions, condoned the embezzlers of public funds ... And they were engaged in Russia in this way - in between times. AND even when they did it, they did it to the point of criminal mediocrity!

What was left for Stalin to do after he got acquainted with the report Nemchinov?

As early as February 13, Stalin declared:

"Talks that we are allegedly canceling the NEP, introducing a surplus appropriation, dispossession of kulaks, etc., are counter-revolutionary chatter, against which a decisive struggle is needed ... "

Now he learned from Nemchinov's note that in the harvest year of 1926 the village produced 65.5 million tons of grain - 25 million tons more than in a good year before the revolution, and only 7.4 million tons were sold. Actually, Stalin knew the figure itself before that, but the overall picture and its analysis could only be given by an intelligent and well-knowing problem professional. The outstanding professional Nemchinov gave a general analysis of the problem.

The solution to the problem was to be given by the politician, the head of state. That is, Stalin. A year later, the first five-year plan began with its inevitable increase in urban population ... And even without this, by the end of 1928, bread cards had to be introduced in the cities. What was left for Stalin, and in general for anyone responsible to the past and future Russian statesman?

Refuse forced industrialization? This meant most likely unpunished occupation of Russia in the next five to ten years.

Should we restore those farms that until 1917 produced almost all marketable grain?

This meant, in fact, a return to capitalism, that is, a return to a situation where someone ate oysters in Paris, and someone did not even have a teaspoon of sugar to the table. Russia, having survived three revolutions and two wars, could no longer afford this and would not allow it. this to Stalin.

Yes, and he himself would not have gone for it - was he spitting blood for it at forty degrees frost in the Turukhansk region?

So what was left for Stalin and Russia? And

what Stalin and the people of Ivan da Marya did: overcoming the resistance of Vanek and Manek of all levels, they in the shortest possible time created an agriculture that able to feed both the village and the city ...

Moreover, Stalin is collectivization. And the Volkogonovs and Radzinskys of that time are her intentional "excesses". Although there were enough excesses and unintentional ones, because the most "guilty" of the excesses of collectivization, or rather, guilty without guilt, turned out to be the eternal the darkness of the peasant masses - as part of those who approved collectivization and actively in it participated, and those who did not accept it at first and opposed it. Let's say

that in 1929 - in the year, according to Stalin's exact expression, the "great turning point" - there was (by the way, all the information was taken from the mass reference calendar on 1941) almost thirty-five million horses. And in 1932 -

only twenty million. Sheep with goats decreased by two thirds in two years, pigs - by half, cows - by third. The peasants themselves cut

them out! But it was not Stalin who cut them, but a peasant, confused by the kulak propaganda of the the Volkogonovs, the shtetl arrogance of the then Radzinskys and their own scanty: "I won't eat it, I'll bite it."

Think, reader! Tens of millions of cattle slaughtered overnight, that is, in fact, ruined heads of cattle! This is the price of the stubborn "individuality" of the middle peasant and the class fist resistance. And this is one of the reasons for the meager people's table in the thirties years, one of the reasons for the famine of

1933 ... And here

are some more numbers. Private, relating to only one locality, but eloquent.

For several years, a gang of 35 people operated in the village of Noviki, Ryazan district. 38 thefts, 28 arson, 13 murders, 11 beatings, 3 armed raids. "Besides," she wrote "Vechernyaya Moskva" November 17, 1928 - bandits pursued and beat Komsomol members, driving the cell underground. The frightened population remained silent."

The inability of the people to think, their inability to correctly assess the situation and see perspective - terrible things, terrible first of all for the people themselves.

For example, in 1991 this inability led to the implementation of the most evil plans of the enemies Russia and gave rise to those disastrous processes that develop within the borders USSR and beyond to this day. Moreover, the terrible "moment of truth" for the peoples of the USSR ahead - when professionals begin to die out, when they begin to quickly disintegrate already today, disintegrating social ties, when hydrocarbon energy (on oil) will be replaced by hydrogen energy (on hydrogen) and exaggerated "oil" "well-being" of "Russians" in a matter of years it will burst ...

And so it will be - if the peoples of the USSR do not come to their senses at least on the edge of the abyss. For the then peasants, the "moment of truth" - but beneficial - was also ahead, and then they will say: "Before the war, we began to live ..." But in real time there was everything ... Historian Vadim

Valerianovich Kozhinov, in his assessments, for my taste, is far from being accurate Always. However, his books contain many interesting facts. They also include data that V.V. Kozhinov cites with reference to an extremely small circulation book of modern Tyumen writer K.Ya. Lagunov about the Tobolsk peasant uprising of 1921.

Next, I quote Lagunov's book based on the book by V.V. Kozhinov "The truth of Stalin's repression":

"Wild fury, unprecedented atrocities and cruelty - that's what distinguished peasant uprising of 1921... Communists are not shot, but sawed with saws or doused with cold water and frozen. And also smashed skulls with clubs; burned alive; ripped open their bellies, stuffing them into abdominal grain and chaff; dragged after a galloping horse; pierced stakes, pitchforks, red-hot peaks; smashed genitals with hammers; drowned in holes and wells. It is difficult to imagine and describe all those inhuman torment and torture, through which they went through on the way to death Communists and all those who have shown any kind of benevolent attitude towards Soviet power ... "

Here it is - the people of Manek and Vanek in their logically, psychologically and historically completed form. Even reading is not easy ... But you need to know this - for a correct assessment the significance of Lenin and Stalin for Russia, to understand what they were taking Russia away from.

And how did it all end? Well, Lagunov - we must give it to him, with his obvious, albeit sluggish anti-communism, due - does not hide it. Although succinctly, he states that Siberians quickly became disillusioned "in the power created during the uprising" and "not only hurried to leave the rebel regiments, but also helped the Red Army quickly put out the flame of the uprising... The people ignited the uprising, the people extinguished it..." Lagunov, like Kozhinov himself, perhaps, is a sluggish anti-communist, Russian intellectuals are quite typical. And he, it seems, sincerely does not understand that he extinguished a brutal, senseless Russian revolt against Soviet power, the people together with the Soviet

government... But it was by no means the people who "fired" him. Lagunov himself describes one of the arsonists (more precisely, of course, an agent of true arsonists) - a village priest Bulatnikov. This "servant of God" sentenced people to painful executions even when the "rebels" themselves were indulgent towards them ... Lagunov reports:

"Teachers sentenced by Bulatnikov, huts, communists were killed with a special hammer with soldered teeth and forks with serrated ends..."

But this is not only a real historical detail from our history, dear reader!

It is also a "significant" detail, a generalized essence of the confrontation of that time! On the one hand, Lenin and Stalin, the Soviet government and the communists, who called the authorities in Russia in order to rally and enlighten its people, which means to make it truly free. And they have teachers and enlighteners on their side...

by any, most brutal means. And on their side are obscurantists and bigots.

Is it any wonder that today's "Russian" churchmen are calling for a new crusade against communism? After all, the sighted people are always deadly dangerous for the regime of the oligarchs, who generously "unfasten" the "fathers" unrighteous "donations".

Something similar to what provocation and ignorance did in the early twenties years and what K. Lagunov described will be repeated during the period of collectivization at the turning point of the twenties and thirties.

And I'll tell you about it now.

Alas, not only in 1921, and not only in Tobolsk, there was enough cruel and greedy kulak desire to maintain their informal power and cruel muzhik ignorance.

It was February 1930. In the Pitelinsky district of the Ryazan district of the Moscow region collectivization began. Chairman of the District Executive Committee, Trotskyite Strodach appointed three mediocre but zealous "bosses" Fedyaev, Subbotin and Olkin, and they began to "collectivize" the area without any preliminary preparation. But the other side was well prepared for such a turn of affairs in advance.

"Wanderers" and "foretellers" appeared in the villages of the region, who told about wild things on collective farms, frightened by the socialization of wives and children on the orders of Stalin. Mature uprising, and the headquarters "five" was ready a long time ago: a socialist-revolutionary, a kulak, a priest of the village of Veryaev, a former white officer and former criminal "Alena the Bogatyr". On March

2, a crowd of about three thousand people came out of seven villages and four villages, mostly women. The kulaks knew what they were doing ... Connoisseur of the Russian village, populist Alexander Nikolaevich Engelhardt, about whom the reader will learn more later, subtly remarked at one time: "Women have much more initiative than men. Baba somehow petty greedy, without any consideration for the future. The kulaks always benefit from this, and they always trying to bridle the women, and once this is done, the village is in the hands of the village kulak, who then it turns and turns everything around. "

This was said about the village of the 70s of the XIX century, but it was also true for the village of the XX century. From the village of Veryaev we went to Pitelino. They walked with axes, pitchforks and Berdanks, with icons and gonfalons, singing "God Save the Tsar", under the tocsin of bells.

The crowd grew, and the intoxicated Alyona led it with two revolvers in her pockets and grenades behind belt.

A contemporary of this turmoil writes:

"Towards the crowd, distraught with anger, a policeman came out of Pitelin Goryunov with an agronomist to persuade them to go home, but before they could open their mouths, as shouts were heard from all sides: "Beat them! Down with it!.. Push it!.. Push it!" And after that, there were heard the muffled blows of stakes, the crackling of skulls, and there was no policeman and agronomist. They were killed by the rebels, who, moving on, continued to sweep away everything they hated in their path.

The district center of Pitelino was surrounded ... From the side of Sasovo, a detachment of three hundred Red Army men approached, ahead of commander and Shtrodach with a revolver.

- Oh, you came to frighten us and drive us to the collective farms? Will not go! Down with collective farms! - the crowd roared as they approached Strodach in order to tear him apart.

Strong Alyona turned her back to Strodach, the eyes of the Red Army opened huge bare bottom, and its owner yelled to the hooting of the crowd: - Here's a collective farm for you! Look! Strodach

fired, Alena fell. New roar: - Beat! Death to the

communists! And the detachment commander orders the first volley to be fired over the heads, but only after the third, still on top, the crowd began to scatter ... Nevertheless, on the same day, three collective farm chairmen, communists, were killed, Komsomol members and some collective farmers.

From May 5 to May 11, 1930, there was a trial in Pitelin. For excess of power different terms from subsequent ban on holding leadership positions received the chairman district executive committee Subbotin, his deputy Olkin, judge Rodin, head of the district administrative department Yurkov, district commissioner for collectivization Kosyrev, secretary of the district party committee Vasilchenko and several other people.

Strodach was also removed. And the people of Pitelin, as once the people of Tobolsk, came to their senses. But none of them ever found out that the "heroic knights of the fight against capitalism near Moscow" newspapers of London, Paris, New York were already writing with might and main ... Such was this "spontaneous" popular unrest. A lot of noise in the West was made then by the history of an outwardly completely different kind. Already a thousand Swedish colonists from the village of Staroshvedskoye, Kherson District, Ukrainian SSR decided to return to Sweden under the influence of anti-Soviet propaganda.

The Swedes left, but Western newspapers no longer wrote that in their "historical homeland" settlers immediately had difficulties with the land, with work. Had to get hired laborers.

And the Kherson Swedes pulled back. You have to give credit to the Swedish government - it did not interfere with them, like the Soviet government. In 1931-1932, the majority returned.

Collectivization took place in different ways. Plenipotentiary for the organization of the collective farm, military commissar of the Pavlograd district in the same Ukraine, a former Chapaev Sidor Kovpak, before calling a meeting of the villagers, lived in the village for two weeks and went from house to house.

And here no Alena with bulges could have knocked people off the collective farm path any size and anywhere.

Stalin knew about all this. Accurate information about the situation in the countryside fell to him on a table in the form of reports of the OGPU. And Stalin's answer was at first secret directives and telegrams recommending that collectivization be slowed down. But the exasperation of the Shtrodachs, the impatience of Sholokhov's foragers, the instigation of the kulaks and the dark frenzy the peasantry has already entwined into one prickly tangle. Telegrams did not help.

And then Stalin's article "Dizziness from success" appeared. Rearing country started to come to her senses. And much later, the Yelets peasant Dmitry Yegorovich Morgachev admitted in his article in a peasant newspaper: "Yes, dear reader, it is difficult and very difficult for a natural peasant to give up personal property."

On the other hand, it is easy to refuse personal responsibility to the "natural intellectual". For example, the philosopher Mikhailov and the economist Teptsov, sixty years after the "turning point" of 1929, in the "perestroika" year of 1989, stated that allegedly even in 1940 the collective farm fields gave only 88% of the grain, although they occupied 99.1% of the sown area. It turned out that productivity on a personal plot exceeded the collective farm one by 13 times? Of course it's stupid and vicious bastard.

The truth, however, was that at the end of the thirties, a personal herd of collective farmers exceeded the collective farm, but it grew much faster than in the pre-collective farm years. The number of pigs from 1923 to 1929 increased by nine million, and from 1932 to 1938 - fifteen million. But after all, this is not

at the behest of the pike ... Plenum of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks in June 1934 decided "to liquidate the lack of cows among the collective farmers as soon as possible." Expression clumsy, but the meaning atoned for all literary flaws.

And soon the vocabulary of collectivization itself improved. VII Congress of Soviets of the USSR in February 1935 decided to conduct business in such a way that "by the end of the second five-year plan there would be no one collective farmer who would not have a cow and small livestock for personal use.

But before that, the country had to endure the tragic year of 1933. Year of hunger.

Then a lot was woven into one ... Millions recently died under the knife of provocation head of cattle. The habit of collective work was not strengthened very much. Populist professor Engelhardt once wrote the famous book of letters "From the Village", where in his seventh letter he described a typical peasant household from several related families

So:

"Everyone is great at their job and really works great when work not for the yard, but for themselves. Every woman is looking not to recycle, not do more than the other. Each one washes their part of the table (emphasis mine. - S.K.), at which they dine.

Dolku, reader! Many sons and daughters (think about it, reader, - just sons and daughters!)

work for a neighbor, even if they worked from morning to evening. This is not my invention, reader, but a quote from the seventh issue of the journal Socialist Reconstruction of Rural economy" just for 1933.

By the way, I'll let you know that Stalin on December 31, 1928, at a meeting of the Politburo on the issue "Report of Donugol and the Central Committee of Miners on the work of Donugol" said:

– The fact is that absenteeism is on the rise. The fact is that the unions they do not conduct a direct open struggle against absenteeism, they do not act openly. Recently it was a message from the Shakhtinsky district that there are workers who go to the doctor 25 days a month. At the enterprise, they are considered

heroes ... This is also - from the peasant darkness, from the psychology of the "slice" of the people Vanek Manek ... In 1921, the Russified German M.M. Gakkebusch, who went to Germany, published in Berlin under the pseudonym "M. Gorelov "a book with the title" On the rivers of Babylon: notes refugee" where it was written:

"... "God-bearer" revealed his political ideals: he does not recognize any authorities, does not want to pay taxes and does not agree to give recruits. The rest of it is not concerns..."

Almost at the same time - September 11, 1922 - and the writer Mikhail Prishvin, living in the village, wrote in his diary:

"... The peasant goes against the commune because he goes against the authorities ..."

I meant - in general, against the "power"! Anyone ...

Neither Gakkebusch-Gorelov nor Prishvin were socially active people, busy together with Lenin and Stalin, the cause of the transformation of Russia. And they did not write about Ivans, yes Maryakh, but about Vanka and Manka ... But there were a majority of them!

And here came the drought. Unhealthy... Especially in Ukraine, the elements helped the then Volkogonovs and Radzinskys - this was a convenient excuse to arouse dissatisfaction with Stalin. Everything that weakened Stalin was beneficial to Trotsky, even if it weakened the USSR.

And besides the Trotskyists, there were Socialist-Revolutionaries waiting for their chance, monarchists, White Guards, nationalists, just saboteurs and, oddly enough, really agents foreign intelligence. The

monarchical newspaper Vozrozhdenie wrote on March 28, 1930:

"You need to think about how to take revenge on this bastard, and take revenge in such a way that not only howled, but so that the globe burst in two, hearing the groans Bolsheviks. Revenge, revenge and revenge, to extermination! And not here, abroad ... There, in the very nest of this bastard.

On April 18, the same "newspaper" repeated: "We must do something now, without delay, wish at least the end of the world, only to destroy the Bolsheviks." This is the "revival" prepared for us emigration. And in Russia itself there was enough of it like-minded people and direct guarantors.

Vultures by nature, they immediately flocked to the killing field. After all, back in the days famine in the Volga region of 1921, a member of the Cadet "All-Russian Committee for Assistance starving" (also known as "Prokukish", from the names of his co-chairs Prokopovich, Kuskova and Kishkin) Bulgakov wrote in his diary: "Both we and hunger are means of political struggle. Then

they managed to act openly, now they acted in secret. But they acted.

However, the

main reason was still underproduction. People swelled up, ate quinoa and died. Then millions died. And here

again it was not without the natural immorality of "natural intellectuals". The tragedy was speculated then, and is speculated to this day. English scientist Wheatcroft studied these years closely and came to the conclusion: miscalculations collectivization and the famine of the 33rd claimed about three million lives. This is already very a lot of. And this, obviously, is the true price paid in the end by the Russian people for former social inertia, for darkness and backwardness.

Alas, "the calves are many and fat", mentioned by Stalin once in 1917, surround historical truth, they grind it into dust with their strong teeth, and the numbers are growing: 9 million, 18 million, 20 million "ruined and repressed".

First - Stephen Rosefield, then - Robert Conquest ... Behind them - Volkogonov and Radzinsky of all sorts ...

And what the hell for a Russian intellectual is that according to Conquest's "statistics" it turns out that by the end of 1937 in the USSR behind bars, not counting criminals, was supposedly even the fourth man, and in the cities - every second.

So who then plucked the roses that had blossomed "in Chair Park" for the young and not so young friends? Who provided the ever-growing birth rate?

Birminghamian Wheatcroft called his work "Another (! - S.K.) Steven Cranberry Rosefield", and the domestic intelligentsia "swamp", which was ridiculed by the young Russian Georgians in a gray overcoat in 1917, greedily pounces on this spreading "cranberry" and swallows it without wincing. And he declares the dispossessed (whether fair or unfair) - a figure with a "typical fate for our people." Although

for a simple person, fate was becoming more and more typical,
meaningful.

Big ... The

intelligentsia arrogantly declared itself the conscience of the people, but in fact that part of it, which was hostile to the new government, turned out to be only a bunch of people political ignorance. The Russian people are a peasant people. And the Russian peasant for centuries weaned to be the master of their own destiny. And now, when Stalin and the Bolsheviks the habit was broken, too many held on to it out of habit.

Although ignorance, hunger, foreign bondage, death and death stood behind the old ...

The peasant dullness and kulak malice also turned out to have one more lofty human price: a quarter of a million kulak and middle peasant families went into exile. This is a lot, because this is a tragedy of one and a half million people. But it's not much, if you know what the breaking of one percent paid for the future of the remaining ninety-nine percent. Yes and many of the same one percent.

Among the memoirs of contemporaries of those events, one can find indicative evidence. A descendant of the ancient princely family of the Gediminovichs Sergei Golitsyn after revolution, the boy stayed with his family in Russia, died in 1989 and left "Notes survivor." Throughout his long life, Golitsyn, it seems, did not understand the essence of what was happening with his homeland - he did not want to understand it, and judged the era as a layman. But it is precisely the sincere immediacy of perception that such lines of his are valuable:

"For the peasantry, the most terrible times were the last three months of 1929 and the first three months of 1930, when, as if under the blows of axes, the centuries-old foundations, customs, and habits of the villagers collapsed. Brother Vladimir expressed the idea of a group of sadists who seized power, who brought the country to such a state that it seemed that she rolled into the abyss. And there is no such strength to keep it ... "

Golitsyn, by the way, also admits that the mass destruction of livestock began by the peasants.

So, in the perception of the Russian nobles, the princes Golitsyns, the Bolsheviks are "a group of sadists", and their politics - "an abyss".

But the German nobleman, General Friedrich von Mellenthin, beaten by the Bolsheviks, assessed that era according to its results differently.

Let me remind you that he wrote: "... Discipline is the main trump card of communism. She came as a decisive factor in achieving the enormous political and military successes of Stalin ... The skilful and persistent work of the Communists led to the fact that since 1917 Russia changed in the most amazing way. There can be no doubt that the Russian has everything the skill of independent action develops more ... "However, one

should not lose sight of the fact that in the first period of collectivization, as in later period of mass repressions, on objective processes, historical the need for which to ensure the future of Russia was undeniable, hostile Russian forces imposed a number of deliberately negative factors.

Stalin knew about it. Here, for example, is a typical document for that time - a top secret note sent to Stalin by the deputy chairman of the OGPU

Yagoda and the head of the Secret Operational Directorate of the OGPU Evdokimov on March 20 1930 ... In this voluminous, containing both specific facts and true generalizations

The note read, in part:

"Mass excesses and perversions in the course of collectivization and dispossession in many districts of Siberia assumed alarming proportions. Incessant perversions cause severe mood swings middle peasant-poor masses, which creates fertile ground for the development of kulak k[antr].-r[revolutionary] agitation and for the dissemination of kulak influence on a part of the middle peasants and even the

poor. <...> It should be noted that in a number of districts (Achinsk, Slavgorod districts. etc.) massive excesses and gross distortions were not only the result of misunderstanding and distortion of the directives of higher organizations grassroots apparatuses, but were largely the result of incorrect directives taught by district organizations (RIKs and district committees) and authorized district organizations. <...> Here are a

number of facts illustrating the gross mistakes of the leadership. <...> Krutinsky District Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks of the Kansk District. gave the following directive: "All property is subject to confiscation (from the kulaks necessary clothing and utensils, excluding valuable utensils "... <...>

In with. Yarsky, Tomsk region secretary of the cell of the CPSU (b) arrested two poor people for the fact that they spoke at the general meeting against the commune and spoke in favor of organization of agricultural artels...",

etc.

And here are three specific figures whose names are strongly associated with excesses collectivization.

Joseph Vareikis - the son of a worker, at that time the first secretary of the regional committee

Central Black Earth region ... Karl

Bauman, the son of a peasant, who graduated in 1916 from the Kiev Commercial institute ...

Mendel Khataevich, the son of a merchant, in 1930 the first secretary of the Middle Volga regional

committee. All three are Bolsheviks with pre-revolutionary experience, active participants in the revolution and civil war. And all three are active, cruel "benders" in business collectivization, personally guilty of the fact that in their regions it was associated with unnecessary violence, the pursuit of interest and other things like

that ... What

motivated them? Trotskyist views and

plans? Maybe. Vulgar moral decay and conceit? Obviously, not without

it. Disagreement with Stalin and a deliberate undermining of his authority and his policies? Perhaps there

was such a thing ... But it took time to deal with all this - after all, these were not obvious enemies, but old members of the party, its professional cadres. In 1937, all three were shot. In 1930, Stalin just pulled them up - for stupid zeal. The Golitsyn

princes perceived what was happening as death, but they are already refuted by statistics of the rapid growth of collective-farm gross grain harvests with a smaller amount employed in the countryside. Russia still had to go through the famine of 1933, but it was the last Russian history of mass famine - the post-war hungry year of 1946 was no longer marked such a terrifying number of starvation deaths, as it was in 1933 ...

In the second half of the thirties, a base of cooperative large-scale commercial production of all types of food with good prospects development of this base. But already in 1930, burdened by excesses, in October, the OGPU intercepted and sent to Stalin a report from the English diplomat William Strang in London, where he reported, among other things, the following:

"... It is harder for the people now than it was a year ago, and probably will have to endure a very difficult winter ... In some respects, many now life is better than it was before the revolution, or at least they have idea of a better life. While before the revolution their table consisted mainly from black bread, cabbage and cucumbers, now they consider themselves have the right to eat meat and butter and, if possible, get these products. many now wear leather shoes, which was not the case before

<...> It does not seem that the five-year plan will collapse, although based on information the Soviet press itself can paint the saddest picture of his fulfillment... Of course, something always went wrong somewhere due to high pace ... But, usually, in the end, mistakes are corrected. On the face there is a lot of confusion, but, on the other hand, a lot of achievements.

Russians have a knack for making huge plans come true solely due to his perseverance ... "

Until recently, the tone of the reports of British diplomats was different - maliciously condescending. Now the

West had to think about what Russia would become under the leadership of Stalin in the coming years?

Chapter Twelve

Among enemies and friends

A new country is a new person who creates and develops it. Standing at the head countries, Stalin and the Bolsheviks from the very beginning understood that without the formation of a mass

layer of conscious builders of socialism, it is impossible to build socialism. However, on the way to new man, Stalin faced opposition from the old in the minds and souls of many their compatriots. And to better understand the psychological side of life some of the then public circles, let us return to the well-known reader, Prince Golitsyn ...

In 1929 he lived in Moscow and had fun with his peers at parties with foxtrot. A young, healthy, well-educated guy. As "class alien", he was arrested, but soon released. And before that, the investigator with a sincere, in the words of Golitsyn himself, with participation he said to him:

"I want to give you advice on my own behalf. Now, across the country, a grandiose construction. And you dance the foxtrot. You should join the public creative process. My advice to you: leave Moscow for one of the construction sites, diligent by hard work you will prove your commitment to Soviet power.

Golitsyn did not want to leave Moscow, and he began to excuse himself: - But they will not accept me, I am deprived, and even with such a social origin. "You will be restored to your voting rights," the investigator answered with conviction. But how could such honest advice reach the soul of Golitsyn from an old family Gediminovich, if he and his friends at parties with foxtrots amused themselves in 1929 by solving such "objective" charades: a tower of chairs, and then it collapsed.

Everyone guessed the idea: "This is socialism being built."

Yes, they broke not only destinies, but also the psychology that was disastrous for the country. Broke and princes of an ancient family, and the dullness of their

former smerds. "Psychology" was broken, and Russia received a large industry, a reliable base production of marketable grain and a new village. A man - with "God's help" rains - could sometimes give in the twenties a record harvest better than the collective farm of the mid-thirties. But only the collective farmer ensured a steady increase in production.

Ten years after the turning point of the 29th year, Soviet Russia already had such agriculture and agricultural engineering, that her mortal hunger the peoples were no longer threatened in any weather. For the first time in the history of Russia.

And only the collective farm and the Soviet government in a matter of years cleaned out the centuries-old village dung of darkness and led the peasant youth to the vastness of the twentieth century. In 1917, sixteen-year-old Ivan Chistyakov - the future Colonel General, Hero of the Soviet Union - came to St. Petersburg from the Tver village of Otrubenevo to help his uncle revenge courtyard of house 33 on Voznesensky Prospekt.

And ten years later, with a young paint, he was already studying Shaposhnikov's book "The Brain of the Army". At that time, a regular military man could not marry without the permission of the regiment commander. Comrade Chistyakova Lobachev received such permission without a Tanya's chosen one was from poor peasant women. The three friends went to the registry office, where the smiling woman handed the book of registration of marriages first to the groom:

- Sign up. With

paint, Lobachev made a dashing stroke and held out a pen to the bride: -

Hold on, Tanyusha ...

And she just kept silent and

blushed. "Sign, citizen," the employee hurried impatiently, and Tanya burst into tears: "I ... I am illiterate ... That day

the bride put three crosses not only on paper, but also on all her past life. At the end of the thirties, Chistyakov met again with old friends Lobachevs. "Tanya," he recalled, "by that time already had a higher education, she graduated from the history department of the university." There was

nothing of the sort in Trotsky's plans. And this, reader, is not an opinion, but fact. Trotsky himself assured him, declaring in the Western press: "The opposition has never taken

"to overtake and overtake the capitalist world in the shortest possible time." socialist we thought of the reorganization of peasant farms only in the perspective of decades. This can be done only within the framework of the international revolution. We never demanded the liquidation of classes within the five-year plan of Stalin - Krzhizhanovsky ...

"Krasom Chistyakov followed Stalin and became a Soviet general. Peasant Tanya followed him and became a historian. But such a peer of theirs, like painter Barmin, went for Trotsky. And he ended up being a graduate of the military academy, intelligence officer and diplomat turned into a "defector" and very soon - into an open agent of the US intelligence services. More one of their younger contemporary, Prince Golitsyn, chose the position of an outside observer, arrogantly looking at how his people eliminated the consequences of domination Golitsyn's ancestors. Purebred, seemingly Russian, at a turning point in history He turned out to be spiritually alien to his homeland. Until his death, he saw the era through its adversity and did not accept its accomplishments. But he also had to work on construction sites. five-year plans, go through the war as a surveyor engineer, receive orders and medals, write books for

children ... In tsarist Russia, Golitsyn would have lived his life in clover - a slacker or semi-loafer. In Stalin's Russia, he had to, albeit reluctantly, become worker. And

this also affected the strength and correctness of Stalin as a people's leader and builder powers. And that's why it doesn't need embellishment.

Accurate historical truth, extracted not from dubious current "False archival" times of "storage funds", but from the visible deeds of the Stalin era ... The truth of fact and logic ... This is enough for Stalin to appear before us who he really was, that is, the largest creator at the head of millions creators, the most powerful patriot among millions of young Soviet patriots.

Back in the late twenties, Stalin's enemies began to accuse him of suppressing dissent. And indeed, such "freedom of thought" was severely suppressed in the country, which did not distinguish between violence in the interests of Capital and violence in the interests of Labor. To think differently in the Soviet Union of Stalin was an unsafe occupation. But it is not meant that it was not allowed or encouraged to think broadly and original. And just that was Stalin's style. He did not forgive superficiality and dishonesty, but was always ready to respect the true identity.

A good example here is his initiative towards Mikhail Bulgakov. IN difficult time for the writer, Stalin called Bulgakov himself and then helped him. And here Bulgakov was hounded precisely by those Moscow intellectuals who recognized the only kind of diversity: the petty opinions of one's own circle. Was

among the persecutors of Bulgakov and Fedor Raskolnikov - the future "defector" ambassador and author of the famous "Open Letter to Stalin", and in 1929 - "bossy-indulgent" (the expression of Bulgakov's wife) chairman Artistic Council at the Glavrepertkom, who claimed, according to the testimony of Elena again Sergeevna Bulgakova, to the laurels of Shakespeare, Moliere and Sophocles with Euripides, together taken.

Intellectually and spiritually, this layer, in which Raskolnikov, most often was a literary offshoot of Trotskyism, in the national or...

Here are the critics of the literary magazine Krasnaya Nov, famous in the twenties: Lelevich, Averbakh, Volin, Gelfand, Grossman-Roshchin, Gurshtein, Sergievskaya, Matza, Nels, Pikel, Nahamkes, Stetsky, Osip Betzkin, Polyak, Gurvich, Brainina, Tager, Charny, Ramm, Meilakh, Hoffenschefer ... In the journals "Print and Revolution", "Literature and Marxism"

Gelfand, Nusinov, Kogan, Mats, Eichenbaum, Foght, Dynnik.

The editors of the "Young Guard" were Averbakh and Kirshon. In the journal "On Post" critics G. Perekati-Pole (G. Kalmanson) and Gerbstman reviewed the poems. There she could an article about Gorky with the title "Former Glavsokol, now Tsentrouzh" or such lines: "The battle is merciless, the cartridges are not a pity and the prisoners are superfluous."

And in the same place, a certain Sverdlova wrote this: "The shelves of bookstores helpfully offer a preschooler a book soaked through and through with something alien to the proletariat ideology." This is about Marshak's "Circus" and "Miracles" and "Murka's Book" with "Moydodyr" Chukovsky. "At

the literary post" (in another "journal of Marxist criticism") were Averbakh, Volin, Libedinsky and the lordly Raskolnikov. And literary reviews were written by critics Galperina, Isbach, Levin, Messer, Pole, Serebryansky, Mashbitz-Verov, Kogan, Zaprovskeya, Cor. And here are the

assets of the RAPP and Literature and Art magazines: Raltsevich, Gurshtein, Kronman, Aptekar, Usievich, Bochacher, Zivelchinskaya, Messer, Altman, Nusinov, Shupak ... The Ogonyok magazine was started by Mikhail Koltsov-Fridland, another Fridland - photographer and photographer Shaikhet.

As early as 1928, Gabor published an essay from Berlin in the magazine Searchlight with the title "In enemy camp "... And this "enemy" is about to begin supplying equipment to the USSR for industrial giants of the first five-year plan. And

they write about Western Europe Ioffe, Yust, Kushner, Alsky.

Perhaps someone was tired of these lists ... But how tired of many in those years was this mosquito fuss around life and literature created by the talent of Mayakovsky, Sholokhov, Tvardovsky, Tikhonov, Bulgakov, Fedin, Tolstoy, Gaidar, Ilf and Petrov, Leonid Sobolev, Bagritsky ...

Among the delegates of the First All-Union Congress of Soviet Writers out of 582 delegates there were 243 Russians... Of these, 201 were Great Russians, 25 Ukrainians, and 17 Belarusians. There were 113 Jews. And the

Moscow delegation looked in general at least where: out of 175 delegates of the Great Russians - 91, Belarusians - 1, Ukrainians - 1, Jews - 57.

Belarusian Francisk Skorina and Great Russian Ivan Fedorov clearly missed first printed matter in Russian. It would be more correct to master Yiddish right away ... For to in the thirties of the twentieth century, the nation of Pushkin and Shevchenko statistically yielded to literary heirs of Sholom Aleichem dozens of times.

That's who created the atmosphere of intolerance and parochialism, petty group fuss and group, factional connivance of "their own". Here is the layer that flickered around the case rather than doing it. In the late twenties and early thirties it was not only in literature, but also in politics. They persecuted not only Bulgakov, but also Stalin. Later, many of those who poisoned him will glorify him in such a way that even sending someone to logging did not moderate the Judas "rapture" of those who remained ...

In 1929, the ill People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs, Chicherin, had already retired, or rather, he was pushed aside, even though Stalin believed that Chicherin should be left, even if he works for two hours. On March

22, 1929, Chicherin wrote to Stalin from abroad:

"When I write to you now, I remember Roisman (member of the Presidium of the Central Control Commission with 1924. - S.K.), Litvinov (the future successor of Chicherin Meer Wallah. - S.K.), Mifa (comintern leader Fortus. - S.K.), my pains immediately become aggravated. If instead of good workers, they will impose on us the students of Lominadze, Shatskin, Semenov (head of the Pravda publishing house. - S.K.), I can only be for a thousand miles..."

And this entire last list refers to the young guard of Trotskyism. In 1927

Chicherin expressed himself like this: "What is being done! Prostituted Narkomindel! Hooliganized Comintern! The Zinovievites direct the affairs. This is a look at the situation. from the inside through the eyes of a knowledgeable person. Not Stalin, but Trotsky, Zinoviev and their ardent adherents made it impossible for normal working discussions about how best to build a country, and not plunge it into external and internal adventures. And not a thirst for power, not intolerance, but a legitimate feeling of being up to practical human work forced Stalin to write to Molotov in July 1929:

"The articles by Stan and Shatskin are either the stupidity of the Komsomolskaya truth", or a direct challenge to the Central Committee of the Party. Call subordination of Komsomol members (and hence party members) to the general line of the party "Servantism" means calling for a revision of the party's general line, for loosening of iron discipline, to the transformation of the party into a debating club. WITH Trotsky began his "work" with this. Zinoviev danced from the same stove. The same Bukharin chose the path for himself. The group of Shatskin - Averbakh - Stan - Lominadze is also embarking on this path. It's time to bring to order this group that is going astray petty-bourgeois (Trotskyist) radicalism, since only in this way it will be possible to correct these young comrades and keep them for the party.

And here is a letter to Molotov on vacation dated December 5, 1929:

"Hello Molotstein! Why the hell did he climb into a lair like a bear and are you silent? Things are going well for us so far. Today we decided to increase inviolable food fund up to 120 million poods. We raise supply standards in industrial cities like Ivanov-Voznesensk, Kharkov etc. You should already know about our external affairs. Dealing with China must go. It can be seen that our guys from the Far East scared them great (speech here about the conflict on the Chinese Eastern Railway, CER. - S.K.). Only that they received a telegram from Chang Xueliang. America and England with France with their an attempt to interfere rather roughly shaved off. We could not do otherwise. Let the Bolsheviks know. I think the Chinese landlords will also not forget our subject lessons..."

A person's writing is his style, it is the person himself. And a man who could write such letters, is a good, spiritually healthy, energetic, but very busy person. Three weeks he writes to Molotov as follows:

"Hello Vyacheslav! I know that in your heart you scold me for my silence. It is forbidden deny that you have every right to do so. But come into my position: overwhelmed to disgrace, there is no time to sleep (literally!) ... "

The depreciation of paper money begins in the country, because nimble businessmen they begin to buy up a silver coin, speculate with it and hide it. Pyatakov proposes to import additional silver from England, but Stalin recommends a different method - "testing scuffle."

Reader, I am not afraid to tell you these words of Stalin, because to apply such method for those who walk with "merry feet" in the hours of national difficulties - this is the highest the humanism of a true people's political leader. After all, the worker has the opportunity there is simply no buying and hiding. He spends money on living. Is not it?

Moreover, Stalin always, all the time that he was at the head of the state, had time for everything ... Including literature, theater, art in general and especially for cinema.

So, in the same 1929, he was looking through the software for the then Soviet cinematography, a film by Eisenstein, Alexandrov and Tisse, originally called "General Line" and then, on the advice of Stalin, called more modestly - "Old and New" ... By the way, Stalin "renamed" films repeatedly and each time - successfully, for sure! Grigory Alexandrov recalled the following about the "Old" and "new" in 1939:

"One afternoon, when Eisenstein and I were giving the usual lecture with GIK students, the attendant ran into the audience. He said that he asked us comrade Stalin. In a moment we were at the phone.

"Sorry that I interrupted you from your studies," said Iosif Vissarionovich. - I would like to talk to you, comrades. When do you have free time? To you convenient tomorrow at two o'clock in the afternoon? .. "

When the next day the directors were in the Kremlin, Stalin told them: - You - film workers - do not even imagine what a responsible job you have. entrusted. Take seriously every action, every word of your hero. Remember that it will be judged by millions of people. You can not invent images and events while sitting in my office. We must take them from life - study life ...

At the end of the conversation, Stalin suggested changing the ending and remarked: "You need to travel around the Soviet Union, review everything, comprehend, make your own own conclusions ... "The

authors of the film" Old and New "traveled around the country on Stalin's ticket for two months, and Alexandrov admitted that when he did in Berlin, Paris and London reports on the five-year plan of the Soviet Union, he "really imagined grandiose results, already visible in the contours of the construction of our country "...

While watching the final version of the tape, someone threw a line that her images are not characteristic enough ... And Stalin objected to this that the artist plans types and their images not only by simply transferring them into your work, but way by creating. "Could

Gogol," Stalin remarked, "create the images that have now become classic and types - eyebrow, nose, gait, habits of one, deed or characteristic external features another - and by mixing these features, by combining the most typical to create their now classic images"...

In such a remark by Stalin, one can see not only a good knowledge of the history of literature, but also subtle understanding of the nature and methodology of artistic creation.

However, these Stalinist qualities were noted more than once by great masters of culture ... He able not only to understand the essence of the work, but also to give accurate creative advice.

And it was always advice, not an order, although it also happened that the one who did not listened, received a beating. But she was not a lordly whim - Stalin was tough (but not cruel!) with artists when they portrayed life politically incorrect - which, I must say, entailed, as a rule, creative

miscalculations. In this sense, the case of film director Alexander Dovzhenko and his film "Schors". The tape of the Ukrainian cinematographer has become a classic and deserves it. But Few people know that Dovzhenko suggested the very idea of the film about the "Ukrainian Chapaev" Stalin.

Dovzhenko met Stalin for the first time on April 14, 1934 in his Kremlin office. On November 5, 1936, in Izvestia, he recalled this as follows:

"I was prompted to apply directly to Comrade Stalin by the amount circumstances that prevailed before the production of the film "Aerocity". I was very hard. And I thought: once in a difficult moment of my life as an artist, I already addressed in writing to Comrade Stalin, and he saved my creative life and

provided further creativity; no doubt he will help me now. And I did not wrong. Comrade Stalin received me exactly twenty-two hours after the letter was dropped into the mailbox. Comrade Stalin introduced me so warmly and well, in a fatherly way comrades Molotov, Voroshilov and Kirov, that it seemed to me that he had already knows me well for a long time. And it became easy for me ... "

However, it must be said that Shchors was not given to Dovzhenko very easily, including because Stalin very carefully and critically studied the script of the film and sought from its author of the broadest possible political view of events. Theme about Shchors Stalin proposed Dovzhenko after Aerograd, but said:

My words do not bind you to anything. You are a free person. Wanna do Shchorsa - do it, but if you have other plans - do something else. Do not be shy. I summoned you so that you would know this...

Dovzhenko recalled:

"Iosif Vissarionovich told me this quietly and already without a smile, but with some special attention and care. Among the works of the huge state importance, Comrade Stalin took the time to remember the artist, check him state of mind, remove from him the feeling of at least an imaginary unfreedom (emphasis mine. - S.K.) and give him complete freedom of choice ... "

Here is such a "tyrant" ...

The same "tyrant" became the initiator of the development and adoption of the new Constitution of the USSR. At the same time, thinking about her appearance, he wrote to Lazar Kaganovich:

"I have such a preliminary plan. The constitution must be (approximately) seven sections: 1) Social organization (about the Soviets, about socialist property, socialist economy, etc.); 2) State structure (about the union and autonomous republics, about the union republics, on the equality of nations, races, etc.); 3) Higher authorities (CEC or body replacing it, two chambers, their rights, the presidium, its rights, the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and etc.); 4) Governing bodies (people's commissariats, etc.); 5) Bodies of the court; 6) Rights and duties of citizens (civil liberties, freedom of associations and societies, church and so on.); 7) The electoral system..."

It is characteristic that Stalin added: "I think that a referendum should be introduced." The principle of a referendum was introduced into the Constitution, and Stalin's opinion on the need referendums proved that not only was he not afraid of the possibility of direct advice from the authorities with people, but considered such a practice in the future simply necessary.

Today, in the constitution of the Russian Federation, paragraph 3 of article 3 of chapter 1 "Fundamentals of the constitutional system" also says:

"The highest direct expression of the power of the people are referendum and free elections"...

However, as for "free elections", the current "Russian" "electorate" is set on edge. already hit. Regarding the referendum, I can report that the current federal there is no law on a referendum that determines its procedure in Rossiyanie. And the bill, which was considered at one time, begins with the fact that it lists questions that are not allowed to be submitted to a referendum. Here is such a "freedom"! Stalin, on the other hand, on December 11, 1937, on the eve of the first elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, he

spoke at the election meeting of voters of the Stalinist constituency Moscow. The next day, his speech was published in Pravda, and for a modern reader, fed up with pictures of "Russian" election campaigns, to get acquainted with one fragment of this speech will, perhaps, be even more interesting than the then listeners and Stalin's readers.

He then said this:

"I would like, comrades, to give you advice, the advice of a candidate for deputies to his voters ... If we take the capitalist countries, then there between the deputies and voters there are some peculiar, I would say quite strange relationship. While the elections are going on, the deputies flirt with the voters, fawn over them, swear allegiance, make a bunch of all sorts of promises. It turns out that the deputies' dependence on voters is complete. Once the elections have taken place and candidates have turned into deputies, relations are changing radically. Instead of dependence on voters results in their complete independence. For four or five years, that is, until new elections, the deputy feels completely free, independent of the people, of their constituents. He can move from one camp to another, he can turn off the right road to wrong, he can get confused in some machinations not quite necessary character, he can tumble as he pleases - he is independent.

Doesn't this remind the respected reader of something familiar to the point of disgust? But that is not all! Stalin also said the following:

"Can such a relationship be considered normal? No way, comrades! This circumstance was taken into account by our Constitution, and it passed the law, by virtue of which voters have the right to early recall their deputies if they start to feint if they swerve off the road, if they forget about their dependence on the people, on the voters.

I wish there was such a law, but the "electorate" of the "democratic" "Rossiyanians" - if Comrade Stalin is no longer among the current "people's representatives"...

Chapter Thirteen State Building

At the 16th Congress of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, Stalin said: "We are 50-100 years behind the advanced powers. We must cover this distance in 10 years or we will be crushed."

The 16th Congress is the year 1930, it is the congress of "the full-scale offensive of socialism throughout front."

1930 minus one hundred years is 1830... Almost the Napoleonic era... Maybe Stalin went over the edge here?

Well, let the reader judge for himself, considering that even in Austria industrial workers was in the forties of the nineteenth century more than in the Russian Empire in the most "peak" for its economy in 1913.

At the beginning of the twentieth century, per capita spending on public education in Russia were twelve times less than in England ... The length of railways for the same soul - almost fifteen times less than in the United States.

Moreover, Russian railways, unlike European ones, were entirely single-track, and half of the locomotives were almost the younger brothers of the locomotive Cherepanovs (two of the three were built before 1880). V.

Gurko, already familiar to us, reported at the nobles' congress as authorized united noble societies:

"Without exception, all countries are ahead of us by several dozen times. The annual productivity of one inhabitant in Russia in 1904 was only 58 rubles, while in the United States it reached fifteen years before that 346 rubles.

An intelligent, although often limited, researcher of Soviet science, Professor Lauren Graham from USA wrote:

"The revolutions of 1917 took place in a country that was in critical position. In general, the Soviet Union was a backward and underdeveloped country, for which the early solution of the main economic problems was vital necessary. As is often the case in underdeveloped countries, which nevertheless have a small layer of highly educated specialists, the previous The scientific tradition of Russia was predominantly theoretical in nature.

Graham got here, as they say, "to the point." In 1913, Russian universities graduated 2624 lawyers, 236 clergy and 65 communications engineers in total, 208 railway engineers messages, 166 mining engineers, a hundred builders along with architects.

And even engineers of factory production increased in the then Russia for only 1277 people.

The current Yeltsinoid "Rossiania" strenuously idealizes that past ... Not for whether to provide the peoples of Russia with such "impressive" figures in the future?

Among the corresponding members of the Imperial Academy of Sciences in the category of physical sciences, 10 domestic names accounted for 38 (!) foreign ones.

But in terms of the category of historical and philological sciences, "ours" prevailed: 16 to 14. Well, to breed pseudo-historical and near-literary turuses on wheels Russian intellectuals have always been much...

These are the digital additions to the opinion of the American Graham. However, this professor discovered the abilities not only of a scientist, but also of a card card sharper when he declared that such a feature of Soviet science as an unusually large role central power, the Soviet government allegedly inherited from its tsarist predecessor. A little later we will see how the central tsarist government "supported" Russian science, and as for the young Soviet science, it must be said that in the early years The Soviet government paid more attention to science in words than in deeds, because otherwise funds were not always

available. And although already in the twenties science in the USSR was in a better position than in tsarist time, then there was no strength for its serious development. However, below I will characteristic evidence of a major Soviet optician, a descendant of the Russified Swedes Sergei Frisch - by the way, a son and grandson who was never infringed under Soviet power senators and great-nephew of the Chairman of the State Council of the Russian empire!

Frisch's teacher, Professor Bursian, grumbled immediately after the revolution: "Our commissars - yesterday's semi-literate workers. They think that every one of our scientists, if he is from former, will spread to the bourgeoisie. No, we will never be allowed to go abroad. We are doomed to complete separation from world science. However, from the beginning of the twenties began long scientific trips abroad.

The example of Rutherford's favorite Peter Kapitsa is only the most famous, but more than single. Frisch writes:

"In the second half of the 1920s, Soviet physics advanced rapidly forward and in many directions has received worldwide recognition. These successes were caused not only by the emergence of a large number of generously funded

institutes, but also by the wide communication of Soviet scientists with all world science.

Frisch has already assessed the twenties as a rapid growth. But really good quality the jump came just in those years that the illustrious Golitsyn brothers perceived as the death of Russia. If in 1929 research institutes and their branches there were 438 in the USSR, then by the end of 1932 - already 1028.

But it was just a run. In 1929 the country had twenty thousand scientific workers, and ten years later - almost a hundred

thousand. Already in 1928, the "father of Soviet physicists" Abram Fedorovich Ioffe, who used Stalin has great authority, organizes the First All-Union Congress of Physicists. To Moscow many foreigners also came, among whom Dirac, Brillouin, Born, Debye shone ...

After a week of meetings in Moscow, the congress moved by rail to Gorky, and from there, on a specially chartered steamer, I drove to Stalingrad. The meetings continued on the ship and in the large university cities of Kazan and Saratov.

From Stalingrad we moved by train to Ordzhonikidze, and from there by car to Tbilisi. In

Tbilisi, the congress officially closed, but the majority still went to the sea, to Batumi, and from there they began to go home. And

in such a truly feast of thought, a truly interested the attention of the central government to the needs and problems of Russian science and Russian scientists. That there is only in Stalin's Russia the highest power - for the first time since the time of Peter the Great - the beginning treat science and scientists as a national treasure.

But two "scientists", Zhores and Roy Medvedev, declare that science in the USSR "does not became ... the main engine of technical and economic progress "and that she allegedly time was only "reviving", and the development of technology proceeded by copying what was achieved in other countries.

Well, firstly, in order to copy something properly, you yourself need to know a lot and be

able to. Secondly, if you do not use Medvedev's "spoiled phones", but know history of the development of science and technology, it can be understood that in the history of Stalin's Russia there is just one large-scale example of technical copying, which was not due to considerations of historical time pressure (as in the Atomic Problem), but really breakthrough achievements of another power. I mean "rocket" separation from the rest developed countries of the Third Reich, where Wernher von Braun with employees already during the war achieved outstanding scientific and technical success by creating the V-2 ballistic missile. But here, everyone, including America, fell catastrophically behind the Germans. And the US is not only took the path of copying German technology, but generally could not do without talent von Braun.

Russia, on the other hand, was brought into space with his employees - pupils of the Stalin era - Russian engineer Sergei Korolev. Yes, and an abbreviation referring to the first Soviet atomic bomb RDS-1, its creators deciphered it as "Russia does it itself", although it had circulation and another unofficial transcript: "Stalin's jet engine."

But in the science and technology of pre-Stalinist Russia - the royal position was completely different.

Eleven and a half years before the First All-Union Congress of Physicists, in January 1917, Professor Bogdanovich at a meeting of the Commission for the Study of Productive forces of Russia, created at the Imperial Academy of Sciences through the efforts of Academician Vernadsky, made a report "On tungsten deposits in Turkestan and Altai".

There was a war ... Tungsten is a high-speed steel and, therefore, the possibility of double release of shrapnel.

Bogdanovich finished with a message:

- So, gentlemen, 500 rubles are needed to study the Turkestan ores. What about our request to the government? asked Professor Fersman. - Recently received another answer - there is no money in the treasury. Actually, gentlemen, how are you
You know, the government has been refusing us for two years
now. Reader! Bogdanovich did not make a reservation, and there is no typo here. Tsarism did not have FIVE HUNDRED RUBLES for the expedition. And according to the list of the state budget for 1913 the last Tsar of Russia Nicholas II received 16 million for the needs of the Ministry of the Imperial Court, and even 4 million 286 thousand 895 rubles "for his well-known imperial majesty use.

And this is not counting his income from personal lands and other things. And that's just the king! But there was also a pack of grand dukes and other loafers from "August surname". Such

was the candidate of the Rossiya TV channel for the first place in Russian history ...

Bogdanovich gleamed his glasses dejectedly, and then academician Krylov, a mathematician and shipbuilder. In a tone both firm and irritated at the same time, he said:

- As for Turkestan, everything is simple - here are five hundred rubles. To save the army, dying from lack of shells.

What about Altai? Fersman did not let

up. "It's more difficult with Altai ..." Krylov thought about it, then answered: "Karl Ivanovich did not indicate, that the mines are located on the lands of the Grand Dukes of Vladimirovich ...

And suddenly

exploded: - What the hell is that! The royal family also seized tungsten deposits of Transbaikalia! This is where requisition or expropriation is appropriate...

Silence squeezed awkwardly into the committee meeting, but then, however, they moved on to another question. As for five hundred rubles, it was entered into the protocol, but about the dynasty ...

This situation is completely documented up to the dialogue ... So it was free American Graham to accuse Stalin of the "insane pace" of industrialization and collectivization.

The rates were determined by a simple calculation. Here is 1929 with its peasantry at the level of the last century and science - already gone from former restlessness under the tsar, but not yet a major productive force.

And over there - the year 1939. The year, according to sober estimates, leading the world into the era of the new serious military confrontation. The difference is only ten years.

During this period, it was necessary to go all the way from the plow to the T-34 tank, the Il-2 attack aircraft and mobile rocket artillery systems BM-13, better known as "Katyusha".

And it was also necessary to come from the hem of the shirt instead of a handkerchief to mass possession of this technique, to hundreds of thousands of pilots, tankers, aircraft mechanics, radio operators.

So the nonsense was written by "scrutinous - as some people certify him - researcher history of Soviet science" Graham. The pace was taken wisely, but here are the tasks the pace had to solve insanely complex! But we have to.

And one can only be surprised at how sharply Stalin - with his only spiritual seminary, the past of a militant, a professional exile and a runner from exile - understood the need for a powerful science for the country.

I didn't understand it at all, but I understood it practically, right now.

After all, scientific centers of the entire spectrum of knowledge did not begin to grow in the USSR on their own. They were created according to the decisions of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bolshevik Party.

The same academician Krylov, who, like Fersman and Vernadsky, became a member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, knew what he was saying when he said this:

“Russian science in the past did not enjoy the respect of the tsarist government. Then a lone scientist worked mainly "for his science." Now the scientist is working for the people: he solves the problems of gigantic construction, he creates a new industry, new technology. For the first time in our country, a scientist became a real statesman.

But who needed such statesmen? Trotsky? Zinoviev? They were we need leaders of a new revolution, a revolution at least on a European scale, and not domestic scientists in the field of fundamental and applied sciences. No, it was not

through the efforts of the Trotskyists that the resolutions of the Politburo of the Central Committee were prepared gave rise to academic institutes: Energy, Geological, Paleontological, Zoological, Institute of Chemical Physics, Botanical, Institute of Genetics, Institute of Geography, Institute of Plant Physiology, Physical, Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, Institute of Physical Problems, Institute

Organic Chemistry, Mathematical, Microbiology, Institute of Combustible Fossils, Institute of Biochemistry, Colloid Electrochemical, Institute of Evolutionary morphology and paleozoology...

These are only new institutes of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR only in five years, since 1930 to 1934.

And behind this brilliant list was precisely the Stalinist - personally Stalinist view of what the country should be doing: discussions about the structure of the party or work under party leadership. If only

such a view of Russian science could be given to the current "Russian" "leaders"!.. But what is not given is not given... Pyotr Kapitsa stayed in

Cambridge with Rutherford for thirteen years. In 1934 he hinted from home: "It's time to know the honor." Let's give Kapitsa his due - he returned to USSR and immediately became a major figure in theoretical and applied physics, director Institute of Physical Problems of the Academy of

Sciences. Here is how he wrote to Stalin and Molotov about problems with the material base of these problems: “What kind of government are you if you can't force it to be built?”

Tyrants do not forgive such vehemence, and Stalin did not object to such criticism, because behind it was not the petty pride of a poseur, not the grumbling of an envious person, and not the gloating of a hidden enemy, and the business desire to see new ones built as soon as possible. laboratories, installations, workshops. The desire to make a new science for a new power.

And in the name of the same goal, Stalin was able to see the difference between, say, Lev Davidovich Trotsky and Lev Davidovich Landau. The first one showed cookies to Stalin, and the outside world saw the figs in the direction of

the USSR. And it was

unforgivable. The second kept a fig to Stalin and Soviet power in his pocket. However, while in Kharkov, at the Ukrainian Institute of Physics and Technology, founded in 1928, he was occupied, although of a special kind, but also with construction. The construction of new knowledge.

And this turned out to be enough for Landau, hostile to socialism, to continue to work. In

1932, a telegram was sent from Kharkov addressed to Stalin, Molotov and Ordzhonikidze Director of the Ukrainian Institute of Physics and Technology (UFTI) Obreimov:

“On October 10, UFTI researchers were the first in the USSR and the second in the world managed to carry out the destruction of the lithium nucleus by bombardment with nuclei hydrogen accelerated in a discharged tube.

Yes, we were second, but after whom? The first proton accelerator in the same 1932 built the country of Newton, Maxwell, Faraday, Kelvin, Rutherford! In England they knew how appreciate the work of a scientist for a long time. However, neither the Anglo-Saxons Churchill and Roosevelt, much less

a series of French and German parliamentary politicians of that time did not go to any comparison with Stalin in the level of awareness of the prospects of scientific knowledge and its future place in the progress of

society. A political leader, he had here the accuracy of the view of the organizer of science, combined with the calculation of an intelligent industrial tycoon who knows what is invested in science will always pay off handsomely. Actually, according to the master's and deep attitude to science Joseph Stalin cannot be compared with any other historical figure in the world history, except for Peter the Great and, of course, Lenin.

But Peter lived at a time when Russia was forced to enjoy the fruits of someone else's scientific research ... Peter had to take care not so much about science as about elementary education.

Lenin, himself possessing the qualities of a brilliant scientist, only managed to outline approaches to Soviet Russia to science.

And Stalin, on a daily basis, concretized, expanded and deepened these approaches, really creating a scientific and technical basis for building socialism.

The Gediminoviches-Golitsyns were "building" pyramids of chairs at that time... Trotsky made plans to overthrow

Stalin... Stalin and the USSR simply built

Stalin. No wonder Gorky created a magazine called "USSR at a Construction Site", where in the end The article in the first issue stated:

"In order to deprive our enemies inside and outside the Soviet Union of the opportunity to distort and denigrate the testimony of words and numbers, we decided to turn to work under the sun - to photography. You can't blame the sun for distortion, the sun illuminates what is, as it is..."

However, outside the USSR and in the USSR itself there were many who could not agree with the place under the sun for the first power created not by "heroes", but by the people. Or rather, created by the most outstanding builder of a great power in world history

Stalin, whose greatness also lay in the fact that he perfectly understood: the hero can succeed only by relying on the best forces of the people and serving

them. Could those who are used to relying only on their own opinion agree with such a view? interest or the interest of their masters? Of

course not. And could they not oppose Stalin?

Also, of course not.

They, as the reader will see, resisted.

Chapter Fourteen

Where did the Gulag come from?

Speaking of Stalin, this question must be asked already because the topic of the Gulag today are considered almost exclusively speculatively, and by the methods not of science, but ideological war. The whole topic is vilely torn out of a specific historical context, and then no less vile juggling with numbers begins - some have millions, and some have tens of millions of "victims of the regime".

At the same time, it is completely silent about what could have happened to the Russian by the state, if its internal enemies, oriented towards external enemies. It is silent what could be really a multi-million dollar terror, if in the late 1920s or early 1930s a successful Whiteguard, Trotskyist or Bonapartist coup! keep quiet "advanced historians" and what price Russia would pay for support

conspirators by forces of external aggression, without which a successful anti-Stalinist coup would be impossible.

But this price would be Russia's loss of its sovereignty and control over own national wealth!

October 1917 in Russia was quite logical, although it would hardly have been possible without energy, pressure and genius of Lenin - he alone possessed not only an ideal understanding historical moment, but was also an indisputable authority for the revolutionary masses, for the Bolshevik Party and for the leadership of the party.

But October was still logical, if only because only the Bolshevik-Leninists steadily strengthened their position in the conscious masses! Manek and Vanek could be deceived, but Ivan and Marya more and more confidently followed the Bolsheviks. By the autumn of 1917, in all of Petrograd and Moscow, the Bolsheviks, even under the Provisional Government, received at least half of the votes, and among the garrisons - and more than two-thirds!

Russia really suffered - in the words of Lenin - Bolshevism. Bolshevism Lenin defended Russia from intervention. Then Stalin's Bolshevism glorified Russia. AND Russia could solve this historical task under the leadership of only a brilliant Bolshevik Stalin. In

early March 1920, Lenin spoke at the All-Russian Congress of Labor Cossacks: -

Socialist-Revolutionaries and Mensheviks say that the Bolsheviks flooded the country with blood war. But didn't these gentlemen have 8 months for their experience? Is it from February to October 1917, they were not in power together with Kerensky, when they were helped by all the Cadets, the entire Entente? Then their program was social transformation without civil wars...

Lenin stopped, looked around the attentively listening hall, and then mischievously smiled and continued:

"Today we have the right to say to these gentlemen: "Would there be at least one fool in the world who would go to the revolution if you really started social reform?"

Understanding laughter went around the hall, and Lenin waved his hand, and in the again advancing the silence again

sounded: - Why didn't they do it? Because their program was empty program, was an absurd dream. Because you can't come to terms with the capitalists and peacefully subdue them, especially after the four-year imperialist war. How can we agree with this capitalism, which crippled 20 million people and killed 10 million?...

Lenin made a mistake then in one thing, because at that time there were no exact statistics of losses. Capitalism killed not 10, but 26 million people, 13 million of them civilians.

Neither in Europe, nor in the USSR itself, the opponents of the new system wanted to see THESE figures. Someone simply showed a fig in his pocket at the same time. Someone had more serious intentions. The "Industrial Party" of Professor Ramzin was repeatedly declared an invention of executed in 1929, mining engineer Pyotr Palchinsky - "an innocent victim Stalinist terror" and just "an ideologue of technocracy".

This is how professor from the USA Lauren Graham writes about him. But who prevented this "ideologist" to put his supposedly beneficial ideas for the people into practice in 1917, when Palchinsky was a deputy minister of trade and industry in the government Kerensky? And even earlier - when he led the capitalist syndicate Prodigol was closely associated with Russian and international banking circles.

But here's how he "technocratized" in 1917...

On May 5, 1917, a coalition ministry was created, which included Palchinsky. It promises control and even organization of production.

On May 16, the Menshevik-Socialist-Revolutionary Petrograd Soviet demands an immediate

state regulation of production, and immediately Minister Konovalov goes into resignation, and Palchinsky begins to sabotage all control measures. A catastrophic situation is being created in the Donbass. Not Bolshevik, but the pro-government newspaper Novaya Zhizn reported:

"A hopeless circle - no coal, no metal, no locomotives and rolling stock, suspension of production. And in the meantime coal burns, metal accumulates in factories when it is not available where it is needed you will get."

The Donetsk Committee organizes a questionnaire through the Soviets of Soldiers' and Workers' Deputies (just a questionnaire!) about the amount of metal. The industrialists complain, and the Deputy Minister Palchinsky forbids "arbitrary control commissions." governmental this "technocrat" does not appoint commissions, but frustrates all attempts at accounting and regulation. The outrage is so great that Palchinsky is removed from the government, providing "bread" place of the governor of Petrograd with an income of 120 thousand rubles. As such Palchinsky and organized the defense of the Winter Palace, placing cannons around it, offering them to the people instead of butter.

It was this Palchinsky who became one of the leading first organizers of the "professorial sabotage and sabotage. In 1926 it was the Union of Engineering Organizations, later The Industrial Party was formed.

In the early 20s, the Chekists carried out brilliant operations "Trust" and "Syndicate-2" on the introduction of their people into the circles of emigration. And just the "Trust" provided a secret trip to USSR, an outstanding figure of the "white" movement Shulgin. He was not arrested, allowed return to Europe, and in Berlin he published the book "Three Capitals" about his impressions of Moscow, Leningrad and Kyiv. Shulgin expected to see a dying country, but saw "an undoubted her resurrection" and confessed that in Soviet Russia "you quickly lose your aversion to life there, which is so characteristic of émigré psychology.

However, many "technocrats" inside Russia concealed this disgust with difficulty and hoped for the return of the old one way or another, but necessarily by force. IN In 1921, a trip to the USA by figures of the so-called Trade and Industrial Committee, "Torgprom", formed under the Provisional government - Peter Ryabushinsky, Gukasov, Lianozova, Denisov. "Torgprom" and others associations of industrialists tried to actively influence the processes in the USSR. Methods for This was elected, of course, conspiratorial, secret. In the middle of 1918 representatives "Torgprom" infiltrated the accounting committees at the State Bank, in the Main Directorate textile industry VSNKh - Centrotexile. Then the Cheka

worked quickly, but Pyotr Ryabushinsky in May 1921 from the podium trade and industrial congress in Paris said: - We are

looking at our factories from here, and they are waiting for us, they are calling us. And we'll be back to them, the old masters, and we will not allow any control ...

Palchinsky remained in the country as one of those who had this program prepare on the spot. And Palchinsky and Ryabushinsky had no problems with personnel. Here is the class structure of students of Russian universities in 1914: children of nobles, officials and officers - more than a third, children of honorary citizens and merchants - a third. Rest - these are the children of petty bourgeois, guilds, peasants, Cossacks, clergy (every tenth), foreigners and "others".

In higher technical educational institutions, "white lining" made up a quarter, children of honorary citizens and merchants - half of the students.

Such was the case with those who were taught. And who taught them back in 1917? But who: at universities, the teaching staff from hereditary and personal nobles, from officials and chief officers accounted for 56 percent, and if here

add honorary citizens with merchants, you get 64 percent already. 2.8

percent came from peasants and Cossacks, and the sons of doctors, lawyers, artists, teachers and engineers were professors at a rate of just 4.7 percent.

In technological institutes, higher technical schools and polytechnics people from this last ("engineering") category were among the teachers, no matter how strangely, even less - only 4 percent. But there were "white" professors about half (another 15 percent was given by merchants with honorary citizens and a fifth part - petty bourgeois and

shop). Many of them did not want to cooperate with the "cattle" and instead of staying in difficult hour with Russia, emigrated. Although not everyone succeeded.

Their great-grandfathers, grandfathers, fathers and they themselves owed their well-being to the people's sweat and blood. And when it came time to repay their debts, they arrogantly shied away, depriving the country of a large part of its educated stratum. If before the revolution in only one In the Lysvensky mining district, 66 engineers worked, then in 1924 there were them throughout the Urals 91. Now much more depended on each engineer than before. He could bring exceptional benefit, and could cause serious harm. And here

everyone has their own choice. By

the way, lovers of myths about the "atrocities" of the OGPU do not bother to recall the opinion famous our jurist Anatoly Fedorovich Koni. Horses royal power endured only insofar as he was an outstanding lawyer. Born in 1844, by 1917 he managed to become a member of the State Council, a senator and a real secret adviser (rank II class), that is, a civilian general, holder of the orders of Anna and Stanislav I degree, Vladimir II degree, White Eagle and Alexander Nevsky.

This was the highest class of official merit, but after the revolution, Koni did not doubted on whose side his sympathies were. And he warned the Bolsheviks:

"You need iron power both against enemies and against excesses
revolution, which must gradually be dressed in the framework of legality, and against
themselves. And how many painful mistakes will there be! And yet I feel that you
really huge masses are coming to power."

Alas, not everyone had such an unconditional sense of the Motherland as Anatoly Fedorovich.

There were just narrow-minded, confused people among the specialists. mining technician Krasnyansky in the spring of 1927 wrote to the newspaper "Red Miner" of the Shakhtinsky District North Caucasian Territory: "We are not catching up with America, but on the contrary - in the opposite direction we run to the side with the speed of an American train, we are engaged in self-deception.

It was, so to speak, an "honest panic." Although before the offensive (and things were going to the first five-year plan) alarmists are no better than traitors.

There were, however, simply traitors ...

In March 1928, the North Caucasian Regional Party Committee discussed the "Shakhty case" about sabotage in the coal industry. Shakhty trial, which took place in pairs months later, many immediately regarded it as "another thing of the Bolsheviks", but chairman of the regional executive committee Bogdanov was not mistaken when he divided old specialists into three groups: the first type - associated with the bourgeoisie and hostile to Soviet power, the second - those who connected their fate and work with the Bolsheviks, and the third - the majority, the intermediate mass, which hides its convictions and works for bread.

Well, the assessment is sober and without hysteria. The main thing is that the assessment is correct in the sense that the first type, alas, really existed.

No one at the above-mentioned meeting of the regional committee was going to blame sabotage is all sin. Plenipotentiary Representative of the OGPU for the North Caucasus Evdokimov said: "During the 1926-1927 operational years of the accidents that occurred at the mines of the Shakhtinsky district, 6213. We have registered 1733 malfunctions and are

500 wrecking acts. In total,
only every twelfth case was explained by sabotage. And he more often
it was not just a fiction ...

If and Petrov well described the mood of the "former" at that time. Interventions were waiting
hour by hour in the belief that "the West will help us." And it was not only literary
way. Here is a quote from the transcript of the same meeting of the regional committee: "At the last stage
they are so insolent, so sure that the intervention is on the nose, that they decided to conduct
become more active in preparing for the overthrow of Soviet power.

Well, it sounded convincing. For example, in the Donbass, Chekists discovered
arrested engineer Pavlenko, a note from the owner of a coal mine
real State Councilor Paramonov, marked ... "June 2nd day 1919
of the year".

"Dear Sir Vasily Petrovich! - the owner wrote to Pavlenko. - IN
if the mine is captured by the Bolsheviks, I ask you not to leave the enterprise, all
measures to take care of the preservation of mines, machines and inventory ... "

The state councilor in 1919, in the second year of the civil war, clearly expected
for a quick return, but the wait dragged on. It turned out that before overthrowing
"Soviets", it was necessary to shake them. And now the question has become relevant not about conservation, but about
equipment damage.

But why did engineer Pavlenko keep the old note for so many years? Of course he kept
it as a kind of password in case of a successful intervention. Well, not really for
the collection was kept by engineer Pavlenko, this unsafe document somewhere in a cache
for ten whole years!

Yes, as the situation became more complicated - and it became more complicated because in the country
huge new changes were brewing - not only the Bolsheviks, but
and our internal enemies.

There could be individual errors, but in the general mood of many "specialists" make a mistake
it was no longer possible. And the matter was not limited to "moods"! So, from November 25 to December 7
In 1930, an open trial of the "Industrial Party" took place in Moscow.

They judged people who were prominent in the USSR. Professors Kalinnikov and Larichev were members
Presidium of the State Planning Committee of the USSR, Professor Ramzin - director of the Thermal
Engineering Institute. According to the "torgprom" tradition, it was not without major leaders from Orgtextil
VSNKh.

The defendants have been on business trips abroad more than once, and the opportunities for
They had enough contacts with old acquaintances from emigration.

The topic of possible intervention was central to the process. Professor Ramzin said: - Our
main stake was a stake on intervention against the Soviet Union, because
only intervention was recognized as a sure and quick way to commit
counter-revolutionary coup... Without

intervention, one could not count on a coup just as without
internal upheaval, external intervention was doomed even before it began, because, although the
propertied classes of the Entente passionately desired the fall of Soviet power, the masses of the people
France and England would not go on a campaign

against Moscow. There was only one thing left: to act through the hands of Poland, Romania, the Baltic
"limitrophs" and the forces of white emigration. And this option was quite real, because
every possible participant in the intervention was in the pocket of the Entente. In addition, each
of these clients, the Entente and the United States had their own plans for the USSR.

The global economic crisis of 1929 hit Poland very hard, and the war
could "let off steam" here (not to mention Kyiv, the sweet dream of the White Poles).

Romanians constantly feared the loss of Bessarabia occupied by them and also
support the intervention.

Limitrophes were not of great importance, but they would not be superfluous. One can not speak about the mood of the officer emigration. So there was a chance. But it is necessary - with a serious internal conspiracy. So the OGPU could not invent it in any way already because here the security services were clearly ahead of the special services West.

Ramzin admitted: -

From direct technical sabotage, the center quickly went to "planned" sabotage, which was reduced to such methods of planning individual industries national economy, which would artificially slow down the pace of economic development countries, created a disproportion between individual sectors of the national economy ...

This was said at the end of 1930, just a year after the start of the first five-year plan. It was not yet time to count her successes and miscalculations, and Stalin had no need attribute failures to sabotage. It was not at all convenient for Stalin to discourage the people by "inventing" reports that the five-year plan, already at its creation, had included "mines" of planned sabotage. After all, the first thought at the same time would be: "Is it necessary carry out such a plan?"

That is, Ramzin spoke the truth. And this is confirmed by one letter from Stalin, which - wow! - "Russian" falsifiers of history are interpreted as evidence the fact that Stalin allegedly invented "testimonies" that should have been obtained from arrested in the case of an allegedly non-existent party. But

this is a letter from Stalin to the chairman of the OGPU Menzhinsky dated October 1930 proves the opposite, namely that the Industrial Party was a reality and that its testimony leaders were not invented in the Stalinist cabinet. Stalin's letter was caused by this ... The description of

the activities of Ramzin and his colleagues (the transcript of the process and the materials attached to the case) amounted to a decent book and was published in Moscow in 1931. A the materials of the investigation were generally multi-volume, and behind this mass of testimony and details the main thing - the political moment - could easily slip away.

The situation did not allow the process to be delayed, and the investigation grew. Chekists were more important than the specific details of the internal conspiracy, but Stalin - as a politician, as responsible leader of the country, were naturally interested not so much in turnout as in general the idea of a conspiracy, the core of which was external intervention.

With the idea of the need for such a "foreign policy" approach to the investigation Stalin wrote:

"Tov. Menzhinsky!

Letter dated 2/X and materials received. Ramzin's testimony is very interesting. In my opinion, the most interesting thing in his testimony is the question of intervention in general. and especially the question of the timing of the intervention. It turns out that the intervention was supposed 1930, but postponed until 1931 or even 1932. This is very likely and important. <...> It may seem that the TKP (Labour Peasant Party. - S.K.) or The Industrial Party represents the main force. But this is not true. The main force is ... Torgprom. TKP, "Industrial Party", "party" Milyukov - errand boys at Torgprom. All the more interesting is the information about the period of intervention coming from "Torgprom". And the question of intervention in general, of the duration of intervention, in features, is, as you know, of paramount interest to us ... "

As you can see, the above is about the already existing evidence, about real plans intervention ... But the "Russian" "historians" blame Stalin for the next part his letters:

"Hence my proposals: a) Make one of the important key points of new (future) testimony

leaders of the TKP, the Industrial Party, and especially RAMZIN, the question of intervention and period of intervention (1. Why was the intervention postponed in 1930? 2. Is it because Poland is not yet ready? 3. Maybe because Romania is not ready yet? 4. Maybe because the limitrophes have not yet closed with Poland 5. Why postponed int-tion to 1931? 6. Why "can" postpone until 1932? 7. Etc. etc.) ...

b) Involve Larichev and other members of the Central Committee of the "Industrial Party" in the case and interrogate them stricter about the same, letting them read RAMZIN's testimony. <...>

If RAMZIN's testimony is confirmed and specified in testimonies of other defendants ... then this will be a serious success for the OGPU, since we will make the material obtained in this way in one form or another the property of sections of the CP and the workers of all countries, we will conduct the widest campaign against the interventionists and achieve the fact that we paralyze, undermine attempts to interventions for the next 1-2 years, which is important for us. It's clear?

Hello! / I. Stalin.

This is what this letter is

like ... But from its context it is clear that Stalin's proposal should be made one of the most important Key Points of New (Future) Testimony of the Top of the Industrial Party Question of Intervention and the timing of the intervention is an indication not to falsify such testimony (from a letter Stalin, it is clear that there were already testimonies about the intervention), but just shift the emphasis in consequence from operational issues to the aspect of intervention ...

It would seem that everything is obvious! But here, from this letter, which I quoted almost completely, releasing only those parts where Stalin speaks of the Lianozov-Nobel group and leadership of the TKP, "Russian" "historians" make accusatory "evidence" for Stalin.

Y-yes ...

The conspiracies of the old specialists were, alas, a reality, because there were external forces directly interested in them. Ryabushinsky, Palchinsky and Ramzins since the time "former" lives sat at the same tables and breathed the same atmosphere. There was a time - everything they were like-minded people. Ten years have passed, and some old specialists have broken old connections, while others have kept

them. Famous book graphic artist Yevgeny Kibrik as a young guy in 1936 illustrated the famous "Cola Breugnon" by Romain Rolland. At the World's Fair in Paris in 1937, these illustrations received a silver medal. And in the spring of 1931 Kibrik arrived with the creative propaganda team of the Komsomol Central Committee for the construction Bobrikov chemical plant on the Valdai Upland. Bare gray plain, wind, gloomy

landscape with unfinished gas tanks. Muscovites were met by the Komsomol secretary of construction - a small cheerful black guy with torn off hands. Forked bones of the forearm - both for food and for letters, and for a "handshake".

This secretary said that the design of the plant was drawn up in such a way that the factories are under construction, and the power plant for them has already been commissioned. Construction site for Sotsgorodok chemists cut down cleanly, and to the nearest tree - three kilometers. And he lost his hands accident, the origin of which was clearly wrecking.

This was the method of work of Ramzin's colleagues. They included in the projects of workshops expensive marble floors, and in response to bewilderment they answered that, they say, the new worker should work in palaces. It was really a "professorial" class of subversive work. Somewhere it was smart enough to replace marble with cement, but in some places it did. A minority of old specialists went against the new Russia - about one of

dozens. But the other eleven were also under suspicion. Some of them turned out and under unjust arrest. But here is what he wrote from a British prison in Indian territory of Jawaharlal Nehru to his young daughter Indira Gandhi: "There is an old Russian proverb: "Fear has big eyes." She is amazingly loyal.

whether we are talking about babies or countries and societies. nerves Bolsheviks are always tense, and their eyes widen at the slightest provocation, because imperialist countries are doing everything they can to destroy communism, the goal of all sorts of maneuvers and intrigues. The Bolsheviks quite often had cause for concern, and even at home they have to deal with numerous sabotage attempts..."

Yes, the dull, and even open anger of bourgeois specialists at the Soviet government was born on the same day as Soviet Russia. And immediately took the form of direct infamy. What was the cost of one strike proclaimed by the Pirogov Society in 1917! The great surgeon must have been turning over in his grave, watching his name be slandered by those who the profession itself prescribed compassion. And the doctors of Moscow and Petrograd have already gone on strike November 22, 1917 - half a month after the October Revolution. And sabotage was not limited to doctors.

In the autumn of 1918, a prominent cadet, Professor Kartashev, spoke in Helsingfors (Helsinki): "We are no longer the Cadets who once released power. We can be cruel."

Who was going to be cruel in, say, a cadet underground "National Center" on the territory of the RSFSR? Quite civilized people: engineer Steininger - co-owner of the patent office "Foss and Steininger", professor Kotlyarevsky, Muravyov, Ustinov, Sergievsky, Muralevich, Kapterev, Feldshtein, the former trustee of the Petrograd educational district Vorontsov ...

Economics professors Pletnev, Bukshpan, Kafengauz were just "technical experts" of the center.

This "National Center" was preparing to surrender Petrograd to Yudenich. And he had a chance - large military men who served in the Red Army participated in the conspiracy: Admiral Bakhirev, head of the land department of the Baltic Fleet headquarters, Colonel Mediokritsky of the headquarters of the 7th Army, Colonel Lundekvist, head of the squadron Eremin. Professor of Technological Bykov Institute.

We know Koltsov, director of the Institute of Experimental Biology, as a geneticist who "victimized" in the late thirties. And in 1920 he was treasurer of the National center", the owner of a safe house and a turnout for couriers Kolchak and Denikin.

Engineer Zhukov was preparing explosions on the Penza-Ruzaevka railway so as not to allow the transfer of troops from the Eastern Front to the Southern.

The whole world knows about the scientific prizes of Alfred Nobel. But in 1918 there were another Nobel Prize. They were appointed before leaving Russia by a board member joint-stock company of oil enterprises "Nobel" Gustav Nobel to Russian employees firms for sabotaging the instructions of the Soviet government and economic espionage. Among "laureates" were Professor Tikhvinsky, laboratory assistant at Glavneft Kazin, head Technical Department of Glavneft in Moscow Istomin, Chairman of Glavneft in Petrograd Zinoviev.

Financing and "awarding" of prizes was interrupted only with the disclosure in 1921 of the conspiracy of the "Petrograd Combat Organization". It was led, by the way, by Professor Tagantsev, a former member of the National Center.

So the later coal "Shakhtinsky case", the fish "Astrakhanshchina" and the vast "Industrial Party" had deep, strong roots. In the autumn

of 1929, the Academy of Sciences of the USSR was purged. Approximately one hundred (out of approximately one and a half thousand) employees were fired, some were arrested. Among those laid off, far from all were scientists, and this purge could not be compared with the dismissal of more than a hundred university professors by the tsarist Minister of Education, Casso, seventeen years before this in 1911.

But even in 1936, not all academicians voted for expulsion from the Academy. emigrated chemists Ipatiev and Chichibabin. These two, having become outstanding masters their work, never became Russian patriots. Such as they represented the remnants of that "white-lining" layer, which always remembered its nobility more than duty to the people of the Motherland.

Even the outstanding Russian mathematician Luzin, to whom science in the USSR owes a lot, in the thirties published two-thirds of his works in ... French. it's over by the fact that he was gently hinted: they say, your ideas, academician, will not become less attractive if they become known to the world in the language of their native aspens.

Yes, everyone chose his own and got his own. But even after receiving an "OGPU ticket" to, say, Belomorkanalstroy as a prisoner, the engineer-saboteur to the end the construction of the canal could become not only a free man, but also an order bearer, again big leader. The fate of many

turned out to be like this, including the fate of Professor Ramzin. Condemned to death, he was pardoned. Initially engaged in scientific work in imprisonment, then he was released.

Ramzin was a really great scientist, he received the Order of Lenin and the Stalin prize, but the "industrial party" pages of his life were written by him himself, and not by Stalin.

Stalin wrote together with Russia its new history. In the pages of this story many mistakes, blots, strikethroughs, clumsiness and blots. However, these pages where the chronicle was interspersed with reports, where the momentary was mixed with the eternal, and the naive with innovative, read the whole world.

There were no indifferent or condescending to the beginning of the thirties. And friends and enemies they understood better and better that Stalin's Russia is, it seems, in earnest. And more and more often, both of them were worried and thoughtful, although for different reasons. Moral sabotage turned out to be no better than direct industrial sabotage. The former Horse Guards officer Georgy Osorgin in the "NEP" years took up repurchase. Accepted from acquaintances - "former people" - jewelry, gold and resold to Jewish brokers.

His acquaintances considered him an "impeccably honest" person: he took "a certain percentage" and "didn't cheat." When asked why he - an officer, a nobleman - is engaged in maklachestvo, Osorgin proudly answered: - I swore allegiance to the sovereign-emperor and I do not want to serve the Soviet government. In the late twenties and early thirties, there were plenty of such osorgins. They thought themselves Russian, but instead of helping the new Russia to get on its feet, stupidly and petty they preferred to grovel "in the wings" of dark Jewish businessmen.

And those who built this Russia and were obliged to think about its security, more and more often a reasonable thought arose: "And if tomorrow you smell of gunpowder? How will these exes behave? horse guards? After all, they do not consider themselves to have any moral obligations to the USSR, they do not consider it their

homeland. On March 20, 1935, the NKVD decree was published:

"In Leningrad, arrested and deported to the eastern regions of the USSR: 41 former princes, 32 former counts, 76 former barons, former major 35 manufacturers, 68 former landowners, 19 former big merchants, former 142 tsarist dignitaries, former generals and officers of the tsarist and white armies 547, former gendarmes 113. Some of them are accused of espionage."

Thousands of people were expelled. Some - to Kazakhstan, some - only to Saratov and Samara. Cruel?

Well - in relation to these "thousanders" and those three thousand members of their families that left with them, really not very mercifully. But it is also legitimate question: "What about those tens of millions with whom these thousands did not feel at home?"

national and spiritual kinship? After all, out of these four thousand, hardly anyone sincerely considered himself a citizen of the Soviet Union.

Like the horse guard Osorgin, these thousands of former Russians considered themselves fellow citizens not tens of millions of Russians living in Russia, but those, too - former Russians who are in the thirties he ironed the asphalt of the Rue Richelieu and the Pigalle dance behind the wheel of a Paris taxi, or taught military science in emigrant cadet corps to those children of former Russians who were to go to war against Russia in order to win back the lost privileges for

thousands ... Expelled, their "impeccably honest" relatives and friends always considered them for granted, the hereditary brilliance of the minority and the hereditary vegetation the rest. But these "others" also had the right to a decent life, that is, the majority, which tsarist Russia denied such a right from generation to generation. But, perhaps, in the eighteenth year of Soviet power, the "former" thousands no longer

posed a danger to the "other" one hundred and seventy-odd million citizens

THE

USSR? Alas, many of these "former" have harbored a dull anger and thought about the future. with the hope of returning the past. And if they didn't even seek a return, then it's all the same were harmful to the country with their claims to be chosen, to have a special understanding of life. Although they did not understand anything - on both sides of the Russian border. relative horse guard Osorgin - writer Mikhail Osorgin was expelled from Russia in the spring of 1922 with a Soviet passport. He lived with him, wrote books, corresponded with Gorky, asked to be returned. What

for? In

1936, a year after the Leningrad "exodus of the former", Gorky writes to an old (since 1897) friend in Paris:

"The time is now fighting, but in a war, as in a war, you need to take a place in one or other side of the barricade.

Osorgin replied:

"Against fascism, which positively captures directly or indirectly the entire Europe, you can fight only by preaching true humanism ... My place invariably on the other side of the barricade, where the private and free public fights against violence against them, no matter how this violence is covered, no matter what good words did not justify itself. My humanism is ready to fight for man. I am ready to sacrifice myself, but I do not want to sacrifice a person. Better let it go to hell with the future."

However, neither Stalin nor Russia were going to send their future to hell and were not intend to let anyone do it. Osorgin

stubbornly did not want to see that his "barricade" stood across life and the struggle for person. But was it really that harmless? If he returned to the USSR, then at first would get in the way. And then?

And

then ... No, it was not worth testing another intellectual confusion for loyalty to the idea real socialist construction. After all, Osorgin wrote arrogantly in 1936:

"You have found the truth. The one that thinkers have been looking for for thousands of years. You are her found, recorded, memorized, elevated to dogma and forbade anyone in it doubt.

It is comfortable, warm, suitable for bourgeois well-being. Paradise with reservations, on the gate an icon of a miracle worker with a mustache.

Osorgin wrote like this:

"Your scientific backwardness is striking. Russian scientists are typical gymnasium students. I look through academic publications and marvel at their smallness and naivete."

Firstly, I don't know what the writer Osorgin could understand, leafing through "Successes of Physical sciences" or other specialized scientific journal. Secondly... Secondly, did the new Russia need this "cadre" literary "fighter for man", who assured Gorky that no less than he "believes in the Soviet youth and much expects from

her? The Parisian emigrant Osorgin built his barricade across life ... And the young Muscovite aircraft designer Sasha Yakovlev excited by the approval of his first of the "real" UT-2 aircraft, at that time he smiled and looked into the lens of the photographer, who stuck the tripod of the apparatus into the turf of the Tushino airfield. And on the shoulder of Yakovlev lay the hand of the

one standing behind ... Whom? According to Osorgin - "a miracle worker with a mustache." And according to Sasha, Comrade Stalin. His senior comrade ... And this comrade did not just expect a lot from the Soviet youth. He raised her, educated and supported her sovereign undertakings. Therefore, not only Yakovlev considered Stalin a comrade, and young enthusiasm - surrounded Stalin in that slightly cloudy, but still joyful and A funny day. They called Stalin their comrade and sincerely considered him as such. millions of people in Russia.

At the same time, from year to year, the number of these millions did not decrease, but grew and grew.

Chapter fifteen

The student who surpassed the teacher...

In the essay "V.I. Lenin" Maxim Gorky wrote: "The position of honest leaders of the people is inhumanly difficult." But Lenin and Stalin were just people. Voluntarily performing, however, a post inhuman.

The names of Lenin and Stalin have long become synonymous with the fundamental concepts of the world stories. However, for each other they were living people, comrades-in-arms and - although for friendship in the usual sense, the biographies of both were not very suitable - friends. Lenin, born in 1870, was the eldest. Stalin, born in 1879, is the youngest age, and by position in their common cause.

Now they often try to tear Stalin away from Lenin and even oppose them. AND there is nothing strange in the fact that these attempts proceed from both "nationalist" and liberal camp. That's right: "If you go to the left, you will come to the right," as they used to say and Lenin and Stalin.

In fact, Stalin was the only one who could be talked about after his death. Lenin is right to say: "This is Lenin today." Stalin

called himself only a disciple of Lenin, and this was not a pose, just because Stalin and pose have always been incompatible things. Stalin really felt himself a student of Lenin, and was him in essence. To understand this, it is enough to read Lenin's works and in Stalin's works. Literary styles of two party writers and social thinkers Lenin and Stalin are outwardly different, and Lenin the emotional intensity of the texts is higher, while Stalin's style is drier and even heavier. However

smart textologists have long noticed that both Lenin and Stalin were characterized by a technique that was used even in ancient Rome. Both put forward some kind of thesis, substantiated him, moved on, but at some point again returned to this basic the thesis and substantiated it with other arguments. This was also characteristic of public both speeches. As a result, what Lenin and Stalin wanted to convey to the audience was held in the minds of listeners and readers as firmly as a skillfully driven nail in board.

And one more

thing ... There is such an anecdote ... When Cicero spoke to the Romans, the audience admired: "How beautifully Mark Tullius speaks!" And when your speeches to the Athenians Demosthenes said, the Athenian agora roared: "Forward to Sparta!"

So, Lenin's speeches and printed works were also designed not for effect, but for efficiency, for real results. And the result was, as a rule, obvious! However, Stalin, this same approach was brought almost to perfection. It is not excluded, however, that in developing a literary style, Stalin also took into account the experience that he acquired in theological seminary - theologians also knew how to achieve efficiency, not showiness. One way or another, he calmly, confidently and methodically hit one point over and over again - like stubborn block of wood pricked with a wedge ... And so he split the strongest problems - from revealing the failure of the opposition to questions of linguistics. By

the way, about the last one ... As in recent decades, everyone who has not laziness over Stalin's works on this issue. Like, the "ignorant leader" self-confidently desired to "check in" here too. And the unfortunate "subject slaves" had to his "nonsense" to study and admire ...

But a few years ago, I was an accidental witness to a conversation between a major social scientist-Marxist Richard Ivanovich Kosolapov, publisher of additional volumes Collected works of Stalin and the famous professor-linguist. And this professor reported that a team of researchers at one of the academic institutions analyzed Stalin's works on language from modern positions and came to the conclusion that in their basic provisions, they are scientifically correct, that there are no blunders there, but there are a number of interesting, original thoughts that have yet to be comprehended. Like this!

But this is by the way. Let's get back to what Lenin was for Stalin ... In Stalin's In the office lay the death mask of Lenin. And this, too, was not a detail "to the public", moreover, the audience in Stalin's office was going to be unimpressive and cheap effects were not "caught". No, Stalin really needed Lenin - needed for his inner intense life of the spirit. Mayakovsky remarked exactly: "I myself under Lenin I clean in order to sail further into the revolution ... "I think, and therefore it was Stalin who, after his death, Mayakovsky stopped the unworthy rat fuss over the fate of the most talented Russian poet of the twentieth century, saying, as if printing: "Mayakovsky was and remains the best poet of our proletarian era. I have no

doubt that Stalin, within himself, constantly consulted with Lenin. And what he needed next to him was not a sculptural or pictorial portrait - even if the most beautiful and talented, namely a mask that photographically accurately conveys familiar facial features so that you can peer into them and peer ...

I have no doubt that the legends about Stalin, who periodically comes at night to The mausoleum has a real basis. Looking at familiar features, Stalin could do better recall the voice, certain situations, certain turns of Lenin's thought, a witness whom he was ... He could remember all this and in the silence of the night think about his ...

Or rather, about the same thing that Lenin was thinking about ... It seems that the Menshevik Dan, meaning Lenin, once threw in his hearts: "Yes, how can you compete with a man who twenty-four hours a day he thinks about the same thing - about the proletarian revolution!

Stalin would not have been a student of Lenin if he had not thought for the same twenty-four hours about the same as the teacher. But the student was worthy of the teacher, and therefore he went further than him.

The teacher laid the foundation.

The student was already building a building and therefore could not help but surpass the Teacher - if there was one worthy.

And Stalin was worthy.

Lenin said: "From NEP Russia there will be socialist Russia" ...

And Stalin made it socialist. Lenin was a

teacher for Stalin and remained so after his death. Stalin constantly

He emphasized this publicly, but he believed so within himself. However, it is rightly said: "Master! Raise a student so that there is someone to learn from ... "I think if Lenin could get acquainted with great work of Stalin for those almost forty years that Stalin stood at the head of Russia without Lenin, Vladimir Ilyich would have understood and approved of all the basic political and management decisions of Stalin.

Yes, and, presumably, would have recognized that the student was worthy of the teacher, and in the results work to strengthen and develop Russia even surpassed him ... Even Lenin would have something learn from Stalin in the creation of a new great Russia.

It is this last circumstance that allows us to put in first place in the history of Russia next to Lenin is precisely Stalin. And even give primacy to him, Lenin's disciple.

Lenin could lead Russia into the world's second great power with excellent prospects for first place not just across the entire spectrum of traditional indicators, but the main thing is according to the undoubtedly leading moral influence in

the world. Lenin, if he had lived for another twenty years, could have provided Russia not with an arrogant comradely leadership in the world - as first among equals.

Lenin could...

Stalin could. And

it's not Stalin's fault that these efforts of his post-Stalinist Russia not only failed to reinforced by comprehensive, including moral, development, but also allowed the enemies of Russia devalue and devalue them.

Lenin and Stalin ...

Stalin and Lenin ...

Lenin said: "Only that revolution is worth anything, which can defend..."

Stalin also created a powerful scientific, technical and industrial defense base of the socialist Fatherland, and the direct instrument of this defense is the nuclear missile Soviet Army. Lenin

set the task: "to learn to work" ... He knew that we "have material and in natural wealth, and in the reserve of human strength, and in the beautiful scope that gave great revolution to folk art" in order to "create a truly powerful and abundant Rus' ... "At

the same time, Lenin declared that "we do not need hysterical impulses," and called "to work tirelessly on the creation of discipline and self-discipline, organization, order, efficiency, harmonious cooperation of the forces of the whole people ..."

And Stalin solved the problem of educating a new Russian person so brilliantly that German General von Mellenthin was forced to admit that "skillful and persistent the work of the communists led to the fact that since 1917 Russia has changed the most surprisingly", that "the Russian is increasingly developing the skill of independent actions, and the level of his education is constantly growing ... "At

the same time, Stalin, as I understand it, after the death of Lenin constantly checked with those Lenin's assessments that concerned him directly, Stalin. First of all I mean here, of course, Lenin's Letter to the Congress.

On December 24, 1922, Lenin, already ill, dictated this famous text, where were the following words:

"Our party is based on two classes and therefore it is possible to instability and its inevitable fall, if between these two classes there were no an agreement could have been reached... In this case, it is useless to take certain measures, in general, to talk about the stability of our Central Committee. No measures in this case will not be able to prevent a split <...> I think that the main thing in the issue of sustainability from this point of view are such members of the Central Committee as Stalin and Trotsky. Tov. Stalin, having become General Secretary, concentrated in his hands an immense power, and I am not sure whether he will always be able to use this power."

Some time later - already on January 4, 1923 - Lenin dictated even more famous addition to the previous dictation, where it was said about Stalin like this:

"Stalin is too rude, and this shortcoming, quite tolerable in the environment and in communication between us communists becomes intolerable in office General Secretary. Therefore, I suggest that the comrades consider a way to move Stalin from this place (General Secretary of the Central Committee. - S.K.) and appoint another a man who in all other respects would differ from Comrade. Stalin only one advantage, namely, more tolerant, more loyal, more polite and more attentive to comrades, less capriciousness, etc."

Perhaps Lenin was not very fair to Stalin here - to the position of Vladimir Ilyich was influenced, presumably, by the well-known conflict, when Stalin reprimanded Krupskaya for violations of the treatment regime approved by the Central Committee for Lenin, excluding him acquaintance with political documents, etc. But for Stalin it was hardly very what matters is how fair or unfair Lenin was to him. like anyone a self-critical person, Stalin hardly asked himself this question. Rather it could worry something else: "What is it in my character that Ilyich found it possible to say about it publicly? And, as I guess, this idea, having taken root in the soul of Stalin, a year after for a year helped him to be restrained and non-capricious in the most acute situations.

If you focus not on anti-Stalinist myths, but on objective memoirs evidence and documents, including transcripts recording the reaction Stalin to certain speeches, etc., it is not so difficult to understand that Stalin was not intolerant, as his ill-wishers assure him, but, on the contrary, we are tolerant. Yes, imagine himself, he was clearly tolerant of misdeeds and even serious sins of his comrades, if he hoped that the comrades will recover. He beat only the incorrigible, and then not immediately. But if he beat,

then - hard. However, without humiliating the human dignity of those who had to be beaten. The reason was the undoubted high internal culture and self-discipline. A little-known detail: one of the daughters of Leo Tolstoy is already in exile (she left the USSR for time, stayed abroad forever) wrote memoirs. And in them, talking about their meeting with Stalin, she noted his "completely non-Bolshevik politeness." However, many wrote about Stalin's politeness and restraint. Was it not the

influence of Leninist criticism that Stalin owed to this almost limitless restraint, which only in rare cases was overturned by his Caucasian temperament? Very likely yes! After all, boiling up, it was enough for Stalin to remember the words of Lenin in order to control himself. To

be like Lenin - not copying him, of course, but developing the best qualities inherent in Lenin - this for Stalin, no doubt, was a working rule all his life after Lenin's death.

And could it have been otherwise for Stalin?

Once I came across a certain essay by the Socialist-Revolutionary Viktor Chernov, a political opponent of Lenin and Stalin, about one of them. I will quote from this essay, and to whom from it refers to two, let the reader guess for now:

"The happy integrity of his nature and a strong life instinct ... made him some kind of spiritual "Roly-Vstanka". After all the failures, blows fate, defeat, even ... shame, he knew how to straighten up spiritually ... His strong-willed temperament was like a steel spring, which "gives back" the stronger pressing harder on her. It was a strong and strong political fighter ...

He was never a brilliant firework of words and images ... he said never red. He was both clumsy and rude ... he often repeated himself ... but in these repetitions, both in rudeness and simplicity had their own system and their own strength. Through chewing ... a living, restless strong-willed element made its way, firmly going to the intended goal ...

He ... was considered an ambitious and lover of power; but he was only naturally, organically powerful, he could not help imposing his will, because he himself "charged with a double charge" of her, and because to subdue others for him was as natural as it is natural for the central luminary to attract his orbit and make smaller planets revolve around him ... But ... splendor and splendor did not please his eyes; plebeian by habit... he remained simple and natural in his life ...

He was a professional wrestler, he was a political boxer in the arena social strife and in this sense he knew "only one thought power, one, but fiery passion": this passion was his very profession, his very struggle, his very transfusion of one's will into the forms of political events..."

Who is it about? The characterization is so suitable for both Lenin and Stalin that, more than once asking the interlocutors to guess who it was said about, I heard in response: "About Stalin, of course!"

But this is an excerpt from Chernov's essay "Lenin", published in an emigrant magazine "Will of Russia" in March 1924 - immediately after the death of Lenin. And at the end of it Essay former Minister of Agriculture in the Provisional Government and former chairman of the one-day Constituent Assembly wrote:

"He died. His party, led by people whom he had long molded his image and likeness, people who are easy to be his imitators and so but it is difficult - by his successors, has recently repeated in her collective destiny, his personal destiny: to become a living corpse...

On the fresh grave of the teacher and leader... she... will pronounce allegiance... to the teacher's testament. And then - plunge into everyday life and fall again under the power inexorable laws of demagnetization and decay.

Thus ended his essay on Lenin, the émigré Chernov, and, speaking of "vows of allegiance", he meant, no doubt, Stalin's oath over Lenin's coffin. However, once again life refuted Chernova - Stalin became precisely the successor of Lenin, and instead of immersing himself in weekdays and disintegration Russia under the leadership of Stalin began a grandiose, never before her work of creation unknown on such a scale. Moreover,

Stalin, like Lenin, was universal and omnipresent in this work. He continued Lenin and went further, constantly deepening and improving his managerial universalism. Let me give you two examples to support this...

Gorky left interesting evidence of Lenin's level of understanding special questions. In his famous 1924 essay, he wrote:

"I suggested that he (Lenin. - S.K.) go to the Main Artillery view control invented by one Bolshevik, former

artilleryman, a device that corrects the shooting at airplanes.

- And what do I understand in this? he asked, but went. In a gloomy room ... seven gloomy generals gathered, all gray-haired, mustachioed old men, scientists people ... The inventor began to explain ... Lenin listened to him for minutes ... three ... and began to question the inventor as freely as if he were examining him in political issues ... The

inventor and the generals animatedly explained to him, and the next day the inventor told me:

"I informed my generals that you would come with a comrade. But he didn't say who comrade. They did not recognize Ilyich, and, probably, they could not imagine that he will appear without noise, without pomp, protection. They ask: is this a technician, professor? Lenin? Terribly surprised - how? Does not look like it! And - let me! How does he know our wisdom? He posed questions like a technically knowledgeable person! Hoax! "It seems that they didn't believe that they had exactly Lenin..."

The inventor who surprised artillery professors was, by the way, Alexander Mikhailovich Ignatiev (1879-1936). Bolshevik since 1903, he graduated Petersburg University, after the revolution, was engaged in inventive and scientific work, his self-sharpening cutter was patented in the USA, England, France, Germany, Italy and Belgium ...

So, Lenin was a statesman of a new type also because not only well understood the importance of the scientific and technical base for the development of society, but also knew how to to see the key purely special moments, as well as to support the "technicians".

Stalin was his successor in this, and an outstanding successor. He appeared and the only one of all the Bolshevik leaders of the first row with pre-revolutionary experience who made great efforts to self-educate himself as a technocrat.

His basic education was purely humanitarian, and even with a theological bias - theological Seminary. He then grew up as a revolutionary intellectual, again dealing with social rather than technical issues. And so it was before the revolution, which Stalin met at the age of 38, so it was in the first years after the revolution - during the civil war and immediately after it, when almost all of Stalin's time was occupied with political struggle with Trotskyism and various other oppositions.

Nevertheless, with the beginning of the technical reconstruction of the country, with the beginning of the first five-year plans, Stalin more and more confidently declares himself as a universal leader, capable of understanding purely technical issues at the level at which he is obliged to understand a competent figure in the socialist state. With metallurgists,

with geologists, with builders and machine builders, he speaks their language and not only understands them, but often sees the problem better than many professionals.

Trotsky, Zinoviev, Kamenev, Bukharin and in this respect differed from Stalin in deep downside. After 1917, they were at the head of a huge power with huge complex potential, a power that faced grandiose tasks scientific, technical and technological development. But even after that, Trotsky, Zinoviev, Kamenev, Bukharin and those who joined them professed the principles of approach to special knowledge, not much different from the philosophy of Fonvizin's "undergrowth" Mitrofanushka, who was convinced that there is no need to teach geography, because cab drivers and so on have to be

brought. Bukharin could spend hours discussing with his wife Larina the subtleties of artistic the manners of Knut

Hamsun... And at that time Stalin was mastering a textbook on electrical engineering for fitters. Although understood the literature - to the extent that it is required by the competent state leader.

As a result, he surprised tank designers by cutting off dead-end options on the move. development of domestic tanks, and aircraft designers admired the fact that

supported forward-looking technical solutions and, more importantly, those who able to push them. There

are many examples here, starting with classical memoirs aircraft designer Yakovlev, however, I will refer to the memoirs of only one specialist - designer of artillery systems Grabin. Hero of Socialist Labor, cavalier four orders of Lenin and winner of four Stalin Prizes, Vasily Gavrilovich Grabin is a whole era in the development of Soviet artillery. But it could very likely be so that Grabin could not have risen if not for Stalin's attentive attitude to young designer. 36-year-old

Grabin met Stalin on June 14, 1935 - at the artillery range during the demonstration of new artillery equipment. The then trendsetter in approaches to armaments, Tukhachevsky did not like barrel artillery very much and was worn with stupidest (to say the least) idea of transferring all (!!!) artillery to dyno-reactive principle. Future "innocent victims of Stalinism" from the military departments did not object to him, but even agreed.

However, new receiver systems were created, and I wanted to get acquainted with them Stalin, who arrived at the training ground together with Molotov, Voroshilov, Ordzhonikidze and others.

Grabin's new F-22 cannon was also on display. But it turned out that Grabin did not receive the opportunity to report on it in detail, and here is how Grabin himself describes the future:

"There was no way to fix the situation, even leave. In general, bitter thoughts directly swarmed in my tired head. Suddenly I see Stalin separated from the whole group and headed towards me...

Stalin went up to the board on which data about our "yellowish" (the gun was painted yellow. - S.K.), stopped and became get to know them carefully.

I was still standing to the side, then I approached. Stalin turned to me and became to ask questions. He was interested in the firing range, the action of all types shells on target, armor penetration, mobility, gun weight, number of gun crew, will the crew cope with the gun in the firing position and much other. I answered. Our conversation lasted a long time, at the end Stalin said:

- A beautiful gun, you can fall in love with it. It's good that she is both powerful and easy..."

Soon at a meeting in the Kremlin, the fate of the Grabinskaya divisional gun of a special appointment was resolved positively. Stalin, contrary to the opinion of the majority of the military, many of whom were then of the "Tukhachevsky" model, personally gave her the go-ahead. But more than that - Stalin rejected at the same time the useless principle of universalism and, in fact, determined that conceptual approach to the development of domestic artillery systems, which brilliantly justified itself during the war. Here

is just one of the purely military results of the Stalinist decision in 1935 ... Day Artilleryman (now - the Day of Missile Forces and Artillery) the country celebrates on November 19. AND celebrates because it was on this day in 1942 that powerful artillery preparation with the participation of more than 15 thousand guns and mortars, the counteroffensive of the Soviet troops began near Stalingrad. To

carry out this turning point in the course of the war, the strategic operation Headquarters of the Supreme High Command transferred 75 artillery and mortar regiments. "Point" was set at the end of the operation, when on February 1, 1943 the final fire Russian typhoon fell on the heads of the encircled Germans ... Weather forecasters then did not give him any name, but if the need arose, then taking into account the fact that typhoons are given affectionate female names, this "typhoon" is rightfully would be called "Katyusha".

Marshal Vasily Ivanovich Kazakov (then lieutenant general), who commanded artillery of the Don Front, later recalled:

"Exactly at 8:30, thousands of our guns, mortars and "Katyusha" ... The earth trembled underfoot so that to watch (! - S.K.) the battlefield in binoculars was absolutely impossible: everything danced in front of the lens. I had to without the help of instruments to survey the area, seething in a sea of fire. 15 minutes the fire raid lasted, and that was enough ... The enemy could not stand it ... "

As soon as the fire died down, surrendering Germans reached out to our front line and Romanians. They insisted that they were "taken by artillery." Kazakov wrote:

"The first interrogated prisoner, who had not yet recovered from the shock, said that "during the fire raid, entire battalions knelt down and prayed to God, asking for salvation from the fire of Russian artillery "... "

Artillery of war is a long-term work of gunsmiths-artillerymen before the war. And in that Soviet artillery was the best in the world during the war, there is, as we see, and direct merit of Stalin not only as a political leader and organizer state work, but also a fine connoisseur of special artillery problems!

How did he do it? Well, once he said this himself - in a narrow comradesly circle at a dinner after a festive demonstration on November 7, 1940. That day George Dimitrov made an entry in his diary in which he recorded the following words of Stalin:

"... Only with equal material forces can we win, because we rely on the people, the people are with us. But for this you need to learn, you need to know, you need to be able to.... I deal with this every day now, I accept designers and others specialists... But I alone deal with all these issues. None of you about it thinks. I stand alone. After all, I can study, read, follow every day; why can't you do? Do not like to study, you live self-satisfied. Wasting your inheritance Lenin..."

Unlike those who squandered Lenin's legacy or neglected it, Stalin proved to be a worthy disciple of Lenin. Worthy, including because he surpassed teachers in the practical guidance of the most diverse aspects of life in a huge socialist country. But at the same time he constantly checked with Lenin, including publicly.

September 9, 1940, at the meeting I mentioned earlier in the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) about movie "The Law of Life", Stalin said:

"How did Lenin forge frames? If he saw only those who spent 10-15 years in the party environment in leading positions, etc., and did not notice those young ones that grow like mushrooms ... if he did not notice this and did not break traditions of experience, would be gone. Literature, the party, the army - all this is an organism, which some cells need to be renewed, without waiting for the old ones to die ... "

It was, of course, not an apology for repressions, also because before that Stalin recalled the ability to break the foundations, referring to "the best, - as he said, - the commander of our country" Suvorov:

"He was a monarchist, a feudal lord ... the count himself, but practice told him that

you need to break some foundations, and he put forward people who distinguished themselves in battles. AND only as a result of this he created a group around him that broke everything ... disliked ... and he moved little-known people ... created a group around him capable people, commanders. The same is true if we take Lenin. How Lenin forged footage?..”

No, this was not an apology for repression, but a call for natural renewal, including number - and self-renewal. And therefore, with Stalin, those present immediately entered into discussion, and Aseev, for example, passionately declared: “I am not afraid of anything, I believe that here everything will be taken into account and weighed, but sometimes it turns out like this: “What, Stalin said!” Of course, this must be taken into account, but ... does not mean that doing a repetition, repeating this three hundred thousand work ... "And Stalin immediately responded:" Does not mean.

At the same time, he judged literature deeper than many professional writers and literary critics. Answering on February 2, 1929, the playwright Bill-Belotserkovsky, who was indignant at the work of Mikhail Bulgakov, Stalin wrote:

“Of course, it is very easy to ‘criticize’ and demand a ban on non-proletarian literature. But the easiest is not the best. Case not in the prohibition, but in step by step surviving the old and the new from the stage non-proletarian waste paper in the order of competition, by creating those who can replace real, interesting, artistic plays of the Soviet nature. A competition is a big and serious matter ...

"And he added:" As for the play "Days of the Turbins" itself, it does not so bad, because it gives more good than harm ... "And only ten years later, when many wonderful Soviet films, plays, books had already been created, Stalin could harshly say to Avdeenko: “... look what kind of Don Juan he is paints for a socialist country, preaches tavern love, ultra-natural love - (I love you, well, lie down). It is called poetry. Literature would perish if people wrote like this...”

Stalin really managed to do everything and always continued Lenin in such a way that he brought plans and dreams of the Teacher to reality, to the fact.

For example, Lenin only set before young Russia the task of transforming it into a smart, developed and educated society. At the III Congress of the RKSM, he threw out the slogan: “Learn, study and study again. And Lenin's covenant was seriously implemented by the Russia of Lenin's disciple Stalin.

On November 17, 1935, he made a big speech at the First All-Union Conference Stakhanovites. On November 22, Pravda published its text, and there were such words:

“Lenin taught that real Bolshevik leaders could be only such leaders who are able not only to teach the workers and peasants, but and learn from them. Some of the Bolsheviks did not like these words of Lenin. But History shows that Lenin turned out to be 100% right in this area as well. IN in fact, millions of working people, workers and peasants are working, living and fighting. Who can doubt that these people do not live in vain, that by living and fighting these people are accumulating vast practical experience?

learn from them...”

Stalin knew how to both teach and learn ... This is also why in the USSR Stalin was brought up millions of young enthusiasts of a new life. The essence of their views on what is necessary to live, they well conveyed the lines of the "March of Enthusiasts" - the true anthem of the new Power:

In the everyday life of great
construction projects, In a cheerful roar, in fires and ringing,

Hello, country of heroes,
country of dreamers, country of scientists...

In Russia in those years, of course, there were enough pessimists and ignoramuses, but they did not determine the tone of time, and those who sang:

Should we stand still? In
our dreams we are always right, Our
work is a matter of honor,
There is a matter of valor and a feat of glory ...

These new people of the country of Stalin really were not afraid of obstacles either at sea or on drier, and neither ice nor clouds frightened them. And they, along with Stalin, laughed when he The rostrum of the XVI Congress of the CPSU (b) in the summer of 1930 spoke about people of the obsolete past:

"They suffer from the same disease that the famous Chekhov hero had Belikov, a teacher of the Greek language, "a man in a case" ... He was afraid, like the plague, of everything new, everything that comes out of the usual circle of gray philistine life..."

Then, at the beginning of the first five-year plan, the Belikovs only backed away, but did not retreat yet. Often they also attacked, but the situation was rapidly changing not in their favor. May 13 1933, Colonel Robbins from the USA, in a conversation with Stalin, compared what he saw May Day demonstrations of 1918 and 1833 and said that in 1918 a demonstration was turned outward, and now "men, women and young men went on a demonstration to say: this is the country we are building ..." And in 1937, our outstanding teacher and humanist Anton Makarenko had everything reason to write in his Pedagogical Poem:

"I strongly believe that for a boy at the age of sixteen of our Soviet life the most expensive qualification is that of a wrestler and a person."

And another wonderful person and writer - Arkady Gaidar - in 1938 wrote about the main character of her story "Military Secret" as follows:

"Natka Shegalova has just grown up. She is a smart person. She has a feeling light irony, and it manifests itself not only in relation to others (which common), but also to itself.

She is a cultured Soviet girl - such as there are not so many now, but in three or four years there will be a lot.

Three years after the writing of these lines, the war began.

Makarenko died two years before it began - fifty-one years old. Not withstood a heart worn out not so much by the struggle for a new person as by the struggle with old people like Chekhov's "man in a case" that Stalin spoke of in 1930. Gaidar died in the war, as did

millions of young enthusiasts, brought up by Stalin, Makarenko, Gaidar and the whole system of the new Soviet life.

Much has been written about this. Here I will quote only the words of the commander Stalingrad 62nd Army, Lieutenant General Vasily Ivanovich Chuikov, said by him about the young guardsmen of the 37th division of 37-year-old Major General Viktor Zholudev. It was special guard unit. She left for Stalingrad after being reorganized in July 1942 into a rifle division from the 1st Airborne Corps, before that in combat

the actions of the non-participant. That is, the Zholudevites received the title of guards, as it were in advance. And this honor was justified. Chuikov wrote about them like this:

"It was really a guard. The people were all young, tall, healthy, many of them were dressed in the uniform of paratroopers, with daggers and finks on belts. They fought heroically. When struck with a bayonet, the Nazis were transferred through themselves, like sacks of straw ... They didn't know retreats, they fought until they were surrounded last strength and died with songs and exclamations: "For the Motherland! We won't leave and surrender! "... Through the regiments of the 37th division, not one or two Nazi divisions, but as many as five, including two tank divisions.

Zholudev's paratroopers took a severe blow in October 1942, and through month of fighting, the losses of the 37th division amounted to 99 percent. Out of ten thousand young men, mostly Komsomol members, nine thousand nine hundred people lay down at the walls of Stalingrad. Through two years died in Belarus and their commander, posthumously awarded the title of Hero Soviet Union.

And two years before him, Gromenko, the commander of a partisan company from connections of the first secretary of the Chernihiv regional party committee Alexei Fedorovich Fedorov-Chernigovsky, the future twice Hero of the Soviet Union. Later Fedorov recalled:

"He was killed when he raised the fighters to attack. The bullet pierced his forehead, he fell backwards in the snow... Gromenko was... very brave, resolute and sensible, but... he was not neither a partisan nor a commander by vocation. He was an agronomist, builder life. And, of course, it was not war, but creative work that fully revealed this man's abilities...

Gromenko kept a diary, and this is what he wrote in it on February 8, 1942, shortly before death:

"February 8. Re-reading War and Peace. I don't understand these people. At all do not think about the future, how they will build life after the war. Not about work at all. They say".

From one last phrase, the depth of the abyss between old Russia was visible Bolkonsky and Bezukhov and the new Russia of the pupils of the Stalin era Zholudev and Gromenko. By the way, Fedorov further reports that Gromenko was replaced by a teacher, a former head of the regional department of public education, commander of the second company was historian, the third - the chairman of the collective farm, the fourth - the secretary of the district committee. "They became good partisans, commanders," Fedorov concluded, "because the need was realized by them. But all of them ... would prefer peaceful creative work.

This was the Young Guard of Stalin, a brilliant follower of Lenin ... It was the generation marching on Makarenko's "March of 1930", the generation of Gaidar's Timur and Gaidar's Natka Shegalova.

Yes, this young Stalinist growth was severely thinned out by the war, and many of this the shoots died under her winds ... As the future showed, along with her it was cut down and the future of socialism in Russia - after all, she held this future in her hands ... But this growth there were Soviet enthusiasts! She met the war, she won it. And after the war, having matured, she did many more great deeds, the peak of which was the rise Gagarin.

And just nineteen years before the Stalingrad accomplishments of Zholudev's guardsmen, for fifteen years before the appearance of Natka Shegalova in the Land of Soviets - in 1923, the famous

to the reader Maximilian Voloshin in the poem "Rus Walking" wrote about the Dolenin and pre-Stalinist Russia:

In the burnt and terrible villages,
Where the roaming people
hustle, Drunk Shlendit, in tatters of
kumash, Yes, shameless
songs yell. Swearing, calling
misfortune, Dancing naked -
who is her order? Shows people
dirty parts, Obscene works for show ...

What a huge shift in the thickness of the people's universe and awareness of the world and themselves in the world! And for such a short time, not only by historical standards, but by the standards of term of human life... More

recently – mass indecency. And now -
mass heroism! These guys,
these Stalinist falconers, from a young age repeated after Mayakovsky: "The Soviets have their own pride, we look down on the bourgeoisie." And they are from infancy together with the air of a new life they absorbed for life high and strong concepts of honor.

The one that cherishes
from a young age. Not everyone in the country of Lenin-Stalin looked at life in the same way as these Stalin era. But the true pets of this era have become carriers of an unprecedented world history of the freedom of the human spirit!

Exactly so - no more, but no less, which will be discussed in the next chapter.

Chapter Sixteen

Stalin as the creator of unprecedented freedom of the human spirit

How much the liars have said about Stalin's alleged eradication of the spirit of freedom in the USSR. Let's try to look at this well-established myth from an unusual angle. Any a specialist in child psychology knows that the foundations of personality are laid by five or six years. Does not disagree with science and folk wisdom: "Educate while lying across beds. Lie down - you can't straighten it anymore ... "

You can fix it later, but with what difficulty! And, in any case, to
At the age of twenty, a person is basically "formed". Is not
it? And if

so, let's take on the thesis number two ... A symbol of inquisitive ruffiness, not accepting conciliation, the famous "sixties", who themselves called themselves

"Children of Khrushchev's "thaw"...

"Set the table on Vosstanya Square" is, after all, a large-scale poetic "order" for a specific composition of "companions": Voznesensky, Rozhdestvensky, Yevtushenko, Akhmadullina. But the "sixties" are

not a group or even a stratum. This is truly a generation. The generation of the Moscow festival, the songs of Vizbor and Pakhmutova ... The generation of the Gagarin spring, the Bratsk hydroelectric power station, young poems by the same Yevtushenko, Voznesensky, Rozhdestvensky, films by Khutsiev, Muratova, Shepitko, fiction by the Strugatsky brothers and Ivan Efremov ...

In the early sixties, this generation was about thirty years old. So the birth around the thirtieth - thirty-third years.

If you believe the slanderers of Stalin and the era of Stalin, the foundations of the personality of these future "uninhibited carriers of the new consciousness" were laid "under the groans of the prisoners of the Gulag", "the roar of the crowd welcoming the "Moscow trials", and "the creak of the boots of the executioners of the NKVD", without exception de arresting entire neighborhoods.

Moreover, by the day of Stalin's death, that is, by March 5, 1953, these were already twenty-year-old boys and girls, whose whole life from the first cry to the first and - not very first - the kiss took place exclusively in the Stalin era!

So where, one wonders, then they have non-standard thinking and looseness feelings? And didn't the energy of the new songs actually shape them, didn't it still sink in? kindergarten: "We have no barriers on the sea and on land", "We were born to make a fairy tale reality", "For a just cause, you proudly and boldly go, not being afraid of anything!", "Who is used to winning fight, let him sing along with us"? ..

After all, this generation of future "sixties" was one of the first to learn "Baggage", "Who to be?", "Scattered from Basseynaya Street", "Uncle Styopa" and "Cockroach", "Mr. Twister" and "Moydodyr" ...

This generation was one of the first to read the books of Bianchi, Bazhov, Kassil, Fraerman, Gaidar, Zhitkov...

It was for him that the brilliant masters of book graphics Lebedev, Safonova, Konashevich...

Academicians Obruchev and Fersman wrote for them. It was their still unintelligent, but malleable mind, listening to Chkalov's reports, Gromova, Papanin, Kokkinaki.

It was they who caught the sparkle of the first Stars of the Heroes of the Union and Heroes with burning eyes Labor.

No, the freedom of behavior of these thirty-year-olds in the sixties is not the result of rotten Khrushchev "thaw", and the result of the Stalinist Russian cold of the thirties, which they froze out evil spirits and tempered the young soul for a smart, active life.

"Russian cold is good for my health" is Pushkin. Therefore, one should not be surprised that in the cold year 1937 for the enemies of Russia, the country celebrated the centenary of Pushkin's anniversary as a state event. It's been a century from the day of not the birth, but the death of the poet, but it was the anniversary of his new revival in Russia and coming to that mass reader about whom he wrote in the "Monument" ...

No, everything healthy in the young "sixties" is from the era of the Bolshevik Stalin. A the rot that later nailed the souls of many of them - from the interim years of a careerist and the unrevealed Trotskyite Khrushchev, who today is also read by some in the first figure Russian history. I leaf

through a tattered book... N. Verzilin. "In the footsteps of Robinson", Leningrad branch of Detgiz, edition the second, corrected and supplemented, 1953.

The year of Stalin's death... By this year, the attitude of the new man had already been formed. In October 1920, at the Third Congress of the Komsomol, Lenin only dreamed: "You can become a Communist only when you enrich your memory with the knowledge of all the riches that humanity has developed." By 1953, thirty-three years had passed since then. And Verzilin's book from the series "School library" visibly and convincingly proved that Lenin's words had turned from a program into daily practice.

New people have grown up - people free from poverty of spirit ... People who have enriched their minds with the knowledge of the spiritual and scientific riches of mankind that they were already capable of write new books for those who can become even freer, even more intellectually, spiritually and physically more developed than their predecessors.

Just, it would seem, a book about the history of cultivated plants and useful wild plants. However, on its pages, the characters of Jules

Verne and Defoe, Twain and Cooper, Mine Reed and Arseniev ...

Longfellow's poems about the Indian Hiawatha and poems by Maikov, Ivan Surikov, Vsevolod Rozhdestvensky, Pyotr Komarov about Russian nature...

Quotes from Saadi and Miklouho-Maclay, stories about the mummies of ancient Egypt and wars Scarlet and White Roses, about the adventures of the Soviet pilot Marina Raskova ...

The history of tea, coffee, paints, paper ...

And advice on how to make this paper, these paints on a hike through the Russian forest, how to decompose fire, bake cakes and find the right path in the thicket. Prisoner

of Shlisselburg Narodnaya Volya Novorussky, naturalists Burbank and Michurin, brave captains de Clie and Cartier, academicians Pyotr Pallas, Timiryazev and Obruchev, legionnaires of Ancient Rome, lotophages of Ancient Greece, Sadko and Vasily Buslaev...

Hundreds of names, dates, situations! And all this does not fall apart, but lives a single life of one in creativity, search and labor of mankind. A

modest book... And

at the same time - a majestic result of the Stalin era. One of her logical results, turned forward, into the intelligent being of Man - the friend and owner of the Planet ...

However, in the early thirties, this was still far away. Actually, back then there was the very possibility of such a future in the USSR is questionable. questionable because the real work in the country was just beginning, and because there were many who wanted to and rip it off.

In September 1930, Stalin wrote to Molotov:

"Vyacheslav! Stop, for God's sake, the press with its mouse squeal about "continuous breakthroughs", "endless failures", "breakdowns", etc. nonsense. This is hysterical Trotskyist-right-wing deviationist tone, not justified by the data and not going Bolsheviks. Economic Life, Pravda, For Industrialization, and partly Izvestia are behaving especially shrilly...

Bye then. Shake your
hand. I. Stalin.

Yes, you won't be jealous! On the one hand - the former princes, for the eyes of numbering you "sadist". On the other hand, yesterday's comrades-in-arms, party comrades, honoring "adventurer" ... At the end of the twenties, in a thick textbook by Berdnikov and Svetlov on political literacy also proved "the impossibility of building socialism in one country."

Five years have passed, and the "failed" - in the eyes of the princes Golitsyn - "sadist" writes all the same Molotov:

"Hello, Vyacheslav! 1) I received the letter. We are thinking of organizing cadet artillery, aviation and navy schools. 2) I send a directive to the Council of People's Commissars and Central Committee for the compilation of control figures for the 36th year. In the event of a price reduction capital works by 8% - and this is a mandatory directive, capital work will be brought to 27 billion with the issuance of 25 billion by the state. This creates an interest in lowering the cost.

An increase in school construction (+760 million), light industry, timber, food industry and local industry (over 900 million in total), defense - (+1 billion 100 million), healthcare, moskanalstroy and other items (more than 400 million rubles) determined the physiognomy and size of the control figures for the 36th year.

I do not regret, since everything that multiplies the production of consumer goods is necessary strengthen from year to year. Without this, there is no way to move forward now.

Well hello! I.
Stalin.

On October 1, 1935, the rationing system for meat and fish was abolished. products, sugar, fats and potatoes. And from January 1, 1936 - for manufactured goods.

In December 1931, when Stalin was talking with the German writer Emil Ludwig, there were cards, but not as a principle, but as a necessity. As for principles, Stalin told Ludwig: "Equalization has nothing to do with Marxist socialism. Only people, not those familiar with Marxism may imagine things as primitively as if Russians the Bolsheviks want to gather together all the benefits and then divide them equally. Such socialism, in which all people would receive the same pay, the same amount meat and bread, they would wear the same costumes - Marxism does not know such socialism. It is perfectly clear that different people have, and will have, under socialism, different needs. Socialism has never denied the difference in tastes, in quantity and quality. needs"...

And it was not only a principle. Say, Stalin's socialism did not impose the uniformity of tastes is as intrusive and insolent as the capitalist advertising, which sometimes even those who cannot imagine life without capitalism, which is impossible without arrogant, intrusive and deceitful advertising. Actually, Stalin's socialism did not impose any tastes on anyone at all. He developed a taste - for sports, for real art, for a truly healthy life filled with smart work ...

LENIN gave Russia the slogan: "Study, study and study ..."

But Stalin implemented it by creating the best system in the world of both national and higher education. And, as a truly great disciple of Lenin, he developed Leninist thought in his last outstanding work - in "Economic problems of socialism":

"It is necessary to achieve such a cultural growth of society, which would ensure to all members of society the comprehensive development of their physical and mental faculties, so that the members of society have the opportunity to receive sufficient education to become active workers social development..."

In other words, Stalin considered the education of the masses to be the main "nerve" of social life. In the education of the people, Stalin saw not just a means of ensuring its economic prosperity, but above all a means of creating intellectually and socially active society!

After all, not only, and not so much for this, a person comes into the world to eat a certain number of cutlets or even pineapples with hazel grouse and truffles.

A man worthy of being called a man, having received education and freedom, must not live to eat, but eat to live - live smart and fun! To live, developing in such a way that from As a result, life became better and better, not only for him, but also for those around him.

A society of such people would be a nightmare for any bureaucrat, for every bossy tyrant and tyrant! And very quickly would have outlived them, would have got rid of from them - without reprisals, but simply by throwing them out - by the ear, but into the sun - to the side of the road public life. This is how

Stalin saw the future socialist Russia. And he wrote:

"It would be wrong to think that it is possible to achieve such a serious cultural growth of members of society without major changes in the current labor position. To do this, first of all, it is necessary to reduce the working day by at least until 6, and then until 5 o'clock (emphasis mine. - S.K.). It's necessary so that the members of the society get enough free time,

required for a comprehensive education.

For this, it is necessary, further, to introduce a compulsory polytechnic training necessary to enable members of society to have the opportunity freely choose a profession and not be chained for life to one any profession. For this, it is necessary, further, to radically improve housing conditions and raise the real wages of workers and employees at least doubling, if not more, both through a direct increase in wages and especially by further systematically lowering the prices of items mass consumption.

I invite the reader to read these lines again and think about this... Stalin was not a theoretician-publicist, he was a real, practical head of a mighty state with enormous social weight. And if he wrote about the need to move in the future to a five-hour working day, then this was not good wish of a dreamer, but a promising task for society. State directive for the future! Stalin's Russia was to become - in his view - a country where a guarantee true freedom will be fundamental education...

And labor is not the hype of the Stock Exchange, but Labor will be a guarantee of sustainable prosperity of everyone engaged in productive labor for the benefit of society.

At the same time, Stalin turned out to be the only head of state in world history who practically set grandiose social tasks, a condition, not a consequence. fulfillment of which was a five (!) hour working day!

And Stalin was well aware that "it is necessary to go through a number of stages of economic and cultural re-education of society, during which labor from the means only life support will be transformed in the eyes of society (the emphasis is mine everywhere. - S.K.) into the first vital need, and public property into an unshakable and the inviolable basis of the existence of society "...

Note - Stalin did not speak about coercion of society, but about its re-education! So only a great humanist could speak.

But Stalin was him! ..

Moreover, he was, perhaps, the most outstanding practical a humanist who affirms the rights of humanism in the world in the most significant way - the sovereign cause of building Russia as a Power of Good.

Yes, Stalin turned out to be the greatest practical humanist in world history. because he laid the foundations of the only real society humane in its essence. AND it is not his fault that Russia and the outside world did not appreciate the potential of the world historical development, which was laid by the works of Stalin.

Chapter Seventeen GULAG so GULAG!

And now the author informs the reader that, on reflection, he is changing approach to the coverage of the topic of the Gulag in this book. At first I was not very inclined analyze it, which has long set me on edge, but beloved by society "Memorial". However, in the course of the story, I had to return to this topic more than once. And now I finally decided: "Walk like a walk!", "GULAG so GULAG!". And therefore I will again touch on the repressions of 1937-1938, but in a different setting.

And first, let me remind you that the period from the middle to almost the end of the 30s turned out to be a period when the new Russia became a fact and from year to year was gaining strength and power within the country. influence, but when the old Russia was still strong and influential inside the country.

Old in the broad sense of the word! I mean here that by the second half of the 30s years, the USSR accumulated a lot of obsolete, associated with both pre-revolutionary and

post-revolutionary (!) life. The country was hindered not only by those who did not reconcile with the new "former" classical sample. The country was also interfered with by those who disagreed with Stalin due to political poverty of mind (with great conceit) or simply decayed old party members, as well as part of the new party and state elite of the post-revolutionary origin. The last two categories by the mid-30s became even more dangerous classic "former" with princely pedigrees. The descendants

of this old and new "junk" and later created the myth of the Gulag, where One percent of the truth is ten percent of lies.

As a kind of "savesaver" to the following, I will cite the story reserve company commander A.F. Andreeva from the village of Zdorovets, Lively district Central Black Earth region.

In the winter of 1931, he wrote a statement addressed to the Secretary of the Central Committee VKP(b) comrade. Stalin, starting it like this:

"October 1, 1918, I voluntarily entered the service in the ranks of the Red Army, where he was until 1923. All this time he was at the fronts, occupying command positions up to and including regiment commander, wounded ... "

Returning home to the village, Andreev became an active village correspondent, and his intransigence stood up to many bureaucrats with a bone across the throat. In 1930, he was "cleaned out" from the collective farm and wanted to deprive them of voting rights, and Andreev reported that "in the election commission at that time was a White Guard officer Kozhukhov Ivan Ivanovich. And then Andreeva and in general arrested and put in jail. Having

described his ordeals, the reserve commanders finished:

"... All statements are hushed up, and the prosecutor even warned me to I didn't bother with my statements. I led companies, battalions and regiments into battle with the Whites, not in order to now sit through these same Whites under arrest... Addressing you, comrade. Stalin, please pay attention to my statement and assist to get out of the situation. revolutionary legality must prevail, the perpetrators of my unreasonable arrest must be punished. The material on me is in the Lively GPU - everything is by me I confirm the foregoing with the documentary data that I have.

On this statement, Stalin wrote: "Comrade. Yagoda. Please immediately move *someone* from Your people (completely reliable) and in the Bolshevik way - honestly, quickly and dismantle the case impartially and "regardless of persons." 2.11-31. Stalin." As

you can see, a simple person, already sitting in a cell of the provincial department of the OGPU, could unhindered, not in the humiliated tone of a petitioner, but how to turn to Stalin as an equal and achieve justice. And this

principle was strictly observed all subsequent years. But when did it start large-scale repressions of 1937-1938, Stalin's table for some reason was not littered letters similar to Andreevsky. Although they wrote "upstairs" not without success even then ... An indicative, but far from the only example here is the future Marshal Rokossovsky. So is it not

because in those years a stream of letters did not pour into the Kremlin because most did the repressed know the real, and not the "knocked out" guilt in the NKVD? Nowadays, it is true, one has to read in the publications of the "democrats" that the letters came in hundreds of thousands, but "did not reach" Stalin. For all that, in the "democratic" publications of documents for some reason, to this day, at least two or three such "unexamined" letters, "settled" in the "basements of the NKVD", have

not been given. But this is so - a saying! The story

was like this ... In August 1936, the first Moscow trial began in Moscow in the case

"anti-Soviet terrorist center" Zinoviev and Kamenev. In January 1937, a trial took place in the case of the "Parallel Anti-Soviet Trotskyist Center, where among the accused were Muralov, Pyatakov, Radek (the first two was sentenced to death, the third - to imprisonment). In

the summer of 1937, the trial of Tukhachevsky in the case of a military conspiracy in the Red Army fell, and in March 1938, the trial of the "right-Trotskyist" bloc of

Bukharin. At the same time, there was a serious purge in the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs. A Moscow, and many were shot. Deputy People's Commissar Tried at Bukharin's Trial Krestinsky's foreign affairs... The

Comintern did not bypass the repressions either. Causes of purges and repressions among the Soviet elite in the second half of the thirties do not fit into any one general scheme. Only very dishonest or very an uninformed person may consider them as something whole. And there's no explanation farther from the right than to see Stalin's struggle for power behind them. Stalin really fought here, but - not for the "armchair", but for the future of the country, for the power of the people.

As for the alleged "bloodthirstiness" of Stalin, this is how they saw the fate of Bukharin and Rykov, arrested in February 1937 during the plenum of the Central Committee, members of the commission of the Central Committee. It, formed under the chairmanship of Mikoyan, included thirty-six people - all members of the Politburo, N.K. Krupskaya, M.I. Ulyanova, N.S. Khrushchev, S.M. Budyonny...

So ...

People's Commissar of Internal Affairs Yezhov: expel from the party, bring both to trial by the Military tribunal and shoot. He was supported - already after Stalin's speech, by the way - Manuisky, Kosarev, Shvernik and Yakir. Postyshev - to exclude

and judge, but - "without the use of execution." Stalin, who spoke fourth, suggested expelling both of them from the party, "not to bring the case to court, but to send the case to the NKVD." The other members of the committee supported Stalin. I

think it was no coincidence that Kosarev and Yakir, who were later arrested and shot, were that's really bloodthirsty. They are investigating a criminal (here to the reader you have to take my word for it) the activities of Bukharin and Rykov in the NKVD were useless.

And even a superficial analysis shows that in history, for example, with the "Moscow processes" several heterogeneous phenomena are intertwined at once, sometimes hostile to each other. friend even in the same dock.

Tukhachevsky, Yakir, Uborevich, Kork, Eideman, Feldman, Putnu and Primakov judged by the Special Judicial Presence of the Supreme Court of the USSR, headed by the Chairman Military Collegium of the Supreme Court Ulrich. Five of the seven members of the presence - Alksnis, Blucher, Belov, Dybenko, Kashirin - were also shot a year later. someone was an adventurer, someone a Trotskyist, someone vulgarly "got drunk", drank himself and was reborn, and someone died and innocent.

But the latter were in the minority.

However, innocent is not unreasonable. With slander, political adventurers eliminated those who interfered with the same adventurers, Trotskyists

or ... Or - skillfully hiding their essence to direct enemies of Soviet power ... This feature of purges within the state security organs was even more pronounced. Primitive explanation of Trotsky, the Trotskyists and other opponents of Stalin - they remove, they say, inconvenient witnesses were not long in coming. But that was not the point. And not even that Yezhov the process of purges sharply reduced the percentage of Chekists-Jews. The Chekist environment itself, like The environment in general, political and military, was politically and psychologically multilayered.

Today, data have become available, albeit in small circulation (from 1 to 3 thousand copies) collections of documents, that leave no doubt about the picture of a number of

wide not only anti-Stalinist, but also, in the exact sense of the word, anti-state conspiracies, formed for various reasons in the period from the end 20s to the second half of the 30s.

Only in some collections of the International Fund "Democracy" from the series "Lubyanka. Stalin", covering the period from 1922 to 1953, published a total of more than 1700 (thousand seven hundred) different documents, the study of which refutes the "democratic" insinuations against Stalin, including the accusation of authorizing mass mass the use of torture and measures of physical influence in the OGPU - NKVD. Although measures of physical impact - as an exclusive means to obtain information from months of not confessing and clearly guilty - in 1937 were admitted.

But for this, as a rule, special instructions were required ... And, arguing a lot about mass authorized "torture" in the NKVD, "democratic" "historians" cite single specific documents on the authorization of measures of physical impact on attitude, for example, to Unshlikht, Belov and a number of other high-ranking arrested. But then the situation was very acute - I had to make sure that betrayal of many seemingly reliable people. I do not

intend to overburden the reader with this - hopefully simple enough for readings and perceptions - books with numerous excerpts from archival papers, but something I will

bring. Here, for example, is a statement dated April 13, 1939, by one of the former leaders of the OGPU and the NKVD of the times of Yagoda and Yezhov - Mikhail Frinovsky, a colorful and outstanding, in the name of the People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR Beria, which soon fell on table and to

Stalin. It starts like this:

"STATEMENT

Investigators charged me with anti-Soviet conspiracy work. For a long time the thought of the need to confess my criminal activities during the period when I was at large, but the miserable state of a coward took top. Having the opportunity to tell you and the leaders of the party about everything, a member which I have been unworthy in recent years, deceiving the Party, I did not do this. It was only after my arrest, after the presentation of charges and after a personal conversation with you, that I began to on the path of repentance and I promise to tell the investigation the whole truth to the end, how about their criminal-hostile work, and about persons who are accomplices and leaders of this criminal enemy work. I became a criminal because of blind trust in the authorities of my heads of Yagoda, Evdokimov and Yezhov, and having become a criminal, I with them he did a vile counter-revolutionary deed against the party ... "

And then there are detailed, specific, not so much even testimonies as memoirs outlining various situations and conversations, mentioning many surnames ... These "memoirs" even in printed form take more than 16 pages printing format 70 (1001/16. And at the end Frinovsky promises to tell "with exhaustive completeness" there is still much of what he knows ...

You cannot dictate this and you cannot beat it out with "torture" ... Only confused, very guilty, but realizing the senselessness of denials, a man who fought a lot for the cause of the people, worked a lot for the country, but from some moment, overestimating his and his like-minded people the ability to do without Stalin's leadership, but take the "steering wheel" of governing the

country ourselves ... Or here is the testimony of June 1, 1937 of the former Marshal of the Soviet Union Tukhachevsky, section II "Plan of Defeat" ... The beginning is as follows:

"The Center for the Anti-Soviet Military Trotskyist Conspiracy carefully studied materials and sources that can answer the question: what are the operational plans

Hitler, with the aim of ensuring the dominance of German fascism in Europe?..."

Then follows a detailed analysis, which is not capable of an NKVD investigator, but only one of the highest military leaders and staff officers, which Tukhachevsky was in the Red Army ... And this also not pure testimony, but a military-political analysis, during which Tukhachevsky gets carried away and begins to argue with his own "accomplices" and writes, for example:

"Uborevich points out that operations are wrecking invasions if they have a gap in time with the end of the concentration main forces. This is an incorrect, erroneous conclusion ... As for Uborevich's instructions on what he developed wrecking plan for the capture of the Baranovich fortified region by cavalry, supported only by weakly armed mechanized brigades, without any participation of the infantry, then this serves only as an example of how sabotage in operational terms, but does not serve as evidence harmfulness of invasion operations..."

This military-strategic analysis occupies almost 14 pages of printed text in book in printed format 60(901/16.

And here is the beginning of the letter from the commander of the 1st rank, Iona Yakir, addressed to the people's commissar of internal affairs Yezhov dated June 10, 1937 - on the eve of the meeting of the Special Judicial Presence Supreme Court of the USSR, which sentenced Yakir to death:

"If you consider it possible and necessary, I ask you to convey it to the Central Committee and NGOs. I said everything. It seems to me that I am again with my beloved country, with my native Red Army. It seems to me that I am again that honest, loyal to the party fighter, which I was about 17 years old, and therefore I dare to put a number of questions to you, a number last thoughts and suggestions..."

What is it -

embossed? After all, a person already has one foot psychologically in the grave. He sums up life, because he knows that others are about to sum up his life. And get out of it I don't want to be completely messed up. I want to clean up a little. This is the essence of Yakir's last letter. Next come - on 7 pages of printed text in a book of typographical format 60 x 90 1/16 - qualified, competent assessments of the shortcomings of the Red Army and proposals for their elimination, development of troops, which no one in the NKVD could dictate to Yakir, even if you tried hard...

At the same time, Yakir admits:

"It's not that everything is written, which would definitely be necessary. It turns out I don't have everything so, vaguely, unorganized in this last note. hard work but I will try to continue. You write, and the thought comes back all the time: how are you fell into the camp of enemies, how did you go against your country, how did you end up on that side of the barricades..."

I think this is enough to understand: Yakir was guilty!

If we introduce "democratic" supposedly documentary and accurate documentary data about those two or three years into the supercomputer, then a consistent version of events fail to build. Well, how to combine, say, what the Trotskyists accused Stalin of "conspiracy with Hitler", and at the Moscow trials the defendants were charged with

cooperation with German intelligence?

The heroes of the civil war, awarded the Honorary Revolutionary Weapon, stood "against the wall", and the former tsarist officers Shaposhnikov, Govorov, Karbyshev, Count Ignatiev lived, were healthy, bore the rank of generals of the Workers 'and Peasants' Red Army.

Someone will say: they cringed, that's why, they say, they survived. But first they were people of the wrong starter and behaved with restraint and dignity. And secondly, among there were enough shot people who really glorified Stalin with all the strength of the command lungs.

Or here: Antonov-Ovseenko, who arrested the Provisional Government, is being repressed, while the Socialist-Revolutionary Abram Gots and the Menshevik Lev Deich calmly live out their lives in peace, like a number of former ministers of the Provisional Government who remained in the USSR.

Members of the first Soviet government are mastering prison bunks, and the former Menshevik and former Minister of Labor of the "Samara Constituent Assembly" Ivan Maisky calmly works as a Soviet plenipotentiary in London. And no one calls him to Moscow for execution - as happened with many of his colleagues with an impeccable revolutionary past. Major General

Eliseev in the twenties commanded the coastal defense of the Marine power of the Baltic Sea. A participant in the revolution, in 1937, already in the Pacific Fleet, he was slandered, arrested, convicted. But two years later he was released, reinstated in party and in rank and was appointed commander of the Hanko base. And with his fate it turned out the fate of at least hundreds of commanders of the Red Army and the Red Army is similar.

Aircraft designer Tupolev was arrested (by the way, for the case), and he and his closest environment, he developed new aircraft designs within the walls of a closed design bureau subordinate to the NKVD. An explanation is being sought today in what Stalin considered: in an atmosphere of fear for their lives, engineers will work better.

But aircraft designers Yakovlev, Ilyushin, Mikoyan, Tupolev's deputy Arkhangelsky did not fall into any Gulags. Arkhangelsky as a deputy Tupolev until the forced "landing" of the chief, and so he remained after the arrest of Tupolev.

As for Soviet tanks, artillery, small arms, almost all their designers, if they were sent to camps, then to military training - for field testing their designs. I managed without the Gulag. Why?

It would

seem that politically tested career intelligence officers from

The intelligence departments of the Red Army and diplomats from the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs became "defectors."

And politically neutral Soviet engineers, scientists, specialists left USSR on business and scientific trips and came back to the USSR.

What was the

difference? Ships with Soviet crews went abroad from Soviet ports every day, and there was no mass exodus from them in foreign ports. What is it?

Oddly

enough, of all the existing versions of the events of 1937, the most consistent (although far from complete) is the official version. That is, this: the Trotskyist and anti-Stalinist opposition eventually degenerated into something directly hostile to the interests of socialism in the USSR, was exposed, and it had to be burned hot iron.

In the expression "hot iron" the essence is expressed precisely. To such a potent remedy is resorted to when the body is affected by ulcers mortal danger, and there is no time for therapy or fine surgery. Burning ulcers painful precisely because, along with diseased cells, those that have turned out to be burned out next to them are healthy cells.

But there's nothing you can do about it: either burn it out and survive. Or give up and die.

However, the scale of the repressions of the "top" was not as significant as it is false Khrushchevites claimed at first and now the Yeltsinoids claim. Marshal Zhukov is already in post-Stalinist times he once innocently admitted that at that time, they say, he did not know how extensive the repression was.

Well, Luxembourg, of course, is a great power, but one who travels through it from France to For some reason, he does not notice Germany, Luxembourg. So it is with repression - for example, in Red Army. Their scale was not comprehensive and catastrophic, why did Zhukov talk about them then and didn't know. And their character was such that in the future they rather increased the command level in troops and their fighting capacity. The documents of 1937-1938, now declassified and published by the "democrats" themselves, show a depressing picture of the state of the Red Army, before which the army was brought by the "brilliant" Tukhachevskys with yakirs, oboreviches and bluchers.

"Yeltsinoid" historian of the General Staff General Yuri Gorkov in his book 1993 "Kremlin. Bid. The General Staff" declares: "What Stalin and his henchmen did with army, comparable only to a major military disaster.

But this is just nonsense! It would be a disaster to leave the Tukhachevskys on their command posts. Suffice it to say that Uborevich (chief of armaments of the Red Army in 1930-1931) and Tukhachevsky (chief of armaments of the Red Army in 1931-1936) spawned an excess of aging light tanks, but they didn't take care of radio communications for them, why the Germans, with their radio communications, so easily outplayed our tankers at the beginning of the war.

There were no walkie-talkies on the industries ordered by Uborevich and Tukhachevsky fighters, although Stalin gave instructions on their radio coverage back in the first half of the 30s years.

And after all, not only Uborevich, Tukhachevsky, Khalepsky, Yakir were to blame for such military-technical policy. Other commanders of a lower rank did not resist her either. AND for some reason, almost all of them are from those who were shot in

1937-1938. According to the charters developed by the "creative genius" of this general, in the first in the echelon of a division out of 17,000 (seventeen thousand) people, only 640 (six hundred forty) people. It's hard to believe, but this is the data from the report of the chief of the General of the headquarters of Army General Kirill Meretskov at a meeting of senior management Red Army December 23-31, 1940.

Here's another example ... Already after the disclosure and liquidation of the Tukhachevsky conspiracy, from 21 to On November 27, 1937, an expanded meeting of the Military Council under People's Commissar of Defense of the USSR Voroshilov. It considered the results of combat training for 1937, tasks for 1938 and measures taken in the Red Army to clear its ranks from conspirators and pests. Among

the speakers was the commander of the Transcaucasian Military District, 44-year-old commander Nikolai Kuibyshev - the younger brother of Valerian Kuibyshev, by that time already deceased. Nikolai Kuibyshev was appointed to the ZakVO in 1937, in the same year he was elected a deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

And at a meeting of the Military Council, he reported that the combat training of troops districts should be assessed as unsatisfactory and ...

However, I would rather give direct extracts from the transcript of the meeting:

"Kuibyshev. ... Training of rifle troops and military headquarters unsatisfactory.

Voroshilov. Why?

Kuibyshev. I will tell you further, Comrade People's Commissar, why we got the results and how we live it out. Voroshilov.

We live, we live. Now it's too late to live. You must were to get rid of this in the process of work (by that time Kuibyshev commanded district for about six months. -

S.K.). Kuibyshev ... The main reason that we have not outlived all these shortcomings, lies in the fact that our district was drained of blood very much ...

<...>

Voice from the spot. Where did the commanders go? Kuibyshev ... Transferred to the NKVD department without employment of certain positions..."

Kuibyshev's sarcastic response was hardly appropriate, as were his references to what he had three divisions, including the Armenian one, are commanded by captains, and the commander Prior to this, "I didn't even command a battalion" ... Back in early June 1937, Kuibyshev was the head of the military group of the Party Control Committee of the Central Committee, took an active part in the meeting of the Military Council under the People's Commissar of Defense of the USSR on June 1-4 after the disclosure of Tukhachevsky's conspiracy and with passion (testimony - transcript) interrogated some of those who, shortly after this meeting, were also arrested. So Kuibyshev, firstly, knew the situation, and secondly, if he wanted, he could find in the cadres of the Red Army and more trained Armenians in a rank higher than "captain" ... For example - Lieutenant Colonel Baghramyan, who graduated from the Military in 1934 academy. Frunze, in the period 1936-1938 - a student of the Academy of the General headquarters, and in 1934-1936 - the chief of staff of the 5th cavalry division of the Kyiv military district, the future marshal ...

We read the transcript below:

Kuibyshev. The second reason is fraud. I am from all over I declare under my responsibility that eyewash existed in the district as system in all types of training. Checking the state of shooting training showed that the best people were selected. For artillery fire - the same the commanders who shoot from year to year at observation firing ... Egorov.

This has always (?! - S.K.) been a shameful phenomenon.

<...>

Kuibyshev. The third reason is the extremely low demand command staff of all levels (emphasis mine. - S.K.) both to themselves and to their subordinates ... As a rule, in tactical exercises, the dash is conditional, self-entrenching is conditional, camouflage is conditional ... (laughter). Egorov.

Are they conditionally fed too?

Kuibyshev. The food is not conditional..."

Before Kuibyshev, ZakVO was commanded by Army Commander 2nd Rank Mikhail Lewandovsky. From June In 1937, he was appointed commander of the Primorsky OKDVA Group - Special On February 23, 1938, he was arrested by the Red Banner Far Eastern Army and shot on July 29, 1938.

And he was shot, as we see, for the cause. The Khrushchevites rehabilitated him on April 28,

1956. But for what?

For the decomposition of the troops? As for Kuibyshev, it followed from his own words that the reasons for the poor preparation of the ZakVO are not arrests, but many years of criminal neglect or deliberate wrecking of those who were arrested.

But that's not all! Let's take a closer look at Kuibyshev himself. To start, let me tell you this.... At the same meeting of the Military Council in November 1937, Commander M.A. Antonyuk has been commander of the Siberian Military District since June 1937. He replaced commander of the 2nd rank Dybenko, who, in turn, replaced commander Gailit, who commanded the Siberian Military District

from December 1933. Let's go back to the transcript:

"Antonyuk. In the Siberian Military District, as in other districts, the enemies people, spies, wreckers have firmly put their hand to undermine

combat capability of the troops. There is not a single branch of work, Comrade People's Commissar, where there is no sabotage. The deeper you dig, the more you find ... <...> I believe that units for conducting complex combined arms combat not really trained, the interaction of military branches ... continues to be at a low level. Weakly cohesive headquarters ...

<...>

The district is completely behind and did not conduct combat firing in the past ... To really conduct firing from half-closed, closed positions, machine-gun platoons, machine-gun batteries, our commanders do not know how ... There is a simplification in fire training ... The command staff on today I have not mastered truly small arms, especially hand machine gun, ... shoots unsatisfactorily from a TT revolver ... "

I note that "TT", that is, "Tula Tokarev" is a pistol, not a revolver, and not It was shameful for Commander Antonyuk to know this. But let's continue quoting by providing word to the member of the Military Council of the Siberian Military District, divisional commissar N.A. Jung:

"Jung. Counter-revolutionary activities ... in the troops of the Siberian military districts ... took on a very wide scale. 70% of those discharged from the army were enemies of the people, and they were immediately arrested (352 people were fired, from 249 of them were arrested. - S.K.).

<...> Kolchakovtsev (that is, who served with Kolchak. - S.K.), Comrade of the people Commissar, we have several hundred people in our cadres. We approached them personally, but I must report to you that among them a significant part recruited by enemies. It pops up every day...

<...>

Whatever area you take on, there is disgrace everywhere ... Food stocks of NZ (emergency stock. - S.K.) are infected with granary pests ... not completed property. For example, ... 80 pants, 100 boots, 50 overcoats ...

<...>

... There are a lot of unrest in aviation ... the rear of the air brigades are in a ruined state ... Cars stand in the open for 3-4 - 5 years, rot, the material part deteriorates ... "

Antonyuk and Jung accused - and, of course, rightly - the former commander Gailita district. He was arrested on August 15, 1937 and shot on August 1, 1938. The Khrushchevites also rehabilitated him on November 28, 1956. But who was replaced in

December 1933 by Commander Gailit? Yes, that's just it, that he replaced the commander N.V. Kuibyshev, who commanded Siberian Military District from 1928 to 1933 (according to some sources, including the TSB - even before 1936, but it is unlikely).

And if Gailit's predecessor had prepared the troops properly, then in less than four years, the Siberian military district would not have come to a deplorable state. After all, car parks air brigades began to rot even under Kuibyshev. And after all, Kuibyshev could, at least after became the first military figure in the CCP to ask how my old district lives there, which I commanded for five years?

In addition, Kuibyshev could not help visiting Siberia from time to time on official business trips. And one more thing ... If he, commanding the Siberian Military District, gained a reputation there true "father-commander", then after all, someone from his old district could himself go to Moscow come to the former commander - with their worries about the situation in the district.

However, Kuibyshev was also involved in the plots of the conspirators, and on February 2, 1938, he arrested, and on August 1, 1938, they were shot.

It's a pity, of course ... But it's a pity not because an innocent person died - Kuibyshev was guilty.

It is a pity that the "red marshals" who emerged from the civil war did not understand what they needed to prepare to give way to new generations, and went down the road of conspiracies against supposedly knowing nothing about the military and other affairs of Stalin.

The above excerpts from the transcript of the meeting of the Supreme Court in November 1937 (together with the transcripts of the meeting of the Supreme Court on June 1–4, 1937, they occupy a volume of about seven hundred pages of typographical text) is just a drop in that lake of information ("the sea" is still splashing in the archival "shores"), which is now declassified. But these transcripts were first published only in 2006 and 2008 with a circulation of ... 1000 (thousand) copies each. From them, in particular,

it becomes clear that the Red Army of the 1937 model of the year, through the "efforts" of the Tukhachevskys, was a sad sight, although through the efforts of Stalin, Russia already there was an economic and personnel potential that made it possible to quickly bring the army to quite modern condition. Such work was carried out throughout 1938, 1939, 1940 and the first half of 1941. Alas,

even by the beginning of the war, the consequences of the command of the Tukhachevskys, Gaillites, Levandovskys and others were not completely

eliminated. How not to the end, by the way, it was possible to eliminate all the roots of the Tukhachevsky-Yakir-Uborevich conspiracy. The failures of the first days of the war were programmed so strange behavior of some of the higher generals in the last pre-war period and especially in the last pre-war week, that this behavior is in some cases difficult to qualify otherwise as directly treacherous ...

Enough of their "Tukhachevsky" and in the management of the economy. And if the repression among managers were disastrous for her, then where, one wonders, would they have taken impressive successes of the Soviet economy in the period from 1938 to the start of the war? And they because they were

there! As for the scale, they were repressed in the Red Army - far from having shot everyone - less than ten percent of the then command staff. Some, by the

way, were simply fired from the army and navy. And on July 31, 1937, the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks adopted a special resolution, by which "regional committees, regional committees and the Central Committee of the national parties" were obliged to "ensure the placement of workers in enterprises and economic people's commissariats of command personnel dismissed from the Red Army, including dismissed as expelled from the party for political reasons.

If historians-"democrats" report on similar details of that period, then only in small-circulation specialized publications. By the way, a large part of the repressed were only called commanders. So, brothers-"historians" Roy and Zhores Medvedevs are presented to the public as the sons of an "innocently" dead military commander Red Army Brigadier Commissar Alexander Medvedev. However, their dad was just philosophy teacher at the military academy, which is why he wore rhombuses.

Excluding a minority of those who fell truly innocent victims not only anti-state, but actually anti-Stalinist provocations of the enemies of Russia, the repressions of 1937–1938 removed the bored and incompetent, lazy and degraded, ambitious, but ignorant.

And the young and energetic Soviet specialists who took their place were taken after all, leadership positions are not from the street. Engineers and red commanders - pupils of the era of Stalin, they have already gone through a good professional school, learning not so much from Tukhachevsky, how many in the most turbulent era, in life itself.

They say that youth is a disadvantage, but it quickly passes with age. Well, such a disadvantage, like a lack of experience, also passes over the years.

And if you want - also quickly enough.
Especially - in the USSR Stalin.

However, back to the Gulag ...

I will have to say about the repressions and something else, because the attempt to present them as the "cannibalistic" arbitrariness of Stalin - this, as I said, is almost the last thing remains in reserve with the "democrats" against the era of Stalin.

The inevitability of a future conflict in the leadership of the CPSU (b) could already be seen when getting acquainted with one of the fundamental documents of Trotskyism - the "Platform Bolshevik-Leninists (opposition) to the XV Congress of the CPSU (b). The Platform also had subtitle: "The Crisis of the Party and Ways to Overcome It". The

authors identified 13 members of the Central Committee and the Central Control Commission. And drew attention not only the characteristic number "13", but also the strange procedure for signing the "Platform" - not according to seniority and not alphabetically: Muralov, Evdokimov, Rakovsky, Pyatakov, Smilga, Zinoviev, Trotsky, Kamenev, Peterson, Bakaev, Solovyov, Lizdin, Avdeev.

I am not a specialist in Kabbalah, but something Kabbalist is felt here.

XV Party Congress ... It was from its rostrum that he left to the whistle of the hall after his provocative speech by the staunch Trotskyist Christian Rakovsky. And it's on him the opposition gave its most desperate battle to Stalin. It included many brilliant party intellectuals, so the miscalculations and even vices of the party apparatus, where he was Stalin is already strong, the opposition correctly noted.

But in its enthusiastic swing against Stalin, the opposition exposed itself. And for her speeches showed a gloomy prospect for the USSR in the event that the opposition took would

top. About professional party workers, Platforma said this: "In fact, the power of this layer is enormous. It is this layer of "managers" that requires "business work" - and always against discussions.

The platform required:

"Expand the network of party discussion clubs; take a firm course the working of the party apparatus as a whole. Workers from the machine must make decisive majority of the entire party apparatus, which should not at all be made up of paid individuals. A significant part of party work can and should conduct free of charge, placing it on the members of the party after the production or other work. One of the measures to regularly refresh the party apparatus should be the systematic dispatch of a part of the comrades from the apparatus to production or to grassroots work...

On paper, it looked catchy, and many might like it. However, in reality this would lead to a complete loss of government.

There were almost no people with working corns among the leaders of the opposition. If they are where and rubbed, so in tongues. Even with the wildest imagination it was impossible imagine Trotsky or Rakovsky (who loved to flaunt in a "butterfly") departing "from machine tool" after the working day, in order to immediately go to the plenum of the Central Committee.

It is unlikely that they understood what nonsense they flogged! Today to drive a steam locomotive, and tomorrow immediately transfer to the table of the secretary of the city committee and solve the problems of the big city, or at least like a small village. And then, just having mastered this difficult science, again to go on a steam locomotive ...

Yes, and the Trotskyists talked about "grassroots work", but they did not tolerate it completely. And in in the order of a personal, so to speak, example, none of the 13 authors of the "Platform" in the wilderness or to the machine did not go.

Moreover!

The famous Elena Stasova from the famous Russian Stasov family spoke in her memories of an amusing story. In March 1920, before the 9th Party Congress, it became necessary to slightly renew the composition of the Central Committee. Stasova and Evdokimov (not mentioned above Chekist Efim Georgievich Evdokimov, and a prominent member of the Trotskyist-Zinoviev block Grigory Eremeevich Evdokimov, who signed the Platform of the 13) said that their

can be withdrawn from the Central Committee. "But here," Stasova reports, "there was such a curiosity: when summed up the results of the vote, it turned out that I voted for my withdrawal, and Evdokimov for my retention in the Central Committee.

However, all the intrigues of various "oppositions" of the first half of the twenties in the first half of the thirties looked like youthful pranks. Things were spinning cooler.

Already on October 25, 1930, in the Resolution of the Politburo (question No. 13, paragraph 2/7, paragraph c) it was said: "To oblige Comrade Stalin to immediately stop walking around the city on foot."

In September 1932, Molotov was in Kuzbass. We were returning from another mine, the car was going along a steep embankment. Suddenly she turned off the road, rolled down a slope, turned over and stopped at the edge of a ravine. From the escort car they ran to the place accidents of the Chekists, but Molotov himself tried to get out of the cabin, and next to him stood a pale the driver was crying. Valentin Arnold, a member of the local Trotskyist organization, the last moment summed up the nerves and he began to slow down. He did not feel sorry for Molotov, but he took pity on himself.

In Moscow, Trotskyist militants followed the movements of Klim Voroshilov, but the car of the "first red officer" always went so fast that the assassination attempt had to be cancelled.

In May 1934, the terrorist Bogdan was already estimating the firing distance in the hall meetings of the conference, where Stalin was sitting at the presidium table, but before Stalin there were far. In

addition, the nerves of the Trotskyist Bogdan were no stronger than those of the Trotskyist Arnold. He did not dare to shoot, but the next day he was shot dead in his own apartment by Bakaev, the former chairman of the Cheka in Leningrad and one of Trotsky's "neighbours". In civil Bakaev was almost shot once on the orders of Lev Davidovich, and now he himself shot those who hesitated in choosing between Stalin and Trotsky. There

were plenty of hesitators then. But if for Trotsky any such "chooser" was potential ally, then for Stalin he was a potential traitor, a man dangerous not for Stalin, but for the cause of Stalin, which has long been the cause of Russia.

Trotsky counted on defectors. Stalin could not rely on them under any circumstances. If we return to the topic of a military conspiracy, then it should be noted that Tukhachevsky also decided who to choose - Trotsky or Tukhachevsky?

Tukhachevsky owed his rapid career at first to Trotsky's entourage, and then - and personally to the Chairman of the Revolutionary Military Council of the Republic Trotsky. In the Polish war Tukhachevsky rushed to Warsaw in full accordance with the concepts of his political boss. These

were things of the past.

But what happened in the

present? In 1929, Trotsky was expelled from the USSR, and in 1930 in Berlin in German his book *Mein Leben* (My Life) was published. Considering that in Germany at that time there was the book "*Mein Kampf*" is popular, then some associations arise.

Referring to the Polish war in the book, Trotsky slandered Lenin, and Stalin - of course! He accused Lenin of striving to attack the Poles without restraint. Trotsky would not have been Trotsky if he had not shielded himself here, but the topics of civil War Lev Davidovich touched on the whole sparingly. He clearly did not want to show which he treats red generals loyally, and to whom he does not. Praised only Ephraim Sklyansky, who by that time had drowned during a business trip to the United

States. Trotsky also kept silent about Tukhachevsky. The calculation here was, of course, with a long-range view, however, not only Trotsky counted on Tukhachevsky, but, as already mentioned, he himself Tukhachevsky. And around the "bright" personality of the former CommandZap, a number of his old military colleagues.

And their selection was quite definite ...

Nobleman Mikhail Tukhachevsky in civilian command of the 8th Army. Jew Jonah Yakir is a member of her Roevensoviet. The

twenties ... Yakir is the best friend of the Jew Gamarnik, who became the political leader of the Red Army. This circle includes the active Trotskyist Smilga - the right hand of Tukhachevsky on Polish Western Front, active Trotskyists from the military: commanders Vitaly Primakov and Vitovt Putna. And here - Feldman, Uborevich, Garkavy, deputies Yakir Blucher, Dubovoy, Kashirin and dozens of other brilliant or self-identified commanders, commanders, commanders. Two former heads of the Political

Directorate of the Red Army adjoin Trotsky Antonov-Ovseenko and Bubnov. Air Force Chief Alksnis is an old friend of an open traitor Barmin, who from our Athenian embassy is about to leave for bread American intelligence

agencies. At the end of the twenties, Yakir left to study at the German Academy of the General headquarters. After graduation, the old Marshal Hindenburg, president of Weimar Germany, hands him the main military work of Schlieffen "Cannes" with the inscription: "Mr. Yakir - one of the talented military leaders of our time." This is a frank moral

bribery, since Yakir was not a major military figure even during the civil war. Among those who are in close contact with the Reichswehr are Kork, Uborevich, Fishman. Tukhachevsky, on the other hand, goes to the personal friends of the head of the Reichswehr, General von Seeckt, and knows many other Reichswehr generals. And they know him.

Knows Tukhachevsky and Trotsky. But Tukhachevsky knows Trotsky. Lev Davidovich a new revolutionary fire is needed, but these are new campaigns led by hardened in the consumption of the fruits of the glory of the civil war and stagnant in the "stalls" of the command and staff exercises of the subordinates of Tukhachevsky, Yakir, Uborevich, Blucher.

And now the former lieutenant colonel of the First World War, and now Marshal Egorov and former lieutenant of the First World War, and now Marshal Tukhachevsky confidentially they talk about how Stalin "doesn't understand military affairs." But Tukhachevsky is more and more asserts himself in the belief that he is well versed in military affairs, and in politics, and can play in the USSR without Stalin not "second" - under Trotsky, but "first violin".

Let's take into account the following figure: for the twenties and the first half of the thirties from the army fired five thousand former oppositionists. Read Trotskyists. In the party apparatus, in Soviet institutions, in the industry of the Trotskyists in in the mid-thirties there were even more. A Trotskyist at that time is already automatically in first of all, an opponent of Stalin's political course, and only in the second - a participant state and industrial work. And that is why Trotskyism is becoming more and more means of sabotage and direct sabotage.

So, on the one hand, the ambitiousness of the "Red Napoleons", on the other hand, the rr-revolutionary nature of the Red internationalists with a shtetl past. Plus it's easy career adventurers. The

mixture is highly explosive. And this is not a "chimera of the NKVD", but a reality. Just like reality - public Trotsky's statement: "Dissatisfaction with the military dictates of Stalin puts on the agenda their possible performance. And

Trotsky openly calls on the communists in the USSR to state coup. So,

there were, in fact, self-appointed contenders for supreme power in a vast country. two.

Tukhachevsky was secretly not averse to playing the role of either a military dictator or a "saber Trotsky".

Trotsky did not hide his leader's claims. Any of the options meant the death of the country, but was at least one of them real? A country already become such that she would not let herself be destroyed. In the hour of crisis, she would follow Stalin, and therefore, the Trotskyist-Tukhachevsky plans were a gamble, doomed to failure in advance.

With the exception, however, of one scenario - the physical elimination Stalin at the very beginning of the coup. Here the collapse of the USSR would be inevitable, because not only of equal value, but at least Russia had no suitable replacement for Stalin.

And the collapse of the USSR would have meant the collapse of great Russia in the thirties, which was the growing tragedy of Russia after the collapse of the USSR by Russia's enemies in 1991.

Over the years, a legend arose about Kirov as an alternative to Stalin. However, it could think only naive people who poorly understand the very foundations of the mechanism of occurrence and the existence of a supreme political leader. A lover of beautiful women, Kirov was the same figure of the second row as Ordzhonikidze, Dzerzhinsky, Frunze, Rykov, Kuibyshev, Bukharin, Kamenev, Rudzutak, Pyatakov, Tomsy and many others.

And the large political scale of Kirov fully affected the fact that he did not think himself as a replacement for Stalin. It was not servility, but a clear understanding of one's own opportunities. Kirov was eliminated in December 1934 because he was Stalin's support in Leningrad, formerly "Zinoviev", that is, Trotskyist. But Kirov did not consider himself able to carry the burden of Russia's top leadership. Kirov could be and was only a conscious and active ally of Stalin, and nothing more. It has long

been said: "Many are called, but few are chosen" ...

At that time, Russia had only one chosen one - Stalin.

Nevertheless, even by the second half of the thirties, opponents of Stalin in the USSR felt very at ease. Future head of the Red Chapel, residency Intelligence Directorate of the Red Army, Jew Leopold Trepper after graduation University named after Markhlevsky in 1935 was sent to work in the editorial Jewish daily newspaper Der Emes (Pravda). In fact, it was a publication of Pravda in Yiddish, although original materials were also published there.

Moshe Litvakov was the chief editor of Der Emes. And he did not hide from a young employee of a malicious and even mocking attitude towards Stalin. Actually the editor-in-chief actively brought up (and, by the way, brought up) from Trepper opposition Trotskyist. On

the eve of the October anniversary of 1935, Litvakov ordered an article for the anniversary number for Karl Radek. Radek fulfilled the request quickly, but this is what he heard from Litvakov after the latter's acquaintance with the

article: - We will never publish such crap in our newspaper! -

What's the

matter? - This is a continuous praising of

Stalin ... Then Litvakov

added: - Listen, Radek! I ordered an article from you for the last time. You are greatly mistaken in assuming that for the sake of your signature I am ready to print anything. Your article is not worth a broken penny.

That is, the "pro-Stalinist" article did not pass in the Jewish organ of the Central Committee of the All-Union

Communist Party of Bolsheviks even in 1935! And here is a description from nature of Dnepropetrovsk in 1935, made by one of the All-Union Physics and Chemistry Conference by Sergei Frish:

"An unpleasant impression was made by a solemn general meeting, on which was made by the secretary of the regional party committee Khataevich. It was a small Jew tall, broad-shouldered, with very coarse features. Local authorities, rank lower, surrounded him with an obsequious and servile air. Everyone stood up and began to applaud. Someone shouted: "Our great Khataevich! Hooray!" Scene

looked like a caricature. A year or two later I read in the newspaper that he shot..."

So whose cults of personalities then matured in quite definite social circles? And could Moshe Litvakov allow himself such openly aggressive behavior if would not have had powerful support and did not count on the very likely fall of Stalin?

And who could "dump" Stalin, if the masses - both party and non-party - followed Stalin? The answer is obvious: the opposition part could have tried to do this political "tops" and opposition conspirators wearing gymnasts on their collars buttonholes with large "commander's" rhombuses. The

conspiracy against Stalin of these layers, ambitious and pretentious, narcissistic and historically limited, turned out to be almost inevitable. But in the form of anti-Stalinist, he could no longer be anything other than anti-Soviet and anti-Russian in content.

This is well shown in his book "Moscow. 1937" Lion Feuchtwanger. The "democrats" claim that Stalin simply "rubbed his glasses" on the "innocent writer" and "let him dust in the eyes. However, acquaintance with the book - thin, but weighty in its historical and political significance, - convinces of the opposite. Feuchtwanger figured everything out like this for sure, that once again confirmed his class as an outstanding writer and psychologist.

In the chapter "Conformism and individualism" in the chapter "Two classes - fighters and workers" he wrote:

"I noticed one division in the Soviet Union. Young history of the Union clearly divided into two eras: the era of struggle and the era of construction. Between meanwhile, a good wrestler is not always a good worker, and not at all it is imperative that a person who has accomplished great deeds during the Civil war, should be suitable during the construction period ... However, now the Civil the war has long been history; good wrestlers turned out to be unfit workers, removed from their posts, and it is clear that many of them are now became opponents of the regime.

Feuchtwanger brilliantly recognized the essence of the "leader" of these "fighters", writing as follows:

"Trotsky seems to me a typical only-revolutionary; Very useful in times of pathetic struggle, it is of no use where persistent, systematic work is required instead of pathetic outbursts"...

Feuchtwanger was present at the trial of the "Parallel Anti-Soviet Trotskyist Center", held from January 23 to 30, 1937. and description of the process Pyatakova - Radek is devoted in his book to the chapter "Clear and secret in the trials of the Trotskyists."

Feuchtwanger understood something that some people do not want to understand to this day. And, realizing, I wrote here What:

"To explain these processes ... Stalin's desire for dominance and thirst revenge would be just ridiculous. Joseph Stalin, who carried out, despite the resistance of the whole world, such a daunting task as the economic building the Soviet Union, the Marxist Stalin will not, guided by personal motives, like some hero from the class compositions of high school students, to harm the foreign policy of their country and thereby a serious section of their work".

Well, the German Jew Feuchtwanger - a clever and subtle writer - gave so much a true psychological picture of the process, that it convinces the oppositionists of the guilt no less weighty than direct transcripts of trials or now published archival documentation.

One more comment can be made on the situation. In the days of trials over Trotskyists Academician Vernadsky in a personal diary, not intended for prying eyes, wrote:

“The policy of Stalin-Molotov is Russian and is necessary for the state. Their party enemies are also enemies of the Russian people.”

The academician, although he was a member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, did not like either Stalin or communism. He kept a diary exclusively "for the soul", and not for the curator of the NKVD. But Vernadsky loved Russia and therefore understood that only Stalin could lead it forward, and it is the Trotskyists who can destroy and betray the West with their heads.

The opposition gave all its strength to the fight against Stalin, and Stalin increasingly went into construction of factories, power plants, mines and oil fields.

Trotsky was preparing the world revolution, and by December 1936 Stalin had prepared the new Constitution of the USSR, and on December 5 it was adopted by the 8th Extraordinary All-Union Congress Soviets.

The year 1937 was the last year of the second five-year plan. The country has finally strengthened. Behind five years the industrial potential of the USSR where - tripled, where - doubled. now we smelted steel and iron almost as much as Germany, and electric steel - on US level. We have reached the third place in the world in terms of aluminum smelting, having smelted 37 thousand tons of it, but the USA and Germany were still out of competition here - 132 and 127 thousand tons

The United States produced 121 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity in 1937. the Germans - 49, the British - 17, and the Union - 36.

Yes, we still lagged behind the Yankees and the Germans, but ... But in 1932 we had only 13 billion kilowatt-hours - the same as France. France has added five billion in five years, and we have twenty-three! And to By the end of the second five-year plan, the Union had as much electricity as France, Italy and Belgium combined. In

Leninakan, Ferghana, Kirovabad, Baku, Ashgabat, Tashkent and Barnaul, cotton mills.

In Kutaisi, Margelan, Stalinabad - silk-winding
In Novosibirsk and Tbilisi - knitwear. In the second five-year plan, the first Soviet silk and staple viscose appeared. IN The largest flax mill was opened in Smolensk, and the largest fishing port was opened in Murmansk.

In 1937, the Leningrad "Elektrosila" manufactured the world's first double-hull high-speed (fifty revolutions of a huge rotor per second!) turbogenerator with a capacity of 100 thousand kilowatts.

And the Kharkov Turbine Plant named after Kirov became the world's largest plant turbogenerators and bypassed the British Metropolitan Vickers and the American General Electric. Seven years ago, the engineers of the Metropolitan Vickers, arriving on direction of the company to work in the USSR, they looked down on us. Now the situation has changed.

For seven years! The Kramatorsk heavy engineering plant outdid the Krupp and Skoda plants. How petty the “r-r-revolutionary” ambitions of the opposition on compared with this real enormity of great deeds that transform the bastard "Race" into mighty Russian state.

However, the Stalinist leadership also prepared in the internal life of the USSR the most real revolution. Only not state, but economic!

April 28, 1937 Molotov signed a decree of the Council of People's Commissars on the third five year plan. And it was a plan, the implementation of which gave us a qualitatively different Russia!

By 1937, the country had grown stronger, but still lived in poverty. According to the total number of billions of kilowatt-hours, we produced twice as much electricity as France. And for the soul The population is twice as small! And three times less than England, three and a half - than Germany, five and a half times less than the US.

During the third five-year plan, we had to reduce the gap by almost half ... One and a half times wages and retail turnover were to rise. Stalin's Russia was preparing to be completely transformed!

Let us return, however, again to the Gulag!
Once the Gulag, so the

Gulag! Indeed, on this topic, as well as on the topic of the "Holodomor" (the second greasy "trump card" of kind of Yeltsinoids, "liberals" and "democrats"), one can say something, for "democratized" ear is unusual, but nevertheless - objective ...

I once quoted an essay of great thought and style, The Final Solution the Stalin question" blogger Avraam Boleslav Pokoy and now I will do it with pleasure once again.

So:

"... "What do you think - was Stalin good or bad? Here is good or bad, huh?" they ask me. "Stalin is the guy who smoked his pipe and drank wine," I answer, smiling at something. "Under him, Hitler was defeated and Pinocchio was invented."

The fact is that a similar question immediately resurrects in my memory distant February evening of 1945 in the Crimea... Standing with cognac surrounded by various diplomats, spies who pretend to be journalists, and journalists who pretend to be spies, I carefully watched the chuckling trio winners (Stalin, Roosevelt and Churchill. - S.K.). Someone next to me sighed and said: "I don't understand how they can talk with this executioner peoples."

I turned around. The speaker was swarthy and bespectacled - later I repeatedly traveled to him at the University of Bombay for an exchange of experience.

"You understand, my dear, that I am not ready to carry on a conversation about your leader in that tone," I replied.

- Where is your leader? the Indian was surprised. - I'm talking about Churchill. I was also surprised: all I knew about Churchill was that he was an uncle who smoked cigars, drinks cognac and brings up a bulldog, and also - that with him they won Hitler and invented Winnie the Pooh.

But the doctor told me that the real Churchill is somewhat wider than his image..."

That's exactly what - "wider"! Objective history, with the realities of which it was good known to Dr. Kumar from Bombay, but ignored by today's "advanced" "historians", tells us that only the famine of 1943 claimed lives in Bengal from one and a half to two and a half million Hindus, and the British authorities prevented the starving from fleeing to more prosperous areas ... And this is not counting the victims of the police and military colonial terror since the end of the 18th century.

As for Churchill, when he became Deputy Minister for Colonial Affairs, Britain stopped publishing data on the victims of the famine, and there was a reason - only in India, up to 80 (eighty) million people died from starvation.

Where is the "cannibal" Stalin, especially given the fact that he is no cannibal and was not a tyrant!

Monsieur "reformers", how do you like this view of things and of the "great Churchill's Defender of Liberty"? Dr. Kumar was not surprised at this Churchill, noting: "But he started with the blood of innocents, he is no stranger to it." And further in the essay by Abraham B

Peace outlined the impressive track record of a staunch punisher:

"The young aristocrat began his career with the suppression of the rebellion of José Martí in Cuba (to be precise, Churchill gave the Spaniards there "only only " moral support, as a journalist. - S.K.) and punitive operations in Sudan ... Then he participated in the genocide of the Boers. Then, as best he could, he strangled the Irish, Somalis, Rhodesians and Indians. Diving and emerging from power, he drove with land of hungry Kenyans, sent thousands of English homeless children to Australian labor colonies, bombed refugees in Dresden (for which *some* even in England he compared Churchill with Attila and Genghis Khan. - S.K.) ... "

Of the Indians, Churchill said: "A stupid race, saved only by its reproduction from the fate she deserved," and what did he mean by "deserved fate" for "colored" races, could be understood from his statement in 1937: "I do not believe that an injustice has been done to the natives of Australia - a wiser, purer race has come and taken their place." This was said by the alleged antagonist of Hitler and Nazis.

"Churchill and his empire rob half a billion people, mutilate conquered countries, kill by the millions, carve out the color of local nations, and you still think it's cute cunning guy in a top hat," Dr. Kumar from Bombay said bitterly in 1945. AND he, of course, knew what he was saying - India was then still the "main pearl" in the crown British Empire. I read a

lot about Churchill, I myself wrote something about him, but more concise and his talented characteristics than either the Bombay doctor Kumar, or A.B. Peace, I have not met. All points above the truth are dotted here: Churchill and his supranational circle - the constant executioners of peoples. And they are convinced supporters of only such, for all time, solution of the problem of relations between the haves and the have-nots. This is thanks to the followers and successors of the "Churchill case" the world to this day the day is covered with pimples of large and small armed conflicts. And for

Stalin, repressions were a temporary forced measure - Russia could not afford the "luxury" on the eve of great trials to have a powerful "fifth column".

But I haven't said anything else yet... To finish with the topic of repressions, within the of this book, of course - we must not forget about the mass repressions of 1937-1938, which took place not only in the "tops", but also in the "bottoms". Yes, and these repressions are a fact of our stories. But it's not a fact that those numbers of mass repressions that thrown to us from the Khrushchev era.

In the Report of the Commission of the Central Committee of the CPSU (it included P. Pospelov, A. Aristov, N. Shvernik and P. Komarov), presented to the Presidium of the Central Committee of the CPSU on February 9, 1956 - on the eve of the XX Congress of the CPSU, the following total figures for those repressed for these two of the year...

1937: 918,671 people were arrested, 353,074 of them were shot. 1938: 629,695 people were arrested, 328,618 of them were shot. By the way, it is also indicated there that in 1939 (when Beria was already at the head of the NKVD) there were 41,627 people were arrested, 2,601 of them were shot.

I must say right away that only the last two digits should be considered reliable. What's up the rest, I will now tell you something about them, drawing the reader's attention to the Jesuit the wording of the Pospelovites "arrested", and not "convicted" ...

After all, arrest is not necessarily a sentence.

Since 1956 - from the year the defamation of Stalin began, not only abroad, but also on his homeland - Khrushchevites and "democrats" lied so much that they do not always make ends meet ends. So, in the collection "Lubyanka. Stalin and the GUGB NKVD. 1937-1938", published

International Endowment for Democracy, page 659 shows the following total data from the "statistical reporting of the NKVD for 1937-1938" (I ask the reader to compare with the first figures in this chapter, taken from the collection of the Fund "Rehabilitation. Like this was ..."): arrested (and here - "arrested") in 1937 - 936,750 people, in 1938 - 638,509 people.

The discrepancy between the "democratic" figures seems to be small, but after all, both times the "count" is given with an accuracy of one person. And both times - as I understand it - the "data" are false. How false, for example, is the assertion of Roy and Zhores Medvedev that the person in 1949 (for many real sins, it should be noted) Politburo member Nikolai Voznesensky was allegedly during the war Stalin's deputy for the State Defense Committee. In fact, the Deputy Chairman of the GKO was at first Molotov, and from 1944 until the abolition of the State Defense Committee at the end of 1945 - Beria. Voznesensky became one of the members of the GKO only in 1942.

Let us return, however, to the numbers ... With reference to the operational order of the people's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR N.I. Yezhov No. 00447 "On the operation for repression of former kulaks, criminals and other anti-Soviet elements" in the report of the Pospelov commission stated that, by order No. 00447, initially it was planned to arrest 258,950 people.

And this number is even somewhat less than the real one, because order No. 00447 provided for a total limit for category I (execution) of 82.7 thousand people, including 10 thousand already in the NKVD camps, and for category II (from 8 to 10 years camps or prisons) - 193 thousand people. Total - 275,700 people.

The data of the report of the Pospelov commission formed the basis of the data of the famous supposedly Khrushchev's "secret" (secret to the whole world) report at the 20th Party Congress. Since then these data and wander from one book to another, acquiring by our days the status of an indisputable truth.

However, Khrushchev in "his" report (in quotation marks because he prepared the report, of course not Khrushchev or even Pospelov), if he spoke the "truth" in some places, then in the following way, for example.

He quoted paragraph 3 of section II of order No. 00447 as follows:

"In cases where the situation will require an increase in the approved figures, people's commissars of the republican NKVD and heads of regional and regional departments of the NKVD are obliged to provide me with appropriate motivated petitions."

There were indeed such words in paragraph 3 of section II of order No. 00447. And out Khrushchev and others like him concluded that this paragraph immediately hinted at the possibility of increasing the limits and encouraged "percent mania".

But the whole thing looked like this:

"...3. The approved figures are indicative. However, people's commissars republican NKVD and the heads of the regional and regional departments of the NKVD did not have the right to exceed them. Whatever independent increases in figures are not allowed (allocations are mine everywhere. - S.K.).

In cases where the situation will require an increase in the approved figures, people's commissars of the republican NKVD and heads of regional and regional departments of the NKVD are obliged to provide me with appropriate motivated petitions.

Reducing the numbers, as well as the transfer of persons scheduled for repression in the first category - to the second category, and vice versa - it is allowed.

Is it necessary to separately comment on the essence of the trick undertaken by the Khrushchevites with the text

Order No. 00447?

But that's not all! Firstly, outright bandits were among the repressed! For example, in Kalinin region, out of about 4 thousand shot in the end in category I, their share was over 10 percent. And even the current Tver "democratic" historians about their "extrajudicial" fate is not spared.

Secondly, in order 00447, the total "execution" limit for the regions of the USSR (he compiled, by the way, from the credentials provided by the local bodies of the NKVD) was determined at 72.7 thousand people. 193 thousand were supposed to be repressed in category II Human.

In modern sources - with reference to Pospelov - Khrushchev - appears the figure is 681,692 (353,074 + 328,618) only shot in two years. Where is the truth? In the resolution

of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks of July 31, 1931, the beginning of repression operation was rescheduled for August 5 in all regions of the Union with The deadline for a number of regions is 15 August. The whole operation was to be completed in 4-month period, that is, by the time of the first elections under the new Constitution of the USSR in The Supreme

Council. In reality, the operation continued until about the spring, and in some places even until November 1938, and there were objective reasons for this. Repressions were carried out not indiscriminately a just like that - an investigation was conducted, it gave new names, connections, etc., and the deadlines had to lengthen. As a result, the total number of repressed seriously exceeded the initial limits.

But how much?

I think it is no coincidence that the final figures for the regions and regions cannot be found even today. But there are some

things you can learn. So, on September 8, 1937, Yezhov, in special message No. 59750, reported to Stalin:

"In total, as of September 1 this year, 146,225 people were arrested. Of these, 69,172 former kulaks, 41,603 criminals and 35,454 people are counter-revolutionary elements.

Of this number of those arrested, 31 were sentenced to death by "troikas" 530 and to the imprisonment of 13,669 people in camps and prisons.

I immediately draw the reader's attention to the high percentage of criminals - 28 percent of all those arrested. And there is no doubt - they were really criminals. Yezhov had no reason to include kulaks or former "belyaks" in their number - such people without there was more than a lot of it. More...

Simple arithmetic shows that out of 146,225 people arrested only 45,199 people were repressed. That is, 101,026 people were repressed through a month after the arrest were not. I don't think that all of them were simply released, but obviously quite a few their number got off most likely with stress. As for the

future, it must be said that in some regions the increase limits - on requests from the field - was subsequently very significant, especially for category I. In the Krasnoyarsk Territory, for example, from the initial 750 people - to 7350 people, in the Omsk Region - from one to eight thousand people, in the Orenburg Region - from 1500 to 3500...

In the Leningrad region, the initial "execution" limit of 4,000 people was increased to 5500 people.

With all this, by September 1, 1937, the USSR was arrested during the Chekist operations 146 thousand 225 people, and 31 530 people were shot. These figures are exact cited in 2003 without comment by the International Foundation for Democracy!

And according to Pospelov-Khrushchev, in 1937, 918,671 were allegedly arrested

people, of which 353,074 people were shot. Of

course, September 1 is not December 31. But if during the first month of repressions there were thirty thousand people were shot - and this is throughout the Union, in 64 local people's commissariats and departments of the NKVD, then for the remaining four months before the end of the year, shoot ten times more was, sorry, unrealistic. Yes, and the limits, even increased ones, do not give close figures of three hundred and fifty thousand shot in 1937 alone. I think the

total number of those repressed in category I, that is, those sentenced to execution (which did not always mean a real execution) exceeded the initial limit of the order 00447 about three times and no more than four times and amounted to two hundred in two years fifty to three hundred thousand people.

A lot ... Although up to fifty thousand of them were, I remind you, simply dangerous bandits who were eliminated using extrajudicial methods. Practice, in principle, is not so reprehensible.

The above calculations, of course, are very approximate, but, as scientists say, they reveal the order of the phenomenon and show: almost a million victims were shot

The "Great Terror" is not supported by objective data! However,

what up to this "democrats"! And in the pocket encyclopedic dictionary published in 2003 by the scientific (!) Publishing House "Big Russian Encyclopedia"

"History of the Fatherland" we are assured that in 1937-1938 seven million people, and three million died or were shot.

Well, who is more?

After all, even the Khrushchevites put into circulation, albeit maliciously overpriced, but not so shamelessly false figures.

However, the absolute record of lies was set, perhaps, not by "historians". His seems to be put physicist academician Sakharov. In his Memoirs, he wrote:

"To investigate an emergency (in 1951 without a trace "missing" sheet containing all the geometry and all the data of the first hydrogen bombs!!! - S.K.) from the ministry (the Ministry of Medium Machine Building was It was formed on June 26, 1953, and before that there was a PSU under the Council of Ministers of the USSR. - S.K.) the head of the secret department arrived - the man who called me physical horror is already in its appearance, the fixed gaze from under impending eyelids; he was the head of the Leningrad State Security Department during so called the "Leningrad case", when about 700 top leaders were shot in the city ... "

For a representative of the exact sciences, Andrei Dmitrievich allowed, firstly, an unforgivable stylistic carelessness - the number of senior leaders, and even in one city, in any case, not in hundreds, but in units. But the main thing is that "Leningrad case" - quite, by the way, justified - to capital punishment was 23 (twenty-three) people were sentenced. This is an absolutely exact figure taken from the reference Minister of Internal Affairs Sergey Kruglov and his deputy Ivan Serov dated December 10 1953, presented by them to Khrushchev as part of the preparation for the rehabilitation of the "Leningraders" (a total of 214 people were convicted, while 85 people were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, one to compulsory treatment in a psychiatric hospital, the rest to expulsion).

So, if the standard "lie rate" of Democrats is about 10, then Sakharov's "lie ratio" was 700: 23 = 30.43 times!

Accordingly, "tens of millions" of "prisoners of the Gulag" took place and are taking place only in the malicious fantasies of slanderers against Stalin. Incidentally, the most famous these "prisoners" - Solzhenitsyn (wow, how God and the people just awarded his surname ancestors and himself!), having gone through "all the horrors of the Gulag", lived up to 90 (ninety!) years without any problems ... And he is not alone!

In the second, supplemented, edition of my book "Beria: the best manager of the twentieth century" I considered the topic of repression - especially in the "lower classes" in more detail, but here I will simply report that the political reality of the second half of the 30s in the USSR was the presence inside the countries of not only the "top", but also the "lower" "fifth column", and the repressions of 1937-1938 greatly weakened it, although they did not completely destroy it.

These "grassroots" repressions also hooked on some of the innocent - which he later admitted and Stalin. But the fault was not Stalin, and often not the Chekists themselves, for the most part faithfully fulfilling their duty. The main costs of "grassroots" repression were explained the activities of the surviving and unexposed Trotskyists, anti-Sovietists, were explained by everyday slander and other similar things, including the dirty tricks of dirty tricks from Vanek and Manek

numbers. As for the main contingent of the repressed, let me remind you that during the war about 800 thousand Soviet citizens fought or served on the side of Germany (this is without "Vlasovites"). If not for the repressions of 1937-1938, their number would most likely have been one and a half to two million. And the victory of Russia would then have come at an even more bloody price, because it would have been necessary to break the more powerful resistance of the Reich and its henchmen.

That is, the repressions of 1937-1938 were to a large extent preventive Russia's wars against its potential traitors. But even today's "democrats" do not condemn the post-war executions of Nazi accomplices from among Soviet citizens.

But, by the way, it was not the repressions that marked the era of Stalin in the first place! IN first of all, it was the era of the comprehensive development of Russia, the era of its growing power and greatness.

Chapter Eighteen

The best friend of the working people

In 1913, from which all statistics have long been "dancing" and which is considered the peak achievements of tsarist Russia, its housing stock amounted to 180 million square meters. At the same time, the real housing norm in the cities for the working people was the norm of the punishment cell - one and a half square sazhen or two cubic ones. An apartment in St. Petersburg was owned by 28 percent working families, a room - 17 percent, half a room - 46. Another five percent "had" "corners". So, almost half of the

working families in the Russian capital had half a room for everything about everything ... Kiss, give birth, walk and die - all in the conditions of "widest publicity" ... Learn?

Uh-uh, this one - fig!

October came, the civil war passed. The time has come for the "Housing redistribution" - the apartment reform of 1918-1922. Sixty-four percent of families moved into apartments, forty-six - in rooms. But housing redistribution is not yet housing construction. It was ahead.

At first - not so hot. Eleven years before the first five-year plan, NEP Russia built 43 million square meters of housing. Russia is socialist twelve years after the first five-year plan, it built three times as much: 123 million.

523 new cities and 495 new urban settlements appeared on the map of new Russia. And these were not just new settlements. Every city and town is a new plant or factory, mine or mine. And before

their construction, it was necessary to conduct surveys, make projects, prepare frames. Own personnel, because self-respecting depend on foreign specialists country cannot.

True, not all foreigners came to the USSR at that time only for high earnings. They also came for new ideas, or with their own new ideas. Thus, the outstanding architect of the 20th century, the French constructivist Le Corbusier, precisely in

Moscow in 1934 realized its first major and brilliant construction and architectural design, placing a building near the Kirovskaya metro station Tsentosoyuz (now - the building of the Central Statistical Office). A

new word "reconstruction" came into use ...

Archimedes needed one point of support to turn the world upside down. Reconstruction then there is industrialization, collectivization and cultural revolution, became the fulcrum that allowed Stalin and the people of Russia to turn over Russia.

Moreover, turn from a lazy head to working legs, after which the head no need to be lazy! But

could everything be smooth here?

Well, Stalin himself answered this question at the Kremlin reception in honor of metallurgists December 26, 1934:

"We had too few technically literate people. Before us stood dilemma: either start by educating people in technical literacy schools and postpone for ten years the production and mass operation of machines until schools will not develop technically competent personnel, or start immediately to the creation of machines and to develop their mass exploitation in the national farm, so that in the very process of production and operation of machines to train people to technology, develop personnel. We have chosen the second way. We went open and deliberately on the inevitable costs and overruns associated with lack of technically trained people who can handle machines. True, we have broken a lot of cars during this time. But we won the most precious thing - time and created the most valuable thing in the economy - personnel. Behind three or four years we have created a cadre of technically literate people both in the field the production of machines of all kinds (tractors, automobiles, tanks, aircraft, etc.), and in the field of their mass exploitation. What has been done in Europe in for decades, we have been able to do the rough and mostly within three or four years. Costs and overruns, machine breakdowns and other losses paid off handsomely."

And on May 4, 1935, in a speech in the Kremlin Palace at a reception in honor of graduates academies of the Red Army (May 6, the speech was published by Pravda) Stalin said:

"We have inherited from the old times a technically backward and a half-impooverished, devastated country ... Devastated for four years imperialist war, re-ravaged by three years of civil wars, a country with a semi-literate population, with low technology, with separate oases of industry, sinking among the sea of the smallest peasant farms - this is the kind of country we inherited from the past ... "

After all, there was not the slightest exaggeration in such an assessment - Stalin was not all remembered. But what was said about the past only preceded the main, vital, about which Stalin said like this:

"The task was to transfer this country from the rails ... of darkness to the rails of modern industry and mechanized agriculture ... The question was: either we will solve this problem in the shortest possible time ... or ... our the country ... will lose its independence and become an object of the game imperialist powers..."

It was necessary to create a first-class industry ... And for this it was necessary make sacrifices and introduce the strictest economy in everything, it was necessary to save on food, and on schools, and on manufactory, in order to accumulate the necessary funds to create an industry ... It is clear that in such a big and difficult matter ... success

can be identified only after a few years. Therefore it was necessary arm yourself with strong nerves, Bolshevik restraint and stubborn patience to overcome the first setbacks and steadily move forward ... "

From the point of view of Russian grammar, Stalin spoke in the past tense. However the time he spoke of, and from a historical point of view, is already a thing of the past.

As for the place where Stalin said this, the receptions in the Kremlin themselves were also a detail new. Previously, the highest power, that is, the king, arranged receptions for diplomats, the nobility, well, graduates of the Academy of the General Staff.

And now Trud was welcomed in the Kremlin halls. And it was possible without exaggeration say it was Free Labor. Unless, of course, you mean by freedom the opportunity to do what you want, and the conscious need for honest participation in creative life of society.

After all, true freedom is possible only where a person is deprived of the right covered by the "law" to harm others and rob them, thereby solving their personal problems. Such freedom - freedom from rednecks of all sorts - began to take shape in the USSR. The foreign Trotskyist Isaac Deutscher spoke about the "compulsory" nature of labor in the Soviet Union.

Russia, however, in fact, the country faced another problem - to learn how to work. Just work, day in and day out. Alas, not

everyone in the workers' and peasants' state was ready for this. And just during the years of the first five-year plan - that is, when work began "in earnest and for a long time", the concept of "flyer" appeared. Not a good concept, but it alone refuted the chatter about "Soviet slavery". At the same time, another concept arose in opposition to the first one - "self-reinforcing". In 1930,

large-scale industry lost 16 (sixteen) million man-days due to absenteeism, in 1931 - 25 (twenty-five) million. Oblomovs from Russian life did not disappear so easily.

Moreover! There was a new type of them - active. Ilfo-petrovsky engineer Talmudovsky, in search of a better "salary", even climbed into construction Turkestan-Siberian highway and, having cut off the next "lifting", immediately disappeared.

Less well known are his rural "colleagues", described by excellent Soviet writer Valentin Ovechkin in the essay "Without a clan, without a tribe." Late thirties Ovechkin wrote:

"The restless seekers of a rich workday are called in the villages "collective farmers before the first hail-breaker". There are people who have moved from place to place, from collective farm to collective farm as a kind of profession, profitable and not particularly difficult, except for road inconveniences ... "

Yes, here it would indeed be useful to think about forced labor. Here is the geography "travels" of only one, described by Ovechkin, "Talmudian from the plow": Transbaikalia, Siberia, Kuban, Bashkiria, Kazakhstan, Don ... At the same time,

however, a massive new attitude to work and to one's own country. Already in the autumn of 1930, in Leningrad alone, two hundred thousand engineers, technicians and skilled workers are committed to...

Reader, I draw your special attention to the fact that they only pledged not to leave their enterprises before the end of the first five-year plan! Same in Ukraine obligations for "self-fixing" was assumed by every ... third metal worker.

Just one of three. What about the other two?

And they preferred to look out and guess where to go to work: whether to Dnepropetrovsk, or to Dneprodzerzhinsk, or to Zaporozhye, or to Mariupol ... There were not much more experienced old metalworkers in the early years of industrialization,

than new factories!

It is common for a person, although not for everyone, to look for "where it is better". However, past life with its serfdom, it did not give the Russian people very many such opportunities.

And not only Russians. Need drove immigrants from Ireland, from Italy, from the Austro-Hungarian part of Ukraine...

For thousands of years, the main incentives for work for the worker were need ... Less often - the thirst for profit, which was quenched by one out of a hundred.

Now, for the first time in the history of man, a whole vast country, stretching for sixth of the world, had to find new labor relations regulators to replace old. Including conscience.

Even earlier, the cadre worker had a working conscience and professional pride. But the benefit of this was not to him, but to his master. Now it was necessary to use this conscience as almost a planned element of the economy, improving the lives of millions the more, the more "conscientiously", consciously they worked.

In the early thirties, the entire Soviet Union traveled around the English industrialist Gartel. Here are his words:

"Enthusiasm was never born out of slavery. If Soviet Russia implementation of the five-year plan depended on forced labor, it would fall apart into next day."

Well said! And - exactly! Is not it? The

future prime minister of independent India, Jawaharlal Nehru, would not then be able to travel through the could. He "travelled" then from one Indian prison to another. But, he who gave himself to the cause of the people, he understood our difficulties and our aspirations so well. On July 9, 1933, he wrote to his daughter from another prison:

"In the Soviet Union, the principle is: "He who does not work, he does not eat!". But In addition to this motive, the Bolsheviks set in motion a new incentive to work: to work for the public welfare. In the past, this incentive lay in the basis of the activities of idealists and rare individuals, but society as a whole, which has learned and reacted to such an impulse to activity, has not previously was.

The true basis of capitalism is competition and self-interest, always at the expense of others. In the Soviet Union this motive of personal gain gave way to a social incentive: the workers in Russia, as one American writer, learn that "from the recognition of mutual dependence independence from want and fear is born..."

By the way, Nehru was able to see at a distance such an important sign of the new life in Russia

"Getting rid of the terrible fear of poverty and insecurity everywhere dominating the masses is a great asset. They say that the elimination of this threat almost completely ended mental illness in the Soviet Union".

The latter was only desired, not actual, however, the presence of such rumors about the USSR of the thirties, reaching even India, speaks for itself!

Not only a smart English capitalist could honestly look at the new Russia Gartel or fighter against English rule in India Nehru, but also a French artist Albert Marcheux, one of the outstanding artists of the 20th century.

His cityscapes and seascapes are sparsely and sparsely populated by people, but on almost every

of them there is not an idle observer, but a worker and his work. For Marko, work is a necessary part of nature inhabited by man. Perhaps only one of his younger contemporary - Georgy Nissky from Soviet Russia - fully possessed the same the ability to fill the landscape with a sense of human creation, even without the presence man on the canvas.

Marko traveled all over Europe, and in 1934 he came to the USSR: Leningrad, Moscow, Kharkov, Tbilisi, Batumi ... On August 23, 1934, the newspaper "Soviet Art" placed his article with the revealing title: "Renewed life. Artist's Impressions. Marquee understood politics as little as he knew painting well. But he knew how to see life, and therefore he singled out the main thing in the life of a foreign country he saw - renewal!

Then he openly admired the amazing country where money does not play any role. roles, marveling at the selflessness of the youth of this country. And Marko was right! In the same 1934, when he traveled around the USSR, the Soviet artist Georgy Nissky turned thirty years. The son of a paramedic from the Belarusian junction station Novobelitsa, at eighteen he was sent to Moscow to study at Vkhutemas - All-Russian art and theater workshops.

In old Russia there were two main types of artist: 1) recognized wealthy and 2) talented, recognized, but poor. Not uncommon, however, were talented, poor and unrecognized. But how could any Russian artist in the old days imagine his life such as Nyssky described it: "I comprehended the skill of volleyball deeper, faster and more perfect than the skill of painting, and I confess that I often painted in fits and starts between competitions and matches. The net and the flying ball fascinated me more." In the gym, and not in the workshop, Nyssky met Alexander Deineka, who was four years older. Nissky wrote: "I met and fell in love with Deineka. It is clear why. I had healthy, fast legs, strong biceps. I was healthy and young, a new person was growing in me. And in his drawings and canvases, I first saw a new life, environment and those people with whom I met on the street, in the shops, at the sports field"...

Yes, in the new Russia, even great artistic talent was sometimes inferior to sports talent. excitement, and in old Russia, even "clean" athletes lacked neither talent nor passion. On Olympic Games in Stockholm in 1912, the Russian football team lost the German national team with a score of "0:16 (zero-sixteen)"! In Russia, it was then regarded as "sports Tsushima". So

after all, the entire then Olympic team of Russia took 15th place out of 18! By the way, the "Russian" Olympic team is moving more and more, it seems, to something similar. Yes, it is not surprising - after all, the Yeltsinoid "Rossiyanina" is located in the closest "spiritual" relationship with the old

"Race". As for Stalin's Russia, in 1932 - just two decades after the tsarist "sports Tsushima" - in the sports clubs of the USSR, twenty times more athletes than there were in the Russian Empire in the year of the Tsushima football. From fifty thousand "white" public - to a million young working guys and girls - that's the path traversed by Stalin's Russia on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of October! But this is not counting the new millions of boys and girls accustomed to the sun and water!

Nissky in 1932, after two years of service in the Red Army in the Far East, painted the landscape "Autumn. Semaphores" ...

Low horizon, red strip of land with railway tracks, steel threads wires with swallows on them, a clear, spacious gray sky with light patches of white clouds ... There, upwards, clouds of white smoke of a locomotive rushing under input semaphores, on one of which a red "wing" flying up indicates: "The path is open."

A year later, the painting "On the Tracks" appeared, where the figure of a girl in a white dress with a book does not get lost in the hand against the backdrop of the expanse of the station track, but becomes a sign of life, possible only now, here, in this country.

Nissky admitted: "I have more intimacy with a semaphore than with a birch. The steam locomotive is more expressive and modern than the Levitan shock, near it is our today's mood. But this

today's Nyssa did not crush nature, but fit into it. A little later, in 1937, in the same year that the Moscow Trotskyists were sitting on benches of the "Moscow trials", while Trotsky himself published articles in London and New York about the "gloomy Stalinist tyranny", a friend of Nissky Deinek will write his best, perhaps canvas, "Sevastopol. Future pilots "... That time gave a lot of pictures, for sure expressing time, but it is hardly possible to find another, so belonging to the present new country and its future.

The vastness of the sea and the sky ... Seaplanes ... The sun ... And three seated figures - an adult and two boys looking at the waters of the summer bay and, at the same time, into their sunny

Tomorrow. Worker Porfiry Polosukhin worked in Sverdlovsk before serving in the Navy. For six years before Deinekov's future pilots sat down on the Sevastopol embankment watch the flights, the Red Navy sailor Polosukhin followed along with his comrades from the deck cruiser, as over the same bay a black dot separates from a seaplane that has gained altitude. The famous skydiver Leonid Minov jumped over the Black Sea for the first time in history.

A little time will pass, and the Russian working guy from the Urals will become famous himself balloon pilot and test paratrooper. In the USSR, Stalin is not for this titles or money were required. It was enough ability and desire. The motto of life it became: "He who is cheerful, he laughs, he who wants, he will achieve" ...

In August 1935, at the All-Union parachute rally, Polosukhin met the inventor of the backpack parachute Gleb Evgenievich Kotelnikov. Before the revolution Kotelnikov's project was considered by the Commission of the military-technical administration of General Kovanko. The general smiled ironically:

– All this is wonderful. But, actually, who are you going to save? -

So how? - the inventor did not

understand. - If your escapee jumps out of the plane, then he will have no need to escape! -

Why? "Because his legs will come off from the

push. – ???! -

Yes, sir, legs ... But Kovanko was not the worst yet. He himself took to the air on tethered balls, in 1909 he made a free flight in a balloon, his son served in aviation.

White emigrants in Paris mocked the "ignorant Moscow commissars" who undertook to govern Russia, but here is a documented the opinion of the "enlightened" tsarist chief of the Russian Air Force, the Grand Duke Alexander Mikhailovich: "A parachute in aviation is generally a harmful thing, since pilots the slightest danger threatening from the side of the enemy, will be saved by parachute, representing the planes of death.

This is how one of the highest officials of tsarist Russia and the closest relative of the current "democratic" candidate for the first place in the history of Russia.

In Soviet Russia, they would not even laugh at such an opinion, they would not even shake shoulders...

On July 12, 1935, it was raining over the Tushino airfield. However, sentiment he did not cool the athletes of the Central Aeroclub. Stalin and Voroshilov arrived. The air show has begun.

Gliders and airplanes took off. Instructors Polosukhin and Shchukin with Moscow workers Koskin jumped in long jumps from three U-2s, and fifty paratroopers jumped from two heavy TBs. Pilot-ace Alekseev amused the

audience with the number "First solo flight student pilot. The plane twitched in the air, fell over, on landing gave a strong "goat" - jumped ridiculously ...

Everyone laughed merrily, and Alekseev was already gaining altitude to demonstrate the workshop landing from the last turn of a multi-turn spin. Turn, second... fifth... And, without leaving the sixth, the car crashes into the Moscow River.

A fountain of spray, and the complete silence of the audience.

An ambulance breaks off from the start, after a couple of minutes it returns to the group during led by Stalin. And crawls out of it ... wet, with a bandaged head, embarrassed Alekseev:

- Comrade People's Commissar of Defense, pilot Alekseev had an accident. - The reason? -

Rain, wet, at the last moment the boot slipped off the pedal. Maybe, of course, Alekseev just made a mistake in his hobby, but how can you scold him? Voroshilov, however, deliberately frowns, but then Stalin strides wide towards the loser and shakes his hand. Then he silently hugs. And

again the planes go into the air ... A

trifle? No - Stalin's style. An involuntary mistake, especially one's own, can be forgiven.

Negligence, even to your own, is impossible.

And even more so, it is impossible to forgive sabotage and sabotage by strangers. And here is

another detail ... American professor Lauren Graham in the 80s of the twentieth century was indignant at the when, in the late 1920s, Stalin began to pursue a policy of accelerated industrialization, he allegedly "completely ignored" health issues and "considered public hygienists are dangerous opponents." It must be assumed that it

was only through an oversight that Stalin did not consider him a dangerous opponent here. also Korney Chukovsky with his "Moydodyr", and at the same time - Vladimir Mayakovsky. After all, in In his "Story about the people of Kuznetskstroy", Mayakovsky directly wrote: "Under the old cart the workers are lying down. / The workers are sitting in the mud, sitting, burning a torch. / The darkness has reduced to writhing - unimportant wet comfort, / the workers are sitting in

the dark, chewing wet bread. What kind of hygiene is

there - sheer unsanitary conditions ... However, Graham did not see beyond his own anger at Stalin. But with "Moscow trials", in the year 1937, a prominent American medical historian Henry Siegerist:

"Today, a new era in the history of medicine begins in the Soviet Union.

All that has been achieved in medicine over the past five millennia is only the first stage, the stage of curative medicine. New era, era preventive medicine originates in the Soviet Union.

Like this!

And, of course, Siegerist was right. In tsarist Russia in 1913 there were 9 (nine) women's consultations and children's polyclinics. And in the USSR in 1940 - almost nine thousand, led by State Institute for the Protection of Motherhood and Infancy. In Moscow in

1913, 22 Muscovites out of a thousand died every year, and in 1931 less 13.

It was for this reason that the workers of Kuznetskstroy sat in the mud, followed by Mayakovsky repeated: "In four years there will be a garden city" ...

He grew up after all.

Big is really better seen "at a distance." However, even at a distance you have to be able to see. Lenin spent half of his conscious life before the revolution in exile. And better than many who did not leave Russia, he was able to consider its "guardians" in Russian a person not only a bad worker, but also a person who is quite capable of "casting away any despondency, clench your teeth, gather all your strength, strain every nerve, tighten every muscle and go forward.

Able to see big and Napoleon. He never wore kosovorotkas and oily boots, but he also correctly assessed the Russian man: "There is no better Russian soldier with the right leadership."

Alas, a Russian person was rarely led correctly - in the interests, if not his himself, then at least in the interests of his Fatherland, and not the whims of the lord's "ndrava" and belly. Yaroslav the Wise and several other Kiev and Vladimir-Suzdal grand dukes, Alexander Nevsky, Ivan Kalita, Dimitry Donskoy, Ivan III, with all the dislocations of nature - Ivan IV the Terrible, then - clever Peter ... That's all, in fact, really great leaders of Russia throughout its pre-revolutionary history.

The era of Catherine II was strong Rumyantsev, Potemkin, Suvorov, and herself Catherine was worth something if she knew how to appreciate such employees and publicly declared: "Yes heaven will shame all those who undertake to rule the nations, not having in mind the true good states". In fact, Catherine too often deviated from this principle herself, but this there was still a way of thinking fundamentally different from the views of Louis XIV "The State is me" and the principle of life of the French aristocracy of the times of Louis XV: "After us - at least a flood "...

In the first half of the nineteenth century, tsarist Russia managed to put in the ranks leaders worthy of its people are only Kutuzov, Count Mordvinov and a galaxy of heroes of the "thunderstorm 12th year "... But these were pupils of the Catherine's century or their direct students.

Another surge of the correct leadership of the Russian people fell on Sevastopol epic 1854-1855. Its naval leaders turned out to be quite worthy of the people whose sons they gave orders. Of the fifteen thousand sailors who went ashore to defend Sevastopol, five hundred survived.

Their top commanders - Admirals Kornilov, Istomin, Nakhimov - all died. That is, in the conditions of tsarist Russia in the second half of the last century, for the right to the correct leadership of the Russians had to be paid with their lives.

Russia developed poorly rather by the force of things than by the force of the state. mind. The largest figure of the times of Alexander I and Nicholas I, Minister of Finance Count Kankrin, considered railways "the harmful disease of our age." As a result, Russia received the Crimean catastrophe.

Brother of the "Tsar-Liberator" Alexander II, Grand Duke Konstantin, two years later after the Crimean feat of the people and the Crimean shame of the monarchy, "inventively" found source of replenishment of the treasury in the sale of Russian America. In a letter to Chancellor Gorchakov, he He justified his idea by the "constrained position of public finances."

The newspaper of the publisher of the famous "Notes of the Fatherland" Kraevsky "Voice", itself Surprised at her own courage, she wrote:

"Today, Russian American colonies are selling rumors; who can guarantee that tomorrow the same rumors will not start selling Crimea, Transcaucasia, Ostsee provinces? There will be no business for hunters ... What a huge mistake and ill-advised was the sale of our Ross colony on the banks of the gold-bearing California; Is it permissible to repeat such a mistake now?

And does the feeling of national pride deserve so little attention, so that they can be donated for some 5-6 million dollars?

Is it possible that the works of Shelikhov, Baranov, Khlebnikov and others self-sacrificing people for Russia should be taken advantage of by foreigners and harvest their fruits for your own benefit?

Kraevsky also forgot to mention the dreams of Mikhail Lomonosov, who, a hundred years before frisky grand ducal and royal combinations was sure that in those parts "you can start settlements, a good fleet with a considerable number of military people, Russians and Siberian subjects of pagan peoples" and that "Russian power will grow Siberia and the Northern Ocean and will reach the main European settlements in Asia and America."

Lomonosov wrote:

"If the great glory of our hearts does not move, then it must move
censure from all over Europe that, having the Siberian Ocean both ends and putting on
then already noble dependents with good successes, we leave everything in vain.

Alas, even the great Pomor did not foresee the resourcefulness of the "kings": they did not leave the distant Russian lands at the other end of the "Siberian Ocean" were in vain, and they were lowered in 1867 like a pair

of uncomfortable boots. A contemporary of Alexander II, Kraevsky also did not expect such a thing from criminal act, as the surrender of grandiose Russian geopolitical prospects in the Pacific ocean to one of the most serious geopolitical opponents of Russia - the North American United States. However, Alaska, the Aleutian Islands with the rest of the islands of the northwestern zone of the Pacific Ocean, the Alexander Archipelago (according to named after the uncle of Emperor Alexander II - Emperor Alexander I) and a number of other Russian mainland North American lands were sold not by rumors, but by "kings".

They gave away a possible brilliant Russian future in the Far East not for five or six, really, but for seven million two hundred thousand dollars. Although those who can count Petersburg "Birzhevye Vedomosti" and this price was considered

negligible. Well, let's figure it out ... The dollar exchange rate then was one ruble sixty kopecks gold. In total, the grandfather of Nicholas the Bloody sold Russian America to the Yankees for 11 million 520

thousand rubles. And in that year, when the great-uncle of Nicholas the Bloody, Grand Duke Konstantin first proposed this profitable family gesheft, that is, in 1857, the budget Ministries of the Imperial Court (balls, parades, lackeys, receptions, dinners, trips and other, and others) was determined at 11 million 653 thousand 600 rubles. Ten

years later, in 1867, when the supposedly "unprofitable possessions" in America were sold off by the "kings," the same "civil list" of the emperor was worth 10 million 933 thousand 500 rubles. The

revenues of the state budget of Russia in the same year amounted to almost 439 million rubles. It turns out that the

sale of Alaska increased the revenues of the Russian budget by only two half a percent in a single year! Well, how can you not agree with Birzhevka?! I think it would be

useful to cite the opinion of the Russian naval officer Golovin, who, in response to assurances that such a deal would improve, they say, Russian-American relations, wrote:

"As regards the strengthening of friendly relations between Russia and United States, it can be positively said that sympathy for us Americans will manifest itself as long as it does not oblige them to anything or as long as it is beneficial for them; to sacrifice one's own interests for the common Americans will never be convinced."

I would write the last quote in bold type on the cobblestones of Red Square - especially for Yeltsinoid lovers of "strategic partnership" with the States.

Americans are not capable of sacrificing their interests, but Alexander II, too sacrificed not his own interests, but the interests of Russia. The son, Emperor Alexander the Third, followed in the footsteps of his father. It is he who owns the spectacular phrase: "Russia has only one loyal ally: her army and navy. He spoke correctly, did badly: the Russian army went to the prospect of the fall of Port Arthur, to Mukden, and the fleet to Tsushima.

And just under the last Alexander, French capital through the Rothschild banks began to occupy Russia with the result that in a couple of decades even the Congress noble societies considered deplorable for the future of the country.

Well, the management of Russia by the son of the last Alexander - the last Nikolai - was assessed by the Russian scientist Grum-Grzhimailo: "stupid management." And I'm left with him only agree.

However, the responsibility for such "management" is stupid, petty-greedy and ruthless to the fate of Russia - must be shared with crowned cretins and thousands greedy industrial and financial tycoons, and tens of thousands of big landowners-nobles - Rurikovich, Gediminovich and others who clipped their wings even these crowned birds of low flight. After all, the "tsar-liberator" before reform of 1861, he did not know what he was more afraid of - a peasant revolt while maintaining serfdom or a palace coup after its abolition.

Now, in the turbulent and stormy years of the twentieth century, after the premature departure from life Lenin's Russia, at the head of a huge country was a man who had already been threatened more than once and dark riots "from below", and ambitious coups "from above".

And he calmly - with the grandeur and calmness of a true state genius - met dangers and overcame them. And the only thing that didn't threaten him for sure was confusion. On the eve of October he wrote:

"The revolutionary cry given by our party is not understood by all in the same way. The workers began to arm themselves. They, the workers, are much more perspicacious than many "smart" and "enlightened" intellectuals. The soldiers did not lag behind the workers. Not that with other layers... The bourgeoisie knows where the crayfish hibernate. She took yes 'no extra Words" put up guns at the Winter Palace. Agents of the bourgeoisie opened up against our party hike. Their echoes broke out in an appeal, urging "not protrude". And the frightened neurasthenics became unbearable, for they "cannot keep silent any longer" and beg us to tell us at last when the Bolsheviks will come out. In a word, if you do not count the workers and soldiers, then truly: "the calves surrounded many are fat", slandering and informing, threatening and pleading, questioning and interrogating"...

Cheerfully, with humor, young Stalin wrote these lines in 1917. It's been thirteen years, and again surrounded him from all sides - slandering, begging, questioning, cursing ...

The country left tsarism, but did not leave itself. Called in 1930 the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, according to its national psychology, it then remained in Pugachev's "Rasey" in many ways, and even more -

Oblomov ... The Russian peasant stuffed calluses from morning to night - he was so used to it. But, then the body, he was not inclined to mental efforts in order to brainwash a little and organize together towards a smarter, more meaningful life. And this dichotomy the share of the people has long haunted true Russian patriots ... A little

known to the reader Alexander Nikolaevich Engelhardt up to thirty-eight years was a professor of chemistry at the St. Petersburg Agricultural Institute, and in 1871 he for populist propaganda among students, they were sent under police supervision to their own Batishchevo estate, Smolensk province. There he created a model economy. Russian He described the village beautifully and very accurately. He was eagerly quoted by Lenin, who believed that Engelhardt "reveals the striking individualism of a small farmer with complete ruthlessness and ... shows in detail that our peasants in matters of

the most extreme owners of property, that the peasants have highly developed individualism, egoism, and the desire for exploitation. It was

Engelhardt who described how in "big" Russian peasant families every woman washes only his part of the table.

The notes of the chemist Engelhardt date back to the last twenty years of the 19th century. And in early thirties of the twentieth century, the Soviet physicist Sergei Frish, upon returning from scientific business trips to Germany and Holland, I watched very sad aspens in the land of native aspens paintings, involuntarily comparing them with foreign ones ...

Leningrad... Tram stop, few people. A half-empty tram approaches, and a crush begins - everyone tries to get in first. Frisch saw

something else in Berlin... Rush hour. A bus comes to the stop, and the conductor with the rear platform shows three fingers waiting in line - they say, there are three free places. The first three calmly, slowly, enter the bus. Leningrad ... At the

kerosene shop, a young driver rolls down a plank from a cart brand new metal barrels. One accidentally breaks out and hits a lamppost. a pole... There is a dent on the barrel... And now the rest of the barrels are rolling right onto the pole: the guy liked the roar, and he directs them there on purpose.

But Holland, the quiet town of Groningen ... Also a shop, and also barrels on a cart. The driver takes out a straw pillow from under the goat and begins to carefully remove the barrels onto her.

These are the conditions under which Stalin decided to make a "great change" not only in agriculture in Russia, but also in national psychology! These are the "age-old foundations, customs, habits", dear to the hearts of the Gediminovich princes Golitsyn, it was necessary destroy so that Russia can live.

Generations of Golitsyns, Bobrinskys, Romanovs instilled such "foundations" in generations Russian peasants. After the reform of 1861, after the "liberation", millions of former serfs moved to the cities, taking with them the foundations, customs, habits. Good and ugly. The

cities of the Ryabushinskys, Tereshchenki, Gouzhons and Brodskys crushed the good and encouraged dark, silly ... And the "group

of sadists" - by the definition of a "purely" educated Prince Vladimir Golitsyn, that is, Stalin and the CPSU (b), - had to do the dirty work of clearing ugly centuries-old layers in the Russian national character.

The village itself did not understand the need for this for the village ... But the professor Engelhardt wrote long before Stalin's collectivization:

"I consider the issue of artel economy to be the most important issue. Everyone who loves Russia, for whom its development, power, strength is dear, must work in this direction..."

Stalin loved Russia, and her development, power and strength were dear to him. Therefore, he worked in this and many other directions - to ensure the future Russia, no matter how difficult it may

be. For a better understanding of Stalin's problems, one must understand, after all, and this is what ... Holla say, has long been considered a classically prosperous country. But for what? The industriousness and accuracy of the people? Yes, sure. But - not

only ... The Dutch colony of Indonesia alone had six times the population of the metropolis. And in almost every, not only urban, but even rural family there, "in India", as the Dutch said, there was someone who served in the grain positions of the "white employees" on the plantations and sent home good money. From century to

century. The caps and aprons of the young Dutch women were immaculately clean, but if you look through

them to the light, then behind them one could see not only the blue Flemish sky and pale pink clouds, but also rickety brown babies, flat, saggy breasts
their young mothers, the blood and sweat of their fathers.

Even great Dutch industry without capital would mean little. But we don't have at the beginning of socialist reconstruction there was neither capital nor diligence.

And the socialist reconstruction was carried out in one, in fact, a decade - from 1930 to 1940! This is an absolutely short time compared to any other grandiose socio-economic transformations that have ever been taken anywhere in the world. Even the industrious Japanese, after making their "Meiji Conservative Revolution" in 1867-1868 never had such a pace!

Moreover, Russia has made such a great breakthrough with virtually no involvement foreign capital and completely without the exploitation of foreign peoples. To whom, except millions of their Ivanov and Mariy - Russia owes this in the first place?

There is only one honest answer:

"Stalin!" At one time, Dan spoke of Lenin in the sense that it was impossible, they say, to resist a person who thinks about one thing twenty-four hours a day - about socialist revolution.

The same characterization is fully applicable to Stalin, with the only difference that he thought twenty-four hours a day not about the socialist revolution, but about socialist construction in the country that made this socialist revolution. Let me repeat

something... The famous Socialist-Revolutionary Viktor Chernov in March 1924 published an article about Lenin in the emigrant magazine Volya Rossii. While reading this article, I involuntarily noted three points for myself: the limitations of Chernov himself, the regularity of the political collapse of his party, and ... Lenin's lack of alternatives, as the only possible politician for Russia, capable of saving Russia at that turbulent time, and not destroying

it. And in the thirties, forties, fifties, Stalin already turned out to be such uncontested politician, the only one capable of not destroying Russia, but strengthening and exalt her.

Chernov wrote about Lenin, whom he knew well. However, what he wrote about Lenin fully applied to Stalin, whom Chernov almost did not know, and once again I completely I repeat this, almost generalized, characterization of the Leader of the people:

"The happy integrity of his nature and strong vital instinct made some kind of spiritual "Vanka-vstanku" from him. After all the failures, blows fate, defeat, he knew how to straighten up spiritually. His strong-willed temperament was like a steel spring, which "gives back" the stronger, the stronger on it press. He was a strong and strong political fighter, just the kind are needed to create and maintain uplift and so that in case of failure prevent the emergence of panic, encouraging by the power of personal example and suggestion unlimited self-confidence - and to pull back in moments of good luck, when so it is easy and so dangerous to turn into an "arrogant party" capable of resting on laurels and overlook future dangers.

It was never a brilliant firework of words and images (what distinguished Trotsky, Zinoviev, Bukharin. - S.K.). He was both clumsy and rude, he often repeated. But in these repetitions, and in rudeness, and in simplicity, there was system and strength. A living, restless, strong-willed element made its way through the chewing, firmly marching towards the

intended goal. He was willingly regarded as an ambitious and lover of power; but he was on naturally, organically powerful, he could not help imposing his will, because was himself charged with a "double charge" of it, and because to subjugate others for it was as natural as it was natural for the central luminary attract into its orbit and make smaller ones revolve around itself the size of the planet, and how natural it is for them to shine not with their own light, but with reflected light.

A plebeian by habit and nature, he remained simple and natural in his life after October celebration just as before it.

Chernov, however, was mistaken in defining Lenin as a "plebeian" ... However, the former opponent Lenin here clearly meant only that there was no "refinement" in Lenin ... Even less can be considered "refined" - in the trivial sense of the word - Stalin. However, sophistication - not coyly "secular", but spiritual sophistication in two great leaders Bolsheviks was ... Neither Lenin nor Stalin were simple natures. Congenital aristocracy of spirit and thought as the highest form of naturalness in the complete absence of posture - that's what comes through in every photograph of Lenin.

Stalin ... Air Marshal Golovanov once recalled one unusual dinner at Stalin's during time of war...

Churchill, a direct descendant of the Duke of Marlborough, sat at the table of the shoemaker's son. The Englishman began by pouring Armenian cognac into a large glass in front of Stalin. Stalin answered him the same, and ...

"The toasts followed one after another," Golovanov recalled, "Stalin and Churchill drank equally. I heard that Churchill was able to absorb a lot of the number of strong drinks, but Stalin did not have such abilities happened. Will there be something? Churchill got drunk before his eyes, but there was nothing in Stalin's behavior didn't change. Apparently, in my youth, I too openly showed an interest in the state of two politicians and was very worried about how it would all end. The meeting has come to an end. Everyone got up. Churchill left the room, supported by the arms. And I stood, as if spellbound, and looked at Stalin. Of course, he saw that I was watching him all the time. He came up to me and said, "Don't be afraid, I won't drink Russia away. But Churchill will be rushing about tomorrow when they tell him what he was talking about here. And with a firm, unhurried gait he left the room ...

Churchill was a patrician by habit, but a plebeian by nature, because was, firstly, the spiritual slave of the "golden calf", and secondly, he was also a direct, hired servant of the "golden" minority of mankind. Stalin was

simple in habits, but possessed that greatness that is given only a noble soul serving a noble cause. Churchill faked

for ordinary people, and Stalin lived for them. What about Trotsky, Bukharin, Litvinov-Wallach? And the same Churchill, Roosevelt and dozens of others political figures - Stalin's contemporaries? .. All of

them had weaknesses, petty predilections, passions. If not from each, then from every second paragraph of the butterfly collector's articles Bukharin bulged: "Oh, how smart and witty I am."

Trotsky's refrain was different: "Oh, what a boss I am!"

Churchill: "What a far-sighted and impeccable I am."

Roosevelt's stamped smile was supposed to convince him what kind of "boyfriend" he was. Stalin's behavior, Stalin's speeches, Stalin's texts said: "Here we are. Here our tasks, and here's how we should solve

them. Tukhachevsky made violins. Touching? Perhaps ...

Churchill laid out brick walls with his own hands at his leisure and was even solemnly accepted into the trade union of masons.

Stalin, on the other hand, is a practical social reformer with unique opportunities - there was only one hobby, one passion - the strengthening of Russia, led by which he stood.

Stalin did not tolerate crows. But at his dacha there were many tame squirrels. Let's think could he choose his best friends from among our lesser brethren?

Dogs and even cats require parts of the soul for themselves. But a politician living for working people simply has no right to expend their spiritual strength on something other than themselves of

people. Horses? This is either the right of a born horseman, or the whim of an aristocrat. But a sweet Russian little animal, instantly sweeping rubbish and fatigue from the soul with its red luxurious tail?

What an accurate and humane choice - a squirrel on Stalin's hand. The credulity itself the hand of someone who could appreciate this credulity precisely because he knew the price very well the right to trust.

In the same way, sometimes at the level of instinct, the masses trusted Stalin.

Both party and popular. Trotsky gravitated toward the party elite and the elite in general. Stalin, on the other hand, came out of the people and acquired his party authority among the people. Among the people, he, by the way, has preserved it to this day - despite all his efforts enemies, that is, enemies of Russia.

In 1924, Viktor Chernov admitted that "in the person of Lenin, the most major character from those put forward by the Russian revolution. And so it was.

However, even then, in the person of Stalin, Russia had the second largest after Lenin is a genius who stands on the side of the working people. By the beginning of the 1930s, it became clear that this was now the only major character in Russia, meeting the requirements of the era of a steep Russian rise to the heights of power and well-being. And

the course of history in Russia and in the world in the 30s and 40s revealed this truth more and more clearly and bigger.

Chapter Nineteen Leader of Soviet engineers

Stalin is an amazingly versatile genius, and to describe his phenomenon in all his manifestations, thick and - oddly enough - still unwritten volumes are needed. After all, even this not a thin book - nothing more than a sketch, nothing more than a short and incomplete essay.

Now a little about Stalin - the leader of Soviet engineers ... Even such a hater of the new Russia as the émigré historian Georgy Fedotov, in his "snapshot of Russia" - by January 1, 1936 - admitted through his teeth:

"...Stalin opened wide the door to life for professional practitioners... Stalin's true support is the class that he himself called "noble" people ... Party card and past merits mean now A little; personal fitness ... - everything. This new ruling layer includes ... security officers, commanders of the Red Army, the best engineers, technicians, scientists and artists countries ... The new Soviet patriotism is a fact that is pointless to deny. This is the only chance for the existence of Russia ... "

This was written by the enemy! But even the enemy understood that in Soviet Russia a new strong patriotism. Now in Russia, the more a person was educated, the more loved Russia.

And the more he wanted and could do for her. This was Stalin's true young guard! Although in the ranks of the intellectual Guards of the Land of Soviets in the second half of the thirties included many old specialists who increasingly called themselves non-party Bolsheviks. Some of them - like the old academician Paton - later became a Bolshevik and

official party affiliation.

Stalin knew his scientific and technical guard very well, appreciated it, respected it, listened and supported. But for this, after all, it was necessary to understand her problems!

Including - in purely professional problems. And formally, Stalin had only an unfinished theological seminary behind him. Nevertheless, you will not find (that is, you will not find at all!) memoirs of those who collaborated with Stalin for a long time in a businesslike manner (and often suffered a lot from him) and who did not I would speak of him with the deepest respect. Of course, this is not about Trotsky or Khrushchev, but about the organizers of industry, designers, military leaders, metallurgists, power engineers. One of the little-

known memoirists, the former Stalinist people's commissar of power plants Zhimerin, graduated from the Moscow Power Engineering Institute in 1931. accustomed to work the peasant son mastered science quite well, which is why he was enrolled in graduate school.

Soon, however, I had to deal with practical energy and eventually enter into that circle of national economic leaders, which can be called the "Big Team Stalin" and which included hundreds of Stalin's well-known commanders of the economy, from people's commissars to directors of large enterprises.

Zhimerin's first meeting with Stalin was not the most successful - due to overload Ural factories there came a power supply crisis.

The young people's commissar was summoned to a meeting in Stalin's office, and there Stalin said to him:

- They complain about you that factories are shutting down in the Urals, it's falling there ... - from the outside prompted: "frequency", - yes, the frequency is falling. What is this, by the

way? Already such a question in such a situation and at such a level can only be asked absolutely natural, devoid of posture and conceit man! Is not it? Zhimerin explained

what and why: they say, there are purely technical reasons ... Stalin, of course, was not interested in reasons, but in the possibility of eliminating them, and he asked:

What do you suggest?

Zhimerin suggested a solution, and Stalin immediately got the point, which Zhimerin admired. He was also struck by the calm, thoughtful style of Stalin's business communication. And the first The impression did not deceive the Commissar. For many years of communication both in personal meetings and on Stalin was attentive and patient during Politburo meetings.

He objected to Zhimerin once, after the war - in a dispute (!) About the construction Kremenchug HPP in Ukraine. Stalin, according to Zhimerin's recollection, got up then because of table, went up to the stubborn and asked him - on "you", which allowed both the difference in age, and their long-standing

acquaintance: - Are you going to argue with me for a long time? This is the first ... And the second - why do not small hydropower plants on the tributaries of the Dnieper?

- The shores are low, you can't build stations there, Comrade Stalin. - Have you been there? -

I was not ...

- And I fought there. So go, look and then argue. This is the electric power industry ... But Stalin was well versed - in any case, within the framework of the states of competence - and in the problems of defense technology.

Aircraft designers unanimously declare that he listened to them with complete understanding affairs.

But this is also claimed by the designers of artillery weapons! And designers of tanks... And ammunition...

Stalin during the Soviet-Finnish war of 1939-1940 even found time - in unlike generals - to worry about the problem of field nutrition of fighters in heavy winter conditions, and thanks to him, industrial production was quickly established army concentrates. And

Stalin personally - unlike the generals - checked how long it takes for a solid briquette of millet concentrate to turn into hot porridge. Right in your office, in the very one in which the most important state meetings were held, filled the briquette with water and noted the time.

It should be noted that the topic, for example, of the comparative competence of professional top generals of the Red Army and Stalin in matters of military-technical support modern warfare is a separate and actually unexplored topic, since the time long before the start of World War II. For example,

the initial terms of reference of the People's Commissariat of Defense of the USSR for heavy tank SMK ("Sergey Mironovich Kirov") - the prototype of the subsequently famous heavy tank KV ("Klim Voroshilov") - provided for a three-turret version.

Designers - they are also something in the principles of combat use of the developed the technicians understood them - they "quietly" worked out the single-turret version, but the military did not find understanding.

Stalin, getting acquainted with new developments, an awkward version of the three towers rejected, and as a result a powerful single-turret tank with impenetrable armor was created. Moreover, in this case, Stalin thought like a real, qualified designer. During a discussion in his office between designers and military about insufficient armor, he removed the turret with a 45-mm cannon from the model and He asked, "How

much does she weigh?"

"Two and a half tons. - So take it off, and spend the reserve weight on armor. And it was a purely engineering, not an organizational decision! No doubt, such thoughts came to the minds of the designers - after all, they are their own business knew very well. But if it weren't for Stalin's engineering way of thinking, they wouldn't have proved their rightness before customers in buttonholes.

Just as short-sightedly, the military refused the T-34 medium tank, and Stalin's role in The fate of this "steel knight" of the Great War was also decisive.

I already wrote about how strongly Stalin supported the young designer Grabin with his idea of a specialized divisional gun, while marshals, including Tukhachevsky, and the generals almost unanimously insisted on some kind of "universal" gun, referring to information from American military magazines (the United States never created such guns).

And what about the situation with combat aviation that had developed in the Red Army Air Force by 1937? Neither chief Engineer of the Main Directorate of the Aviation Industry of the People's Commissariat of Heavy of mechanical engineering of the USSR aircraft designer Tupolev, nor the chief of armaments of the Red Army marshal Tukhachevsky did not provide developments by this year, for example, not a single promising project of a modern fighter! No one!

But from

conception to mass mass production of military equipment, usually takes at least four or five years! That is, if the aviation industry continued to Tupolev decided everything, and in the Red Army Tukhachevsky would still command with the head of the Air Force Alksnis, then Russia would have met the war not only with extremely outdated combat aircraft, but also without more or less modern design groundwork that would allow eliminate the failure quickly! Nothing more and nothing less ... Only

when Stalin got to the bottom of the situation, everything changed in a year or two, and by the beginning of the w

The Red Army Air Force was already armed with new fighters Yakovlev - "Yak", Lavochkin and Gorbunov with Gudkov - "LaGG", Mikoyan and Gurevich - "MiG", and during the war these young designers - in the full sense of the word, Stalin's pets - gave new structures that ensured the victory.

Stalin, on the other hand, supported the aircraft designer Ilyushin with his "flying tank" Il-2 - a thunderstorm for the Germans in future battles.

And Stalin was just as attentive to the designers of aircraft engines, mortars, small arms ... And not only before the war and during the war, but everything years after the war until his death. After all, the erudition and competence of Stalin in special issues of scientific and technological progress were constantly increasing, so he was increasingly capable of making engineering sound government decisions.

Yes, in the pre-war years of the Stalin era, Soviet engineers, especially those from them, who were at the forefront of engineering work - in design and design bureau, in research institutes, there was no more influential and a supporter interested in their work than Stalin. He really was the leader advanced Soviet engineers and designers, and at the same time brought up new personnel industrial and economic leaders.

Young People's Commissars Tevosyan, Ustinov, Parshin, Vannikov, Malyshev and others colleagues, their young deputies and heads of central departments - they all knew Stalin, and all of them Stalin knew personally.

It was he who said: "Cadres decide everything!" And these prizes were awarded in his name the most talented and successful scientists and engineers in Russia.

Of necessity, Stalin paid more attention to the defense industries - in any case. case, this side of his leadership of scientific and technological progress in the USSR is the most known. But in the prewar years in the defense industries, of necessity the most advanced engineering forces of Russia were concentrated, and, developing them, Stalin developed in general the entire scientific and technical potential of the state.

However, even before the end of the war, Stalin began to orient our "defensemen" towards grandiose peace projects. So, the Ural "Tankograd" was soon to become a powerful center for peaceful heavy and transport engineering.

And

became. What has already been said about Stalin as the technical leader of the country, can someone almost seem like a panegyric to him. But after all, only the bare truth about his role has been said above. and participation in the development of domestic science and technology. And besides, it is said - so as not to to make the book heavier - and far, far from everything.

But it's impossible not to say about a few more points ... It's also impossible because, for example, in The book of the Medvedev brothers "Unknown Stalin" says: "Repression among scientists, the death of important scientific schools, the promotion of careerists, fanatical dogmatists or charlatans - this most often ended Stalin's intervention in scientific discussions ... "

There is clearly a hint of Stalin's support for Trofim Denisovich Lysenko, proclaimed by the "democrats" the greatest "quasi-scientist" of the world. In this book this is not the place for a detailed analysis of the Lysenko phenomenon, however, a little information to reflections on the topic - is it really such a hopeless "charlatan" for many years supported "Ignorant" Stalin - we, dear reader, is unlikely to interfere ... Firstly,

"ignorant" Lysenko by 1925 - by the age of 27 - managed to graduate from school of horticulture, Kyiv two-year breeding courses and Kiev agricultural institute, while working in the breeding business really and becoming the author early ripe variety of tomato Erlian 17 (later Lysenko gave a number of valuable varieties different cultures).

Secondly, only two modern Soviet breeders were awarded individual articles in the third and latest edition of the TSB, and both are faithful companions and students of Lysenko,

for some reason, they did not renounce him until the end of their lives. I mean twice the Hero Socialist Labor Pavel Panteleimonovich Lukyanenko, author and co-author of 15 (fifteen!) zoned wheat varieties (including the famous Bezostoy I), member of the European Breeders Association, member of the Royal Academy of Agriculture economy and forestry, and so on, and so on, as well as - Vasily Nikolaevich Craft, Hero Socialist Labor, author of wheat varieties Mironovskaya 808, Mironovskaya anniversary and

others. To these two associates of Lysenko, Russia owes its main grain fund, but with what difficulty did the Khrushchev-Brezhnev Academy of Sciences of the USSR elect Lukyanenko only in 1964, and Craft even in 1974 with its full members ... Zhores Medvedev calls Remeslo "an unprincipled and active supporter of Lysenko" and joyfully reports in his book about Lysenko, that in 1964 the biological department voted for the Craft three times - and all three times he did not pass. But all the "advanced geneticists" of the USSR did not that time, nor later did they give the country a single worthwhile variety of any agricultural culture! In a few decades, they actually destroyed Russian practical selection, whose former leader - Ivan Michurin - was once admired by the whole world ...

Thirdly, Lysenko, like Michurin, called for considering a living organism, not separating it from the conditions of its development, and today a number of researchers have actually proved Lysenko was right! By changing living conditions, in particular - feeding, experimenters they breed new types of animals - what Lysenko worked on! And they are not derived by genetic methods engineering, but by scientific selection methods - as Michurin, Lysenko, Lukyanenko, Remeslo did ... As

for the "advanced" genetic engineering, today in any supermarket, looking closely, the buyer can read the assurances of manufacturers of various products that GM components were not used for their production. "GM" is just "genetically modified", about which you can recall the not-so-good-smelling but accurate saying that "HM..." is of two kinds can not

be. As, I note by the way, and "democrats." Finally, I will tell the reader how they closed the "anti-scientific" experimental Lysenko program in 1965.

It began with the fact that Lysenko came to inspect the experimental base journalist (!) Agranovsky from Literaturnaya Gazeta, who has no special education. After his article and a number of other articles in such "scientific" publications as "Komsomolskaya Pravda", the State Inspection Commission was already formed, the results of which were considered on September 2, 1965 at a joint (!) meeting Presidium of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, collegiums of the Ministry of Agriculture of the USSR and the Presidium VASKhNIL (All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences named after V.I. Lenin). As a result, Lysenko as a scientist was destroyed.

But who was on the high academic commission? But who: one director of a non-core research institute, one provincial professor, two ordinary livestock specialist, one ordinary agronomist, two ordinary officials and - I was not mistaken, dear reader - one accountant.

I'm not kidding - the composition of the commission is given in the book by Zhores Medvedev "The Rise and Fall of Lysenko. Chief public detractor T.D. Lysenko describes it this way:

"The State Inspection Commission was created at the end of January (1965. - S.K.).

Director of the Institute of Economics was appointed its chairman agriculture VASKHNIL A.I. Tulupnikov. most competent the livestock specialist in the commission was the Kyiv professor N.A. Kravchenko. In its composition there were livestock specialists E.K. Guneeva, Yu.M. Krynkina, agronomist D.S. Lesik, accountant I.L. Popok and two employees of the apparatus of the Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences ... "

Even Medvedev himself - generally not distinguished by bashfulness - bashfully admitted:
 "The composition of the commission was not representative enough ... Neither genetics, nor an agrochem
 there was no composition, although, in essence, works on applied genetics were checked.

I do not know if I have provided enough information for the reader to
 at least doubt the validity of Lysenko's post-Stalin assessments, but one way or another
 otherwise, on this I finish the topic of genetics and I will tell about something else ...

AFTER the war, Stalin devoted an exceptionally large amount of energy and attention to several
 scientific and technical problems that had then (as, indeed, now) for Russia
 vital.

First of all, this is the atomic problem.

It is rightly believed that the fact that Russia so quickly eliminated the nuclear
 monopoly of the United States, and with it the threat of atomic destruction by American atomic
 bombs, the greatest personal merit belongs to Lavrenty Beria and Igor Kurchatov.
 And it is.

However, there is no doubt that if both of them - the Curator and the Scientific
 the head of the Soviet Atomic Project - they would ask who should be given here
 superiority, they would, without saying a word, named

Stalin. And it wouldn't be about flattery. No one knew as much about Soviet atomic work as
 Kurchatov and Beria knew about them. No one - except for Stalin. At critical times he
 even into seemingly small details.

At the same time, Stalin, of course, did not have any special knowledge in the field of physics.

kernels ... I wrote this, but then I thought: "But who can now say that he knew and
 what did Stalin not know, what was his true educational outlook? To
 to talk with the same Zhimerin, Stalin - when he saw the need for it - got acquainted with the
 basics of electrical engineering from a textbook for electricians. Therefore, he could
 read some literature on atomic physics in order to understand something.

Stalin, by the way, when they reported to him about the accumulated plutonium for our first
 RDS-1 bombs, asked the physicists - is it possible to make not one, but
 two bombs, but less powerful?

Scientists then gave him a negative answer, referring to the "laws of nature", to which
 Stalin noticed that the laws of nature, they say, are also not a dogma ...

Later, this Stalinist answer was cited by his detractors as evidence of the alleged
 "limitations" of the "tyrant", to whom the laws of nature are not written. But Stalin was - apart from
 other things - also an outstanding philosopher-dialectic and just meant that people
 learn the laws of nature in a certain approximation and what today is perceived as
 immutable law, tomorrow may be only a special case of a more general law.

And Stalin turned out to be right - the time has come, knowledge has expanded, and from that amount
 plutonium, which was contained in RDS-1, it became possible to make not even two, but three and
 more bombs.

Stalin was also attentive to the missile problem, and the same was the case with
 development of jet aircraft...

But with questions of radar and the development of radio electronics, Stalin also
 was not formally interested.

And peaceful nuclear work, too. Finally,
 in this book - the last on the topic of Stalin as the leader of scientific and technical
 progress in Russia ...

None other than Stalin stood at the origins of the creation of the domestic electronic
 computer technology. That is what is now called computers.

On July 9, 1952, a top secret Decree of the Council of Ministers was issued

USSR, signed by Stalin, referring to the promising work of the "atomic" First Main Directorate under the Council of Ministers of the USSR. The appendices to this Decree included description of the first Soviet computer "Strela":

"Automatic high-speed machine "Strela" is designed for numerical solution of a wide range of mathematical problems. Provided carrying out work related to the completion of technical design machines, manufacturing, installation and adjustment of the machine in 1952, delivery machine "Strela" of the special commission for the 2nd quarter of 1953.

When the first Russian computer - the second in the world and the first in Europe - started calculating the world's first hydrogen bomb RDS-6s, Stalin was no longer alive.

However, in the fact that already in 1954 Russia could itself make very perfect at that time, atomic bombs and counting hydrogen bombs were also a direct merit Stalin.

And the "democrats" today vilely assert that we are behind the West in computer developments because the "tyrant" Stalin banned cybernetics as "pseudoscience". Although The "father of cybernetics" Norbert Wiener in his memoirs named only one scientist who had been stepping on his heels all his life - Andrei Kolmogorov.

And here is what the Soviet Encyclopedic Dictionary for 1954 reports about him:

"KOLMOGOROV Andrey Nikolaevich (b. 1903), Soviet mathematician, academician, laureate of the Stalin Prize. K[olmogorov] owns research in the theory of probability and the theory of functions, as well as in topology, geometry and mathematical logic. Awarded 3 Orders of Lenin.

By the way, just in the era of Stalin, Soviet mathematics received such a powerful state support that lived on "interest" from Stalin's support almost to the very collapse of Russian science by Gorbachev, Yeltsin and the Yeltsin-headed Yeltsinoids ...

But there is nothing to be surprised about! Stalin supported science so powerfully because he himself was one of the most educated people of his time. In his working library was more than 20 (twenty) thousand books. And almost all of them bore traces of his work - marks, cross-outs, etc. This is not

Tsar Nicholas the Bloody, who took up reading seriously only after abdications and arrests, and not the current illiterate "presidents".

Speaking of books...

In 1947, the publishing house "Young Guard" published the book of Lev Gumilevsky "Russian engineers". 57-year-old author (he died in 1976 at the age of 86 life) was not an engineer. He was a writer, back in the late twenties at the invitation Gorky, who took part in the work on books from the series "The Life of Remarkable people", but since then took up the history of science and technology in earnest.

The preface to the book was written by the Hero of Socialist Labor, Vice President Academy of Sciences of the USSR Academician I.P. Bardin, and it began like this:

"The book offered to the Soviet youth by L. Gumilevsky "Russian engineers" is dedicated to a very important and now more than ever relevant theme of the high dignity of Russian scientific and technical thought, of the bold creative initiative in engineering, so inherent in the figures of the Russian technology past and present...

Academician Bardin wrote in the preface:

"Workers of Russian science often had to work in difficult

conditions: they had to fight for their cause against the bureaucratic indifference of the tsarist officials, against the inertia of the ruling classes of Russia ... "

And Ivan Pavlovich Bardin knew what he was writing. Born in 1883, he first studied at Novo-Alexandria Agricultural Institute, but in 1910 he graduated from the Kiev Polytechnic Institute, Department of Chemistry. And then worked as a worker in factories in Chicago, a country, as he later recalled, of "expensive cars and cheap human lives "... Returning to his homeland in 1911, he quickly took a prominent position in metallurgy of the South of Russia, and after the revolution he immediately took the side of Soviet power, with 1929 led the construction of the Kuznetsk Iron and Steel Works, in 1932 was elected an academician, led the Ural branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Bardeen could competently compare working conditions in old Russia, in the United States and in the new Russia, and he finished his preface to the book by L.I. Gumilevsky in the following words:

"Today, during the years of the fourth Stalinist five-year plan, the need for a number of measures to raise the engineering and technical culture in our country to an even higher level is beyond doubt. We must welcome anything that can help us in this good cause..."

Gumilevsky, in the author's preface, wrote:

"The Great October Revolution, the victory of socialism in our country raised high in the Soviet people a sense of national self-consciousness, national pride. In our time, historical

justice is being restored. We, the Soviet people, are the heirs of the best that the culture of the Russian people has given, says about her the truth, which for many years was perverted and trampled in to please the ruling classes of old Russia, who bowed before everything foreign ... This is servility and the disbelief associated with it in the creative forces people reflected the economic dependence of tsarist Russia on the capitalists West...

Developing in... conditions... of the dominance of foreigners, reactionary autocracy and economic backwardness, Russian science and technology contributed to treasury of knowledge of all mankind is a huge, often decisive contribution..."

The author's preface to the book also said that foreigners without hesitation they appropriated the Russian discoveries, that the Italians attributed the invention of the radio to Marconi, the Americans glorify Edison, without mentioning the first incandescent lamp to A.N. Lodygin, "Yes, now invented by Russian engineers, electric welding is considered as a nameless achievement of American technology ... ".

Gumilevsky wrote:

"Hushing up the priority of Russian inventions and discoveries, foreigners do not met with a due rebuff from the circles servile before them old Russia. This is how the false legend about backwardness and lack of independence of Russian engineering and technical thought. How much is the idea of Russian engineering is contrary to reality, the reader will see from the very first pages of this book "...

Attentive modern reader from the very first pages of the book - starting with foreword by I.P. Bardina - can see how false the assertion is that in Stalin's USSR could not be published in three lines, so that in one he would not be glorified

Stalin.

Thus, in Bardin's preface, the presence of Stalin's name was limited to mentioning in the above quotation of the tasks of the fourth Stalinist five-year plan.

In the foreword of Gumilevsky himself, Stalin was also mentioned once. Yes and then indirectly: when Gumilevsky wrote that he was working on a book about Russian engineers especially "attracted a huge amount of material about the special, unique national character of Russian creative thought," he very appropriately quoted a quote about the essence of the national character from Stalin's classic Marxism and the National Question. "Never been abroad" Stalin wrote it, by the way, in Vienna in January 1913

of the year.

And further, in the text of the book, even when it was about the Soviet period, no Gumilevsky did not observe Stalin's doxology ... He wrote about the inventor of the arc Welding Benardos, about the teacher of Mendeleev, Beketov, Menshutkin Voskresensky - "the grandfather of Russian chemistry" - and about Mendeleev himself, about the shipbuilder Krylov and the author Shabolovskaya radio and later the Shukhov TV tower, about the self-taught Kulibin and the scientist-bridge builder Zhuravsky, about the Soviet designer of aircraft engines Mikulin, the builder of the Georgian Military Highway Statkovsky and many others - all in the book tells about the activities of 96 Russian scientists, "applied workers" and engineers ...

But to Stalin - the great leader of Soviet engineers - the author of the book "Russian engineers" did not allow any praises. And this substantively proved: people who are busy necessary and concrete deed, the people of action in the USSR had no need to praise Stalin. This chatterboxes, in order to hide their insignificance, had to smoke incense for the "leader", look for "enthusiastic" epithets, etc.

Stalin did not need this - after all, he himself was a man of action. Its absence name already in the author's preface was all the more revealing that Stalin accepted in the fate of Gumilevsky's book is the most direct participation. But more on that in due time.

Chapter Twenty

Just two words about the war

Stalin and the war ... Here I will really say only two words about this, although the interested reader can find more detailed coverage of the topic in my other books: "Beria", "10 myths about 1941" and "Myths of 1945".

The military genius of Stalin was manifested in how quickly he, who had only experience civil war and was not a military professional, with the beginning of the Great Patriotic War developed into a brilliant commander and, moreover, into a creator victorious innovative school of military art. In military academies they study Clausewitz. And it would not hurt to study many orders of the People's Commissar of Defense of the USSR Joseph Stalin. But

now - extremely briefly only about the beginning of the war, the failure of which is blamed Stalin and only Stalin and "his regime"...

It is possible that even today in the state archives seven times seven seals are stored reliable documents about the last pre-war week, but - hardly ... If evidence, for example, of Chekist generals Sudoplatov and Dokuchaev, at the time Khrushchev, trucks of documents were destroyed - obviously less explosive than these few leaflets, then the folder with them was destroyed by Khrushchev after the death of Stalin in the first queue.

After all, their truth was dangerous not only for Khrushchev, but for everything of that time. guides.

Moreover, for the top generals, the truth of these documents was even more deadly than for the civilian "top" of the elite. I mean fundamental

documents relating to Stalin's advance authorization to bring troops into combat readiness and to his actions during the last pre-war week.

However, over time, they appear - albeit scattered, but developing into a certain whole picture - new information, and old data and documents receive new interpretation. And much can be rethought and seen in the true light. Who

"blundered" the war - Stalin or the generals? Who is

to blame for the failure of the Red Army in the first days of the war - Stalin or those top military leaders who, even in the spring of 1941, did not really prepared, and in May 1941 a German plane was let through to Moscow just as incompetently as much later, did their successors let Rust's plane pass to Moscow?

Did all Soviet troops meet the war in their beds, and not in the trenches?

Why is the commander of the Western Special Military District Pavlov the last spent the pre-war evening in the theater, and the deputy people's commissar of internal affairs, Lavrenty Beria, the head of the USSR border troops, Sokolov, was on the western border?

Why two pre-war orders of Voroshilov's People's Commissars of Defense were not fulfilled and Timoshenko about masking airfields and military equipment?

And why was it hushed up in the USSR for decades, as it is hushed up in Rossiyanie, that the fact that almost a week before the start of the war, Stalin suggested that Hitler urgently send Berlin Molotov - to which the Fuhrer refused?

These and many other burning questions can be answered today, and there is everything reason to assert that the responsibility for the tragic start of the war lies not with Stalin, but on the then highest generals. First of all, on the Chief of the General Staff Zhukov, commander of the Western Special Military District Pavlov, People's Commissar Timoshenko and a number of commanders of formations in the border districts and military branches in Moscow.

This is confirmed both by many documents and by a thoughtful analysis of memoirs and other sources. You can say this: Stalin was not blind, but carefully monitored situation in real time. He thoughtfully analyzed the information foreign strategic intelligence, which from February 3, 1941 was subordinate to People's Commissar of Internal Affairs Beria, and People's Commissar of the new People's Commissariat of State Security Merkulov. Stalin reasonably questioned (but did not reject!) Merkulov's data. But he had extensive reliable information from the intelligence of the border troops subordinate to Beria.

And on the eve of the last pre-war week, Stalin conducted a series of personal soundings situations (including with the help of Beria and Merkulov). Finally about the near beginning of the war, Stalin was actually informed personally by Hitler - refusing to accept Molotov for urgent consultations.

Therefore, Stalin authorized the bringing of the Red Army and the Red Army Fleet into combat in time readiness. And already on June 19, 1941, the administrations of the western military districts began to be deployed to the control fronts. Headquarters of the Kyiv Special Military District moved to Ternopil to the command post of the Southwestern Front, the headquarters of the Western Special Military District - at the command post of the Western Front in the Baranovichi region, operational a group of the headquarters of the Odessa military district - to Tiraspol at the command post of the Southern Front.

I will cite just one fact out of many, suggestive ... Marshal artillery N.D. Yakovlev just before the war from the post of artillery commander Kyiv OVO was appointed head of the GAU - Main Artillery Directorate. AND this is how he described the situation in his memoirs, published long after graduation wars:

"By June 19, I had already finished handing over to my successor and was almost on track said goodbye to now former colleagues. On the move because the headquarters district and its departments these days just received an order to relocation to Ternopil and hastily curtailed work in Kyiv.

The evidence of Yakovlev does not disagree with the data of the book by G. Andreev and I. Vakurov "General Kirponos", published by Politizdat of Ukraine in 1976:

"... in the afternoon of June 19, an order was received from the People's Commissar of Defense to the field administration of the district headquarters to be relocated to the city of Ternopil.

So, not on June 22, but at least on June 19, 1941, the headquarters of the border Special - Kyiv and Western - the military districts are in motion!

But why did this district administration suddenly rush to Ternopil, where in the building the former headquarters of the 44th Infantry Division was to be located front-line command paragraph? We are told that the "tyrant" and "fool" Stalin did not allow the commander ZAPOVO Pavlov to withdraw troops to summer camps, although there was no crime in that - planned combat training. And here

are the headquarters of the Western Special Military District and the Kyiv Special Military District removed from the spot!

Who could give instructions about this, if not Stalin?

Stalin really gave all the necessary instructions on time - not in a few hours, and a few days before June 22, 1941! But the

top generals in one way or another failed the most important pre-war events of the last week, and not in the best way the entire pre-war year.

The only one who turned out to be completely ready for war was Beria and his border troops. The heroism of the border guards in the first weeks of the war largely saved the country, but this massive feat was also subsequently hushed up, because emphasized the competence of Beria, especially bright against the background of the incompetence of the army command.

This truth about the beginning of the war is so inconvenient that later everyone who she threatened to lose her reputation. And she threatened everyone with this, except for Stalin, who was already dead. And everything was blamed on

Stalin. However, it was not he who "blundered"

the beginning of the war. But Stalin, at the head of the people, Ivanov and Mariy, ensured the victorious end of the war which was completed by the Victory Parade on Red Square on June 25, 1945.

Chapter twenty one About Stalin, the Russian people and something else...

At a reception in the Kremlin in honor of the commanders of the Red Army after the Parade Victory Stalin proclaimed this - the last at this reception - a toast:

"... I would like to raise a toast to the health of our Soviet people, and before of the entire Russian people. I drink first of all to the health of the Russian people, because they are the most prominent nation of all the nations that make up the Soviet Union. I raise a toast to the health of the Russian people because they deserve this war, general recognition as the leading force of the Soviet Union among all peoples of our country. I raise a toast to the health of the Russian people, not only because they are the leading people, but also because they have a clear mind, steadfast character and patience..."

In these words there was not only respect, but also warmth - sincere, genuine the warmth of the father's feelings towards the sons and daughters who justified his best hopes ...

And Stalin continued:

“Our Government made many mistakes, we had moments desperate situation in 1941-1942, when our army retreated, left villages and cities native to us in Ukraine, Belarus, Moldova, Leningrad region, the Baltic states, the Karelian-Finnish Republic, left because there was no another exit...

But the Russian people ... believed in the correctness of the policy of their Government and made sacrifices to ensure the defeat of Germany. And this is the trust of the Russian people to the Soviet Government turned out to be the decisive force which ensured a historic victory ... Thanks to him, the Russian people, for the trust. For the health of the Russian people!”

Perhaps this is the most outstanding speech in the history of Russia, delivered by its leader in the glory of the Russian people! And this is natural - never before Stalin, except for the first "Lenin" years in the history of Russia, the people of Russia and its leader were not in such close and fruitful union! Saying

"Russia", many then meant Stalin. And saying "Stalin", many then meant Russia. Stalin and the Russian people...

One could write a separate book on this subject alone. At of the Russian people and before Stalin there were leaders who provided the right leadership the Russian people, and the Russian people, under their correct leadership, had outstanding, historical successes ... But never - neither before nor later - did the Russian people have such grandiose, incredible successes and accomplishments for outsiders, what he had under the leadership of Stalin.

Yes, Russian history is rich in bright names of truly national leaders, starting with epic, but quite real Vladimir Yasna Solnyshko ...

Yaroslav Vladimirovich the Wise, the son of St. Vladimir Svyatoslavich, at the beginning of the 11th century, when Europe was going through a period of complete fragmentation, created a centralized The Russian state that united the Russian Slavs from the Carpathians to the Volga and the White Sea. And this there was unification mainly not by a sword, but by an idea. It was a community based on similarity of views on the world and human life in this world. Under Yaroslav, he created the first version of the Slavic code of laws with the indicative name "Russian Truth" ...

The son of Yaroslav - Vsevolod Yaroslavich, having received Pereyaslavl South after the death of his father, lands along the Volga, Rostov the Great, Suzdal and Beloozero, reigned first in Chernigov became the Grand Duke of Kyiv and was one of the most educated people of his time ...

The grandson of Yaroslav is the Grand Duke of Kiev Vladimir Monomakh, the prince at first also in Chernigov, in 1113 he was called to reign in Kyiv, eased the position of the “lower classes” and defeated the Polovtsy - won because he again united the beginning to disintegrate Russian principalities into a single state.

This has become a "litmus test" of Russian history for all time - up to our, Yeltsinoid times: when within the Russian geopolitical space separatism triumphed, strife, the very existence of Rus' was threatened. How only Russian people took up their minds and united, there were no such fortresses that they could not take it, there were no such tasks that they could not solve!

After the death of Monomakh, the Vladimir-Suzdal principality begins to rise, reaching its greatest power under Vsevolod Yuryevich - Vsevolod the Great Nest ... However, soon after his death, which followed in 1212, Great Russian The “nest”, in which Moscow was already, turned out to be brutally devastated by the first invasion steppe hordes of Batu Khan in 1236.

Vladimir and Moscow were followed by the turn of Kyiv - this is what the price turned out to be separation and strife between the two historical centers of Russian Slavism ...

United, highly - at that time - civilized, Rus' could answer

to the challenge of the

Wild Steppe. Disconnected, for three hundred years she fell under a ruthless boot, under a predatory Mongolian yoke.

The struggle began not for the development of Rus', but for its preservation as an original phenomenon - at least in the Russian North ... Already in 1240, the Novgorod prince Alexander Yaroslavich Nevsky defeated the Swedes at the Neva, and on April 5, 1242, at the head of the Russian soldiers, he stopped the Livonian Order in its movement to the east, lowering the international Livonian army under the ice of Lake Peipus.

Nevsky was then only 22 (twenty-two) years old!

Becoming the Grand Duke of Vladimir ten years later, Alexander Yaroslavich Nevsky and gave the first impetus to the new gathering of Rus' in the second half of the XIII century.

In the first half of the XIV century, the first of the Russian supreme leaders, named symbolically Ivan, - Ivan I Danilovich, nicknamed Kalita ("Kalita" - monetary bag) - united under the hand of Vladimir and Moscow many Russian lands.

Kalita died in 1340, and on September 8, 1380, the Grand Duke of Vladimir Dimitri Ivanovich Donskoy - the grandson of Ivan Kalita - defeated Mamai's troops on Kulikovo field.

Dimitry laid not only the foundation of the stone Moscow Kremlin, but also the foundation for the future liberation of Russia, the growth of its power and its limits.

The grandson of Donskoy Vasily II Vasilyevich Dark, also an outstanding collector of Rus', was treacherously blinded by his cousin, the Galich specific prince Dimitri Shemyaka, but, supported by the Moscow townspeople, took over him top. Then, not yet degenerated into an "electorate", the Russian people understood who Rus' needed - its destroyers or its collectors.

The son of Vasily the Dark, Ivan III Vasilyevich, completed the task of a new initial centralization of Russian lands and their unification around Moscow. In 1480 he even formally refused tributary to the Mongols, and, in fact, from his great reign begins a new free and united Rus', lost by us after Yaroslav the Wise.

Ivan IV Vasilyevich the Terrible was the first, in 1547, at the age of seventeen, to name himself "the king of all Rus'" and in fact peacefully expanded the borders of Rus' to Siberia and beyond. Having said "peacefully", I am not misleading the reader - the capture of Kazan and Astrakhan is not was accompanied by the beating and humiliation of the vanquished, but marked the beginning of a new community peoples of an expanding and strengthening Russia.

Grozny was a truly great sovereign ... Relying on the "black", ordinary people and service nobility, he severely suppressed separatist and pro-Polish sentiments the then elite - the boyars, carried out successful zemstvo, military, judicial reforms and created new, at that time advanced forms of government through "industry" - in modern terms - orders. Western and current

"Russian" historians blame him with paranoia - like Stalin, and "bloody" "reprisals" against the "innocent" - just like Stalin. Terrible really did not have the best

nerves ... But, firstly, I would like to look at his

detractors - no matter how nervous

they had a constitution, if before their eyes (and you are three years old!) the boyars brutally killed people close to

them! Secondly, a scrupulous calculation - on the strict orders of Grozny himself - of all killed on the orders of Ivan during his reign did not give even five thousand people for a lot years of turbulent life of the state.

And the clerks considered it zealously - they had to pray for those included in the martyrology, apologizing for the

sovereign's sins! In those same years, only in Paris during the St. Bartholomew night, Catholics killed thirty thousand Huguenots indiscriminately, including women, old men and babies. Massacre The Huguenots only weakened France and renewed the civil war.

Ivan was driven - albeit not always correctly understood by him - by the state necessity, and his era is characterized not by executions, but by the comprehensive creation of the state. After more than a hundred years, the era of Peter, the

"working tsar," came. It is interesting how Stalin compared the figures of Grozny, Peter and a number of their successors. On February 26, 1947, he, Molotov and Zhdanov had a long conversation with Grozny "by Sergei Eisenstein and the performer of the role of Ivan, actor Nikolai Cherkasov about the just completed film. Here is

a part of this conversation, recorded from the words of Eisenstein and Cherkasov:

"Stalin. Have you studied history? Eisenstein. More or

less... Stalin. More or less?... I am also a little familiar with history... Do you oprichnina is incorrectly shown. Oprichnina is the royal army. In contrast from the feudal army, which could at any moment fold its banners and leave the war, a regular army, a progressive army, was formed ...

<...>

Your king turned out to be indecisive, similar to Hamlet. All to him prompt what needs to be done, and not he himself makes decisions ... Tsar Ivan was great and wise ruler, and if you compare him with Louis XI (you read about Louis XI, who prepared absolutism for Louis XIV?), then Ivan the Terrible in relation to Louis in the tenth heaven. The wisdom of Ivan the Terrible consisted in that he stood on the national point of view and foreigners in his country did not allowed, protecting the country from the penetration of foreign influence ... Peter I - also great sovereign, but he was too liberal towards foreigners, too opened the gates and allowed foreign influence into the country, allowing Germanization Russia..."

Then, among other things, Stalin added:

"Ekaterina allowed him (Germanization. - S.K.) even more , and further. Was the court of Alexander I a Russian court? Was the court of Nicholas I Russian yard? No, these were German courts.

A remarkable event of Ivan the Terrible was that he was the first to introduce state monopoly of foreign trade. Ivan the Terrible was the first to introduced, Lenin - the second ... "

Stalin was, of course, right. In the pre-revolutionary history of the Russian state after it was declared autocratic in the era of Ivan the Terrible, there were only two unconditionally great national leader - Ivan the Terrible and Peter.

This is also why there are many vile myths, depicting the clever Peter as almost a neurasthenic and an alcoholic, every now and then guided by impulse, and not by state calculation ... But here in

front of me is only one, taken almost at random, volume 12 (issue 2) of the academic edition of Letters and Papers of Emperor Peter the Great. This volume was published in 1977, a scanty year - by Soviet standards - with a circulation of 6300 copies, and in it contains Peter's papers and his business correspondence only for the period from July to December 1712! Documents numbered from 5329 to 5794. Total - 465 documents for just six months. And after all, only the most important things were recorded from the daily flow of affairs! Dozens of addressees, hundreds of names and geographical names... The index contains more than two thousand subjects of Peter's attention here, of course, only something, also taken at random, is what the eye pulled out ...

So: "Academy of the sea, barns, arithmetic, sternpost, boatswain, shafts serfs, felt, wax, Vyshnevolotsk water system, midshipmen, nails,

general feldzkehmeisters, borders, trees (chestnuts, cedars, lindens, etc.), noble children, deserters, salaries in the army, brick, horse, foundry, cannon, gunpowder, cloth and other factories, cabbies in the army, the Spanish monarchy, ropes, clerks, a map of the Smolensk district, Kirghiz, cereals for the army, hospitals, timpani, horses, composers, navigators, tents in the army, stove-makers, pontoons, pork fat, the Sandomierz Confederation, Russia's allies, the Teutonic Order, trade with Venice, Finns, frigates, trenches ... "And so - up to the last:" ... anchors, Janissaries, Yaroslavl Treaty,

barley, yachts. Did Peter have time for "drunken sprees" and everyday "debauchery"? Here are his only outgoing papers only for the first half of November 1712: - a patent for the admission to the Russian service of G.V. Leibniz dated 1 November and a letter to him dated 12 November; - letters to the Danish king Frederick IV dated

November 4 and 12; - Letters to the Polish King August II dated

November 4, 8, 11, 12 and 14; - letter to the Prussian king Frederick I

dated November 8; - letters from A.D. Menshikov on

November 4, 7, 9, 12 and 14; - letters from P.P.

Shafirov on November 4 and 7; - letters

from P.P. Shafirov, M.B. Shermetiev on November 4 and 7; -

letter from B.I. Kurakin for Dutch merchants of November 7 and a general letter of credit

to him dated November 7, as well as a letter dated November 8;

- letters from R.-H. Bour on November 8-9

and November 13; - letter from I.B.

Lvov on November 10; - letter to V.N.

Zotov on November 11; - a letter to the Hanoverian elector Georg-

Ludwig dated November 12; - a letter to the Duke of Wolfenbüttel Anton-

Ulrich dated November 12; - "abshid" to the Russian ambassador in Vienna, Baron I.Kh. Urbihu of No

letters on it to Emperor Charles VI;

- credentials and instructions for a trip to Vienna to the Russian ambassador in Holland

A.A. Matveev...

But there were also letters received by the tsar - after all, they also had to work, make some decisions on them ... On

November 14, Peter writes to the shipmaster Fedosey Sklyaev:

"To tea that is already rounded with shnava and barkgoats, so is the deck of the watchmaker with these watches. And when you do this, then the side and cannon windows, as well as over the cabin don't do a tackboard before me ... ", etc.

And on the same day he orders another shipmaster - the Englishman Richard Brown:

"If you haven't strengthened the upper deck yet, then let it go back and lower so that it instead of a cabin, it was possible for the commanding officer to use it ... ", etc.

On November 17, Peter with a courier - the dragoon of the Ustyug regiment Scriabin - reports from Berlin to Menshikov that "I came here just in time and I won't linger for more than three days," and about on the same day informs "friend Katerinushka" ...

Sovereign labor, not spree - this is the meaning of the daily life of Peter and his associates. But how vilely slandered in their own country, its great workers - Peter, Arakcheev, Beria ... How vilely

slandered Lenin. And how

vilely slandered Stalin. Moreover, Belshazzar's feasts are attributed to him, and

other ...

Actually, today, through the efforts of "advanced historians" in the semi-official "Russian" history does not have a single brilliant political and state leader! Even the figure of Peter is presented slanderously, not to mention Ivan the Terrible. In the personality of Alexander Nevsky, there is now more emphasis on his canonization, Yaroslav the Wise is given by the official Kremlin to the "independent" hryvnia. Ivan Kalita, Boris Godunov and Peter's father Alexei Mikhailovich are silenced.

And now, instead of the majestic figure of Stalin, as an example of the state genius, we they serve either the vile figure of "Count" Witte-"Polu-Sakhalin", or small-grassed Stolypin. Ugh!

I began this chapter with Stalin's toast, and now I will give another one of his toasts. At the reception in the Kremlin in honor of the participants in the Victory Parade on June 25, 1945, Stalin said a small speech in praise of ordinary people, which is given below in full - from point to point:

"Don't think I'm going to say anything out of the ordinary. I have the simplest ordinary toast.

I would like to drink to the health of people who have few ranks and a title unenviable. For people who are considered "cogs" of the state mechanism, but without whom we are all marshals and commanders of fronts and armies, saying rude, we don't stand a damn thing. Any "screw" went wrong - and it's over.

I raise a toast to simple, ordinary, modest people, to the "cogs" that keep our great state mechanism in a state of activity. in all branches of science, economy and military affairs. There are a lot of them, their name is legion, because they are tens of millions of people. These are humble people. Nobody about them writes nothing, they have no rank, there are few ranks, but these are the people who hold us like the base holds the top.

I drink to the health of these people, our respected comrades!"

This Stalinist toast has been given in full, because for many years the "democrats" have pulled one word out of it - "screw", and declare that ordinary people were for Stalin

just "cogs", which is why he "didn't spare" them. Well, now the

reader can decide for himself whether there is much truth in that ... By the way, the "cogs" of the mechanism of the Power always understood their significance ... The old Bolshevik Skvirsky, a former worker, in his memoirs described a case from the life of one factory before the revolution. A steam locomotive was built at the plant - an event for Russia serious, and the director arranged a solemn departure for him.

The "society" gathered, and the workers ahead of time unscrewed a small detail - the "screw". And - that's all ...

The locomotive - not moving, the director is exhausted, the guests are at a loss, and in lowered in the eyes of the workers -

laughter ... A real working person knows well the value of himself and the fact that ignoramuses and tyrants considered "little things".

But the meaning of Stalin's toast was multi-layered. The toast not only showed its own Stalin's understanding of the role of the masses in state work, but also tactfully, not "on the forehead", reminded the brilliant marshals, generals, people's commissars, plant directors and chief designers gathered in the Kremlin hall that they should not forget - generals strong soldiers.

The author of "Vasily Terkin", the poet Tvardovsky, aptly quipped, writing: "Cities are surrendering soldiers, generals take them. However, Stalin - a soldier himself in his spirit - knew well that everything was the other way around: the cities were taken by ordinary soldiers ... Those who went into battle for the Motherland and for Stalin!

For the
 Motherland! And for Stalin - too! Not as for God, not as for the Tsar, but as for the Leader
 of the Russian people,
 the Leader of ordinary people. And
 - as an outstanding patriot. Stalin was a natural patriot of Russia ... He did not often show this quality
 in private conversations, preferring to exalt Russia by deed rather than by word. But in the case
 when the Word was the Deed, he always found to awaken the Russian national
 feelings are precise and actionable
 words. So, in his speech on Red Square at the parade of the troops of the Moscow garrison 7
 November 1941, he called on the Russian people and all other peoples of Russia:

“... Let the courageous image of our great men inspire you in this war
 ancestors - Alexander Nevsky, Dmitry Donskoy, Kuzma Minin, Dmitry
 Pozharsky, Alexander Suvorov, Mikhail Kutuzov!
 May the victorious banner of the great Lenin overshadow you!

Slanderers against Stalin claim that he turned to the great names of the Russian
 history only in these difficult days of 1941, playing, they say, on the national feelings of the people.
 But this is another lie! Sergei Eisenstein's film "Alexander Nevsky" was filmed in
 1938 ... About Alexander Nevsky, Dimitri Donskoy, Ivan Kalita, Ivan the Terrible, Peter, Suvorov,
 Kutuzov as great Russian names, Stalin spoke to Alexander
 Kollontai in November 1939 ... And in a conversation with Eisenstein and Cherkasov about the film "Ivan
 Grozny" Stalin recalled the events that took place long before the war, this is what:

“... When we moved the monument to Minin and Pozharsky closer to the temple
 Basil the Blessed, Demyan Bedny protested and wrote that the monument
 should be thrown away altogether and in general should be forgotten about Minin and Pozharsky. In response to
 I called this letter "Ivan, who does not remember his relationship." history we
 we can't throw away...”

And here are some of the feature films that were supposed to be released
 in 1939, 1940 and 1941, according to the decision of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union
 Communist Party of Bolsheviks of November 4, 1939: "The Tale of Ivan the Peasant's Son and Vasilisa the Beautiful", "Friend
 film studio), Fires of Colchis, Siberians, David of Sasun, Suvorov, George
 Saakadze", "Sabuhi" (about the Azerbaijani democrat-educator Mirza Fatali
 Akhundov), "Lermontov", "Mayakovsky", "Valery Chkalov", "Taras Bulba", "1812",
 "Chernyshevsky", "Ker-Ogly" ...

As you can see, even before the war, Stalin was concerned about making films about Russia, about the great
 Russian patriots, as well as about the national heroes of other peoples of the USSR, thereby making
 these heroes are the subject of national pride of the entire Soviet people.

The “Russian” theme was especially powerfully stated in a series of biographical films.
 after the war! And the merit in this is, first of all, Stalin. This was his direct position: to show
 Russia its true heroes - heroes by means of mass art itself.
 thought and creative activity.

In November 1952, Stalin, with his blue pencil, made the last corrections to
 draft Resolution of the Central Committee of the CPSU on measures to increase production
 feature films in the Union republics. And then, for the last time, he affirmed
 a list of feature films that were to be either completely filmed in 1953, or started in the last year
 of Stalin's life with production. Most of these films, designed to
 educate national pride, after
 Stalin's death was never filmed - which speaks for itself, if you know that among them
 there should have been new films by I. Pyryev about Ivan the Terrible, V. Petrov about Dimitri
 Donskoy, A. Ivanov about Alexander Nevsky, I. Pudovkin about Peter the Great, M. Romm about

confrontation between Kutuzov and Napoleon, G. Alexandrov about Tchaikovsky and A. Stolper about Kramskoy ...

Khrushchev's "Russia", preparing for the "thaw", was no longer interested in the great history of great Russia.

But Stalin's Russia became more and more interested in its history. And one of evidence of this was the wonderful book by Lev Gumilevsky "Russian Engineers", with which the reader is already familiar with.

Moreover, the book has a very piquant - for the current "democrats" - background. On January 2, 1946, her manuscript was recommended to the "tyrant" Stalin by none other than Academician P.L. Kapitsa. In his next In a letter to Stalin, he attested the book in the following terms:

"Comrade Stalin,

I think that I am doing the right thing by drawing your attention to the attached book by Gumilevsky "Russian Engineers" ...

... It turned out ... an interesting and fascinating book. Interesting in this book that, in addition to the picture of the achievements of individual people, as if by itself we still get a general picture of the development of our advanced technology over many years. centuries.

We, apparently, have little idea of what a great storehouse creative talent has always been in our engineering thought... It is clear from

the book: 1. A large number of major engineering initiatives originated in our country. 2.

We ourselves almost never knew how (more precisely, tsarism did not give. - S.K.) develop (except in the field of construction).

3. Often the reason for not using innovation is that we usually (more precisely - the tsarist administration, which was shown by L. Gumilevsky. - S.K.) underestimated their own and overestimated foreign ...

After all, excessive modesty is an even greater disadvantage than excessive self-confidence. In order to consolidate the victory (in the Great Patriotic war. - S.K.) and raise our cultural influence abroad, it is necessary realize our creative powers and possibilities..."

Pyotr Leonidovich Kapitsa is difficult to write down among the active Russian patriots. Judging by the frankly cosmopolitan position of his "television" son Professor Sergei Kapitsa, it is unlikely that there was a special cult of Russia in the house of his academic father. AND the reasons that prompted the elder Kapitsa to recommend the manuscript of Gumilevsky's book Stalin, are unclear to me personally. Perhaps Kapitsa insured in such an original way himself from the troubles already approaching him, and perhaps played a role and really the pride of Kapitsa the father for Russia and her talents - I don't know ... But the situation is Peter Leonidovich assessed very accurately and patriotically:

"... It is clearly felt that now we need to intensively raise our own original technique. We must do it our way and an atomic bomb, and a jet engine, and oxygen intensification, and much other.

We can do it successfully only [when] we believe [in] talent our engineer and scientist and respect [him] and when we finally understand that the creative potential of our people is not less, but even more than others, and on it you can safely rely on.

That this is so, apparently, is also proved by the fact that for all these centuries we have no one could swallow. <...>

We really need such and similar books, it would be nice if it were

said by the press department of the Central Committee.

Your P. Kapitsa ... "

As for Stalin himself, Kapitsa was bursting through the open gates here. If he read the works of Lenin and Stalin himself more carefully, you would know that both great leader of the new Russia - unlike the mass of mediocre "leaders" of old Russia - always believed in the talent of Russian engineers and scientists. Lenin and Stalin always knew and convinced others that the creative potential of our people is not less, but even more than others!..

But as for the "intellectuals" and semi-intellectuals from among Manek and Vanek, then here Kapitsa was absolutely right ... Twice a traitor both to the Russian and to his native Chechen people, Abdurakhman Avtorkhanov, who sold himself to the Nazis first during the war, and after the war to the Yankees, once gave birth to a certain almost aphorism: "Stalin made two mistakes: he showed Ivan Europe and showed Ivan to Europe "...

However, Avtorkhanov, as always, only stupidly slandered the Russian people, Russia and Stalin. Uncritically, when he came to Europe, it was not Ivan, but Vanka who perceived "European gloss and

chic" ... Alas, there were always enough such vans in Rasey on all floors of the social "ladder". A "acquaintance" with the "Europeans" only increased the amount of current from their open mouths

saliva. And in a memo from the press department of the Personnel Department of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks dated February 7 1948, one could read, for example, the following:

"Critic Boyadzhiev about the production of the play by M. Aliger "The Tale of truth" stated that only persons standing at a low level of cultural development, can endure the suffering that Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya endured. Civilized people are afraid of suffering, and they do not go for it. towards (? - S.K.). Real (? - S.K.) Europeans see Zoya as a savage, insensitive animal. The same Boyadzhiev cynically told the playwright B. Romashov over a glass of vodka that he should go to England, only there they could Appreciate the gift...

Beautiful for her age, educated according to the best European standards, young Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya went towards not suffering and fear, but towards invaders who came to her native Russian land. At the age of eighteen this the girl filled in the ranks of fighters the empty space that the "critic" Grigory created in him Boyadzhiev, who was 32 years old in 1941, and others like him, who "defended" Russia in Tashkent. Zoya stood up. And

she died. Those who slandered

her during Stalin's lifetime began to slander after Stalin's death. already on him.

Another similar "critic" from the "Tashkent" breed is Iosif Yuzovsky, who 1941 was 39 years old, about her feat, sung by Margarita Aliger, wrote: "This the lyrics of sacrifice are very far from the romanticism that we are looking

for ... "Let's return, however, to Gumilevsky's book ... In his letter to Stalin, Kapitsa noted as a drawback of the book is that it "omits such extremely large electrical engineers like Popov (radio), Yablochkov (voltaic arc), Lodygin (light bulb incandescent), Dolivo-Dobrovolsky (alternating current) and others ... "

Gumilevsky took Kapitsa's remarks into account when preparing the book for publication. And it is not delayed, because soon Stalin answered Kapitsa like this:

"Tov. Kapitsa!

I have received all your letters. There are many instructive things in the letters ... As for book by L. Gumilevsky "Russian Engineers", then it is very interesting and will be

published soon...

I. Stalin»

As already mentioned, the first edition of Russian Engineers was published in 1947. Second - in 1953, the year of Stalin's death. And more this book in Russia was not reprinted. But it was excellent in both material and presentation. In any case, knowing much of what Lev Gumilevsky wrote about, I read it in one gulp. The fact that the Khrushchevites

did not reprint the book and that the Brezhnevites forgot about it is understandable. However, it is also interesting that although the author of "Russian Engineers" was not a novice in literature, in order for his book to reach the Soviet youth, even in Stalin's USSR, it took Stalin's own recommendation. A fact that speaks volumes ... Not only one critic Boyadzhiev in post-war Moscow saw happiness only behind the fogs of London.

Only those who were indifferent to the past, the present, and the future of Russia. The need for active opposition to the "Yuziks" of the Yuzovskys of all not only Stalin and Zhdanov understood why what was later called "the fight against cosmopolitanism", was perceived by the healthy part of Soviet society, respectively - that is, with understanding and

approval. In addition, as we see, one of the initial impulses for the next recovery domestic minds from the beginning of 1949 was given back in 1946 not by the Agitprop of the Central Committee, but respected academician - which for the current "Russian" "researchers" cannot but look awkward. After

all, Kapitsa in his letter to Stalin not only drew his attention to unreasonable admiration of many domestic semi-intellectuals before the West, but also actually gave Stalin a number of ready-made conceptual and almost verbal "blocks" that the latter used, for example, speaking to the leaders of the Union Soviet writers on May 13, 1947. Stalin

then said:

“There is a topic that is very important ... If we take our average intelligentsia, scientific intelligentsia, professors ... they have an unjustified admiration for foreign culture. Everyone ... used to consider themselves on position of eternal disciples... Why are we worse? What's the matter? It goes like this: man does a great deed and does not understand it himself ... We must fight with the spirit self-abasement...”

By emphasizing that he meant the "average" intelligentsia, Stalin once again proved that he understood the situation correctly. Indeed, at a high academic level - and the same Kapitsa belonged specifically to him - they knew enough about the history of domestic science and technology well, why they understood the need for an active struggle against “crowing before West.” And the initiative of Kapitsa - Gumilevsky immediately received a continuation in preparation and publication already by the Academy of Sciences of the USSR of the two-volume book "People of Russian Science: Essays on Outstanding Figures in Natural Science and Technology".

It was published in 1948 with a preface by S.I. Vavilov. By the way, this is an interesting publication. was also reprinted only once more - in the form of an expanded four-volume edition in 1965 with a circulation of seven - just something - thousand copies.

So, it turns out that not only the "tyrant" Joseph Stalin and his "faithful oprichnik" Andrey Zhdanov were involved in the development of the concept of combating cosmopolitanism, but and quite recognized by the "democrats" Pyotr Kapitsa.

It is not surprising, therefore, that the mention of L.I. Gumilevsky and his book, without saying already about the connection of Gumilevsky with Kapitsa, is completely absent in all "democratic" sources, which widely procrastinate the topic of "Stalin's struggle against cosmopolitanism."

Arno Lustiger, an apologist for the Soviet Jewry historian Gennady Kostyrchenko and the major collection of the International Fund

"Democracy" "Stalin and cosmopolitanism... 1945-1953"... And only Zhores Medvedev in the book "Unknown Stalin" announced through his teeth that the book by Lev Gumilevsky, "manuscript which was sent to Stalin by Kapitsa, was published in 1947. But

Medvedev immediately lied, saying that this book was published in the "popular then the series "Restore Russian Priority" in various fields of science and technology"...

In fact, the book "Russian Engineers" was not serial, and such a series is hardly even then existed. And one

more thing about Kapitsa, which characterizes both him and, even to a greater extent, Stalin and his other "oprchnik" - Beria ...

Here are the lines from another letter from Kapitsa to Stalin dated December 8, 1946. It was written after Kapitsa for delaying work on the industrial production cheap oxygen and a number of other real and imaginary sins were removed from the post of director Institute of Physical Problems of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR by the Decree of the Council of Ministers of the USSR No. 1815-782s of August 17, 1946.

Kapitsa wrote to Stalin:

"... I have great respect for you and your key employees and I don't see a way express more respect, how to tell you what I think. I also believe that this is necessary for the purpose that unites us all - this is the good of the country. I certainly sympathize with the new directions on which you are building state, I understand and appreciate all the difficulties that you meet on the new way. I believe that for me as a scientist, the main way to contribute to the best of my ability Your creative work is to help find the best organizational forms for our science, and this can only be when the scientist will not be afraid to speak directly what he thinks, even when it is unpleasant things..."

This letter from Kapitsa to Stalin was lengthy and somewhat watery, although the academician wrote to the head of state ... But the tone is interesting - Kapitsa takes a position in relation to Stalin and his "key collaborators" even a little patronizing. And this is for relations between Kapitsa and Stalin is generally characteristic - the academician always differed absolutely independent (and, it must be said, far from always justified) behavior in relation to authorities. So, on November 25, 1945, he wrote a huge letter to Stalin about his views on how to solve the atomic problem. Sharply (and unfairly) criticizing Beria, Kapitsa postscript concluded:

"PPS I would like Comrade. Beria got acquainted with this letter, because this is not a denunciation, but useful criticism. I would have told him all this myself, but to see he is very troublesome."

As you can see, without being engaged in "denunciations", Pyotr Leonidovich nevertheless "tricked" Stalin on Beria. Although, in order to see the Chairman of the "Atomic" Special Committee, Beria, a member of the Special Committee, Kapitsa, had only to come to meetings of this Special Committee.

In the order of "useful criticism" of Beria Kapitsa in his letter to Stalin impudently (otherwise you can't pick up the words here!) also recommended Beria, the then Deputy Chairman of the State Defense Committee, the superace of organizational work, to learn organization of large projects on the example of ... laying a "transoceanic" cable and development of the first

turbine. Nevertheless, Beria, according to the later memoirs of Kapitsa himself, after acquaintance with his letter dated November 25, 1945, called the author of the letter and invited him to to talk to himself ...

Kapitsa, in his own words, replied: "I have nothing to talk about with you. If you

if you want to talk to me, then come to the institute ... "That's

how they, the racist intellectuals, were really "afraid" of Beria. If you were afraid - would not have behaved so cheekily with the second person in the state ...

But what about Beria? And Beria, having received such an "invitation", arrived. And even brought A gift to Kapitsa is a richly inlaid Tula shotgun. Reading about this in the

1989 edition of Kapitsa's collection of letters, I involuntarily remembered how the late academician Lvov once publicly complained that, having invited - extremely politely - Vladimir Putin to his place at the Central Economics and Mathematics Institute RAS, he only received in response the "displeasure" of the presidential assistants. How do you say you dare to make such an offer to such a person?! Well, the

king chooses his environment, the environment makes the king. Although in the case of the current "Russian" rulers are even easier. Judging by their "politics", internal and external, there is every reason to assume that both themselves and their environment picked up for them, and picked up quite certain forces. Stalin and

his main collaborators were people of the state caliber. It remains to be understood - what caliber people are their current supposedly "successors" in a higher power?

However, looking at how they are building Russia's relations with the outside world, The last question is not hard to answer. Stalin, on the other hand, built his relations with the outside world somewhat differently ...

Chapter twenty two Stalin, the outside world and Russia

The outside world and Stalin... Is it possible not to say - at least briefly - about this as well... In real time - during the life of Stalin - his personal impact on the life of the planet constantly increased. Although not everyone understood this - at least in words.

For example, an American diplomat and political scientist who lived in the USSR for many years, George Kennan did not understand either Russia or Stalin, but he wrote a lot about them - and in secret memorandums, and in popular periodicals, and in books. In

one of his books, he wrote that Stalin "at the age of 65 (that is, in 1944. - S.K.), who had been at the helm of the state for twenty years, was the most powerful, but little known ruler in the world." Kennan, accustomed to the fact that even Monica's soiled panties are the subject of national attention in his "empire of goodness" Lewinsky meant that, as he lamented, Stalin's personal life remained a "secret" that even curious American reporters could not solve.

Kennan was wrong in assessing Russia and Stalin "in a big way", he was wrong in trifles, declaring that only a few foreigners "saw" Stalin. And he himself Kennan refutes himself in his memoirs. For example, he describes post-war situation, when a group of American congressmen wished to meet with Stalin, and Kennan, who stood in for the then Ambassador Harriman, accompanied her to Kremlin. Before that, during their acquaintance with the Moscow metro, the congressmen were treated to "glass" of "tea", and one of them, already sitting in a limousine, grumbled: "But who is this Stalin? Not I want to date him... What if I punch this old man in the nose?"

I think, having found himself nose to nose with Stalin, this Yankee no longer "rattled". After all, even Churchill admitted in print that when Stalin entered, he wanted to get up and take hands at the seams.

Is it worth it to be surprised! Churchill himself was an extraordinary man, "multi-layered", but his originality could not be compared with Stalin's. AND Churchill - as a great man, no doubt - was able to understand this better than many others. Churchill's whole life was spent in the circle of the ruling elite of the developed countries of the West and first of all, the elites of England and the USA, so Churchill had something to compare with and with whom. Already

he saw all the insignificance of even outstanding representatives of his class against the background of the calm genius of Stalin. Moreover, Churchill, knowing practically what it means to lead the country, and even during the war, could not help but be aware that the tasks and problems facing Stalin, three to four times, or even more great and serious in comparison with the "military" duties of him, Churchill. By

the way, Stalin also stood out for the variety of tasks he successfully solved against the background of all other contemporary world leaders, as he stood out in his era against the background of European monarchs, our Peter!

However, the scale and complexity of Stalin's tasks were as huge as compared with Petrovsky, how much weaker the Petrovsky guns were than the artillery of the Red Army.

However, the world-historical significance of Stalin is not limited, of course, to his role in World War II. His significance did not come down to this role in the first place. then, during the life of Stalin, and is not reduced to this role today.

Moreover, the significance of Stalin for the past, present and future world is not just great. It is not comparable to the importance of any other historical figure in the world stories.

Stalin is hated even today by so many because he has become the largest - even larger than Lenin - a real figure in the world confrontation between Good and Evil. In this sense, Stalin has no equal either in the past twentieth century, or, even more so, in new, just beginning XXI century.

In his last public speech, which ended on October 14, 1952, the XIX Congress CPSU, Stalin said:

"Earlier, the bourgeoisie allowed itself to be liberal ... and thereby created for itself popularity among the people. Now there is no trace of liberalism left ... Banner bourgeois-democratic freedoms thrown overboard...

Previously, the bourgeoisie was considered the head of the nation, it defended the rights and independence of the nation... Now the bourgeoisie is selling the rights and independence of the nation for dollars. Banner of national independence and national sovereignty thrown overboard..."

But who should raise the banner of civil liberties in the world? Answering this question and addressing both the delegates of the congress and foreign guests of the congress - members of the leadership communist and people's democratic parties of the world, Stalin said:

"I think that this banner will have to be raised by you, representatives of communist and democratic parties, and carry it forward if you want gather the majority of the people around him. There is no one else to pick it up."

And what about the banner of national sovereignty? Stalin answered this question:

"There is no doubt that this banner will also have to be raised by you, representatives of communist and democratic parties, and carry it forward if you want be patriots of your country if you want to become the leading force of the nation. There is no one else to pick it up..."

The last words of Stalin, for the last time in his life, addressed to everything the world were:

"Long live peace among nations! Down with the warmongers!"

And that's what matters! Saying what he said on October 14, 1953 in Moscow, Stalin did not crossed out the slogan "Proletarians of all countries, unite!". But he followed Lenin here,

who, after October 1917, said: "Before October, we were defeatists, after October we are defencists."

And now Stalin loudly declared that from now on the true champions of human freedoms and only communists can be true patriots in all countries. What if a communist in any country claims national leadership, he must be defender of personal freedoms and a patriot.

But this also applied to Soviet Russia! It was impossible to lead the Soviet Russia, not being on the side of the freedoms of the people and not being a Soviet patriot. Can't be Russians without a deep sense of patriotism that has nothing to do with nationalism and chauvinism.

So is it possible to lead Russia without being a communist? Not parliamentary "member of the party", but a communist, a Bolshevik of the Leninist-Stalinist formation? After all only such Russian people can ensure Russia's prosperity and future.

Stalin's Russia became after the war an increasingly attractive moral force in world - and the West was already afraid of it.

Stalin's Russia - especially having acquired the Russian Nuclear Shield - turned out to be more and more formidable force and in the systemic global confrontation between Labor and Capital.

And it was even more terrible for the World Golden Elite... And at the same time, Stalin's Russia became more and more the guarantor of national sovereignty of all countries that looked at it with hope and faith. Is China, India, Indonesia would have gained, say, in such a short time, if there was no Stalin's Russia in the world?

Would broad social gains in the Western world and in the United States itself, if not for Stalin's Russia?

While Stalin was alive, he was terrible for the forces of World Evil with his great strength. the leader of a great state opposing the World Evil.

But even, having descended into the grave, Stalin remained terrible to them as an unsurpassed moral a symbol for all truly thinking forces of the Planet.

Being at the head of a mighty state, he did not claim world domination Russia at the expense of the force of arms, covering up unequal economic expansion.

Stalin claimed the honest ideological leadership of Russia in the world as a guarantee of the future fair world order for all the peoples of the Earth. By this he is terrible to the World Evil even today. After all,

if Russia gains strength for a new revival, then this will be done by her under banner of people's freedom and national sovereignty not only for Russia, but also for other "globalized" countries of the world.

And this means that the world, if it does not want to turn into the "backyard" of the United States and the World Golden Elite, sooner or later will have to stand under the banner of Stalin!

Not only Russia, but the whole world - if it wants to be free! After all, even the bourgeois historian Arnold Toynbee in 1971, reflecting on the realities of capitalism, stated:

"I assume that humanity will agree to a harsh dictatorship
Leninist type as a lesser evil than self-destruction or constant
anarchy that can only end in self-destruction."

Alas, the academic Anglo-Saxon Toynbee had a too good opinion of humanity - already in Toynbee's time it was rapidly weaning itself from thinking and choosing, starting - with regard to developed countries - finally degenerate into an "electorate". In the "developing" countries, humanity began to move from a semi-animal to a semi-vegetative state, handing their fate to Western "gardeners".

Toynbee, however, was at the same time right - assessing the prospects of society "private initiative", and wrong - assessing the essence of the ideas of Lenin and Stalin. After all, if Toynbee carefully read at least Stalin's work "Economic Problems

socialism," he could understand something. For example, to understand what is fundamental the installation of Stalinist socialism is not a rigid dictatorship, but the task of such an economic and cultural re-education of society, when "labor is only a means of maintaining life will be turned in the eyes of society into the first vital necessity, and social property - into the unshakable and inviolable basis of the existence of society ... "

Not violence against the freedom of a person, but the education of a new, comprehensively free person - this is the life and political credo of

Lenin and Stalin. As for the fact that in the future capitalism is able to provide humanity with only self-destruction - here Toynbee was accurate in his prediction. We talk about it a little more let's talk.

So, in the twentieth century, Stalin's Russia - as an alternative to global self-destruction - was terrible for the World Evil - as the leading force for the destruction of man in man - by himself the fact of its existence.

Possible future Russia of the 21st century under the banner of Stalin is terrible for World Evil even more.

After all, what

happened ... In the past, under the banner of Lenin - Stalin, Russia, having huge natural wealth, a reserve of human strength and having received - in the words of Lenin - the wonderful scope that the great revolution gave to folk art, created itself as a truly mighty and abundant Rus'.

If we recall again the words of Lenin, then we can say that Russia has become such, throwing away every despondency and every phrase, clenching its teeth, gathering all its strength, straining every nerve, every muscle ... Going forward, she gathered under the banner of Lenin - Stalin stone by stone a solid foundation of socialist society, and on this foundation created such a strong building that even war could not bring down.

Stalin's Russia worked tirelessly to create discipline and self-discipline, organization, order, efficiency and harmonious cooperation popular forces.

And so it came to

power ... However, after Stalin, Russia was unable to retain this power and fell victim to the same anti-Russian forces, the victim of which Stalin himself fell, that is, the victim of an external of the World Evil and its internal "fifth column", consisting of "partoplasm" and "creative" "intelligentsia" with its hysterical impulses...

If Russia - in its current form of "Rossiania" and a conglomerate of "republics" of the "CIS" - continues to be idiotic, its future, like the future of the whole world, is deplorable. Its destiny - like the destiny of the whole world - is self-destruction. I didn't say it, it was the "great" Toynbee who said

it almost forty years ago. But if Russia takes up its mind, then it will inevitably again take advantage and, while still having vast natural wealth and human resources, will unite around the peoples of the USSR and set about recreating a new mighty and abundant Rus'.

She will again cast away every despondency and every phrase, again clench her teeth and no longer stone by stone (we still learned something), and in a matter of years it will acquire a new power, and then ...

And then, firstly, the new Russia Ivanov and Mariy will no longer be afraid of any historical troubles, because she will win her last historical victory over their most serious enemy - the people of Vanek and Manek ...

But Russia Ivanov and Mariy will win its decisive victory only when not destroy this "folk", and re-educate him - as Comrade Stalin bequeathed to us. After all, Vanka and Manki are also ours ... They are, although unlucky, dissolute, but relatives our brothers. They are also

Russian. Yes, Russia Ivanov and Mariy is quite possible.

But it is possible only under the banner of Stalin! After all, the banner of Stalin is not a black banner of fear, but the Red Banner of faith, hope, love and the struggle for a smart and cheerful life in Russia ... And this new one, which has gained self-discipline, organization and order, has ensured harmonious cooperation of the people's forces Russia will again become the hope of the world and the leader of all the progressive forces of mankind who do not want to fall victim to the World Evil, that is, to self-destruct. Can such a prospect not frighten these same forces? That is why they do not want to subjugate Russia, but to destroy it. And in this endeavor they have their most important ally - the eternal racial stupidity... No wonder it is said: "The shell of lawlessness floats in the ocean of stupidity..." Doesn't this mean that it's time for the Russian people and other peoples of the USSR to grow wiser? One political genius - Lenin created for the peoples of Russia a real chance to take their fate and future into their own hands. Another political genius - Stalin, standing in head of Russia, led the sovereign work to create a powerful new country. The chance was implemented but not fixed.

Who is to blame if not the people of Russia themselves? Great, united and indivisible Russia from the islands of Ezel and Dago to Cape Dezhnev and Kushki to the North Pole was united under the hand of the Russian people. "Union indestructible republics of the free" was rallied by Great Rus'. But, as it turned out, not forever yet ... Great Russia gathered Russia, Great Russia Russia collapsed.

Well, Great Russia and collect Russia again. But now, forever! The role of the Russian people in the creation of the Russian State has always been a leading and decisive. But the role of the Russian people - especially its Great Russian and Ukrainian branches - turned out to be, I repeat, decisive in the destruction of the Russian State in 1991. And starting to destroy their "Big Nest" in the 20th century, the Russians continued to destroy it in the 21st century.

And they are destroying it to this day ... I feel a feeling for Madame Khakamada close to physical disgust - she is so monstrously, inhumanly shameless, shameless in everything ... But one day she, with referring, however, to her father, she expressed an idea that periodically prevents me from living calmly, as a nail in a boot gets in the way. Comparing different nations, Khakamada reasoned in the spirit that Japan is de monolithic concrete, Europe is a skillful brick masonry, but Russia is a barrel of sand. And as soon as the "hoops" fettering Russia burst, it immediately crumbles.

Any catchy phrase is nothing more than a phrase. And in this "phrase" Khakamada also has many inaccuracies, starting with the fact that monolithic concrete cracks, but reliably a well-made and correctly operated barrel will be durable for centuries.

However, the "khakamad" image of Russia, although offensive to us, is not so - in some ways - and wrong. Indeed, inside Russia there has always been and still is not only the potential for creation and unification, but also the potential for death and decay. I cannot - no matter how much I would like to - name Pyotr Leonidovich Kapitsa impeccable patriot. But he still had a Russian vein, and he was born and lived in Russia. That is why he understood that "the creative potential of our people is not less, but even more others, and you can safely rely on him ... "That's why he cited in confirmation of this his thoughts, the fact that "for all ... centuries, no one could absorb us ...".

So it is, but here is another, actually documentary evidence of such a deeply Russian and deeply knowledgeable person, like Leonid Pavlovich Sabaneev. IN At the end of the seventies of the XIX century, he, the famous hunter, wrote in the monograph "Wolf":

“Our peasants, due to a lack of enterprise, moreover deprived of experienced leaders (emphasis mine. - S.K.), almost defenseless from wolves. In addition, our villagers are distinguished by their extraordinary carelessness: an entire village, for example, entrusts its flock to the crippled or foolish shepherd or shepherd boy, who, of course, cannot serve reliable protection against attack by predators. Meanwhile, in Germany, the first news of the appearance of a predator, all the huge villages without exception take up arms and arrange a proper attack on him. We have similar persecution is a friendly rare exception.”

A detail of people's life... And it is also a sign of people's fate. Let us also recall the “table slice” described from nature by the ex-populist Engelhardt. This after all - if you think about it - it is the symbol of the old, royal "Race" ...

Alas, in the Russian people, traditions of disunity and separation have existed for a long time, although they certainly were not characteristic of the Russian people from the very beginning - otherwise the Russians would spread throughout the Russian geopolitical space in a thousand years so free, wide, spacious and, in fact, bloodless.

However, the Russian national character in the most vile and tragic way influenced by the Mongol-Tatar yoke ... Mikhailo Vasilyevich Lomonosov in 1748 formulated correctly: “... how much of what is taken from one body, so much will be added to to another ... ” - and added: "This universal natural law extends to the very traffic rules; for a body that moves another by its power loses as much of it in itself as it communicates to another, which the movement receives from it ...

“Yes, this law is universal and“ extends ”into the rules not only of the mechanical, but also historical movement. Rus' covered the West and gave it the opportunity to develop. No matter how hushed up this truth is, it does not cease to be the truth. I don't want to say that the Russians deliberately protected the Europeans - they are just on their own land fought against foreigners for their own land. But in doing so, Rus' weakened the pressure of the Wild Steppe so that only a few smoothed "waves" of that "typhoon" that hit Rus'.

As a result, the freedom of development, which was taken away from Russia by the steppes, was added to Europe. Having lost its freedom in the XIII century, Russia, as it were, handed it to Europe - in full accordance with the law first formulated by Lomonosov, and even later - Lavoisier.

Before the invasion of Rus' by the Wild Steppe, the daughter of the Kyiv Russian sovereign Yaroslav the Wise - Anna Yaroslavna brought with her through all the dark - then - Europe to unsightly - then - Paris from the bright capital city of Kyiv to the Russian Psalter. Anna, Queen of France, was literate. And her husband - the French king Henry - no.

And after the steppe “fire” went through Rus', the capital city of Kyiv lay in ruins. And, recalling the words of the poet, we can say that it is not known which Russian Iliads and Odysseus, written on Russian birch bark, humanity lost, because "birch burns perfectly, even if it is a brilliant word ... "

A wave of destruction born in the Wild Steppe destroyed the first outstanding Russian achievements, slowed down Russian development and culture for centuries and distorted Russian national character, having created in the former people Ivanov and Mariy also a people Vanek and Manek.

We received Asiaticism as a result of the specific separation of Russian lands after Yaroslav's death. We got rid of Asiaticism - like a yoke, becoming under the unifying Russian land the banner of Moscow, the banner of

centralization. But have we rid ourselves of Asiaticism as a spiritual legacy of the three black ages in which it lasted?

In his amazingly interesting work "The Chinese in the Ussuri Territory" one of the most active Russian patriots - Vladimir Klavdievich Arseniev - wrote bitter lines:

“... The Chinese do not live alone, but by several people. Even where there are twenty or thirty of them, there are no quarrels or they are extremely rare. The next day after the quarrel, the same Chinese work together again, looking as if they had not quarreled. In this regard, Russian settlers represent a complete the opposite of the Chinese. Where three or four of them gather, so on already another day quarrels begin, and after that a deliberate each other's grassland. How many artel collapsed before my eyes enterprises only because their partners quarreled among themselves and did not got the job done!"

Artel enterprises were collapsing before Arsenyev's eyes ... And before our eyes and with our stupidest behavior is collapsing (still collapsing) the great Soviet Union!

What a shame - Arsenyev wrote about the Russian people sad, however - the truth. the truth about that Russians, alas, often behave in such a way that they can be called a people of stupid individualists.

But Arseniev is also a deeply Russian person. However, he was convinced collectivist.

Actually, if among the Russian people there were not many of the same convinced, born collectivists - Ivanov and Mariy, then great Russia simply did not take place would!

For a truer historical and current view of the situation and prospects It would be useful for Russia, however, to cite two more quotations. So:

“The fate of Russia, which has killed an iguanodon or a mammoth, is turning into a weak and a poor state, which is economically dependent on other countries... Soul and heart are taken out, all ideals are broken. There is no future for Russia; we are without present and future. Live only to feed and keep family - nothing else. The final fall of Russia as a great and united powers due to reasons not external, but internal, not directly from enemies, but from own shortcomings and vices, and from the complete atrophy of the feeling of fatherland, homeland, general solidarity, the feeling of "holy union" - an episode that has there are few analogies in world history ... We are really only fit to become manure for the peoples of higher culture...”

Well, let the reader try to guess - when and by whom it was said? And when and by whom was it said:

“... The Russian people are a defeatist people; that's why it's so monstrous phenomenon, like cash among purely Russian people - people who passionately desire final defeat of Russia. Defeat has always interested the Russians more than victory and triumph ... An unusually ugly phenomenon - the absence of a Russian in general and, in particular, Great Russian patriotism. In the so-called Russian the state has all sorts of patriotisms - Armenian, Georgian, Tatar, Ukrainian, Belarusian - their name is legion - there is no only all-Russian ... As if the Great Russians, who in their time created Russia, which is now dying, are completely breathed out...”.

So both quotes are taken from the diary of the academician-historian, director Rumyantsevsky Museum of Yuri Vladimirovich Gauthier for ... July 1917.

History!

Born in 1873, he died in 1943 - Academician of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, author

“generalizing,” as the 1953 volume of the Encyclopedic Dictionary says, “works on the history of the material culture of Eastern Europe.” Comments on his unfortunate

forecasts of 1917 are perhaps unnecessary, but I still remind you that these forecasts of a professional connoisseur of history and culture, forecasts that are so tragically relevant today, could well have come true even then, on a real scale time, if... If not for

the presence of Lenin, Stalin and their associates in Russia! And if it were not for the subsequent laborious state work for the glory of Russia, carried out in Russia by Stalin.

Here, in fact, what everyone needs to know, understand and remember before answering to the question - whose name personifies thousand-year-old Russia?

Of course, the current crisis in Russia is our last crisis. Tragic its outcome if Russia repeats idiotically: “All the way!” - inevitable. However the final Russian tragedy is by no means programmed automatically. Yes, provocation against Russia will only multiply - the conflict in South Ossetia is superfluous confirmation. It was created, of course, not in Tbilisi, but in Washington, and the “fifth” column of the West in Moscow. But, perhaps, it is symbolic that in the course of it Russia is not in the face of the castrated “Rossiania”, and in the face of Russian guys in field uniforms - came precisely to Stalin's homeland, in Gori. And there they were met not by curses, but by the hands of Georgian mothers reaching out for help.

Well, Stalin's Russia and Stalin's Georgia were united in Stalin's era. And there are no objective reasons so that this unity - under the banner of Stalin - could not again become real.

Already - forever.

But the new Soviet Union can and must become the leading force for the unification of the entire planets around the ideas of friendship, camaraderie and brotherhood. After all, today humanity, let without understanding it yet, faces a dilemma: “Either - world socialism, or - world cataclysm!”

Indirectly, the existence of such a dilemma is confirmed even by liberals. For example, Joseph Stiglitz, the 2001 Nobel laureate in economics, in his book “Globalization: Disturbing Trends” reports that the lobby of the giant building of the World Bank on 19th Street in Washington, is emblazoned with the slogan: “Our goal is a world without poverty.” However, Stiglitz did not explain that this slogan should have been completely look like this: “Our goal is a world without poverty for some ...” And

this clarification would mean poverty (more precisely, its absence) only material. As for spiritual wealth or poverty, are hereditary, hereditary poor in spirit capable of setting themselves the task of creating a world devoid of spiritual poverty?

After all, such a world cannot be created only for the elite. It is possible only for everyone!

Or rather, for all those who do not just live only by their own labor, without appropriating not an ounce of someone else's labor, but also brought up in such a way that labor is only a means of maintaining life has already been turned in his eyes into the first vital necessity.

If society consists of such people, then in the eyes of society as a whole, the measure success in life will be success not on the stock exchange, but success in work for the good of society. Society, the good of which will be inconceivable without the good for every working and hardworking individual. For now...

While in the United States, like ten years ago, and twenty years ago, people die of hunger every year millions of people. No, I didn't make a reservation - it's in the USA, it's millions and it's are dying...

But an explanation is needed here... In fact, almost the entire world today, intensely

globalized in the US style, has become a kind of "backyard" of the West and the United States. But since the backyard is also included in the common household, its statistics are also should be included in the grand total.

And the result is this ... Already in 1987, one of the leading experts in the field of rights human being, Norwegian scientist Asbjørn Eide cited the following data from UNICEF - the United Nations Children's Fund: on Earth, more than 1 billion people are constantly starving, from hunger and malnutrition kills between 13 and 18 million people every year; every 24 hours 35 thousand people die as a result of direct or indirect effects of malnutrition and hunger; 24 people every minute, and 18 of them are children under 5 years old. Professor Igor

Pavlovich Blishchenko, one of the three "socialist" members Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Affairs, established in 1983 outside the UN, but soon recognized by the UN as a representative body twenty-nine international experts, in the preface to the report of this Commission of 1985 years wrote:

"In terms of the number of victims, no other disaster can be compared with hunger. In the period 1983-1985 alone, more people died of starvation than died during the First and Second World Wars combined.

At the same time, the report of the Commission recognized that the cause of famine and death is not natural disasters, but something else:

"Hunger leads to major changes in the balance of economic power within society. The poor get poorer and the rich get richer...

...Hunger often forces African pastoralists to sell their livestock someone's buyers. When the poor, in order to survive, sell their property, someone gets rich on it ... "

This is the truth of the "backyard" of the "globalized" world... Yes, a "Russian" planted on the "needle" of the Ostankino Tower may not believe in it... But then, most likely, he will come the hour when he himself will find himself in the position of the distressed African pastoralists.

As for the Stieglitz world "without poverty", Joseph Stieglitz himself admits that if In 1990, there were 2,718 million people living in the world on less than \$2 a day, In 1998, their number exceeded 2,800 million people.

So, for eight years in the world "globalized" by the West, the number of extremely poor (materially poor) people increased by 80 million - by 10 million in a year.

And the pace of absolute material impoverishment of mankind is increasing, yielding only to the pace of its spiritual impoverishment. The Italian

journalist Giulietto Chiesa wrote a book several years ago with titled "Farewell, Russia!".

I'll say: "Ay, Russia? .. Where are you? .. What is your name? .." Yes, what is your name, what is your name, Russia? Will you understand that your name is STALIN?! That only this name can be for you a pass not to the terrible, but to the cheerful a future... In

2002, the Nobel "globalist" Joseph Stieglitz placidly admitted that The International Monetary Fund directly supported privatization in Russia through corrupt loans-for-shares auctions "because corruption contributed to the good cause of Yeltsin's re-election." Die - you can't

say it better! But is it only about corruption? In the current Yeltsinoid "Rossiyania", we are all now they are making them accomplices in a national embezzlement unprecedented in the history of the world national wealth.

Imagine a bank whose managers not only decided to appropriate it assets, but in order for the embezzlement to be discovered as late as possible, they involved embezzlement news bank staff ...

This is the figurative expression of today's Russia - a society of universal embezzlers.

We are producing less and less, and the number of "foreign cars" is growing ... From what, sorry, shisha? And from such that now grandparents squander what belongs to their grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and fathers and mothers recklessly burn through the property of their children. That's what we live. Do we live? Moreover, the forces of the World Evil are now turning the w humanity...

What's next?

Well, I will once again remind the reader of the conclusion of the famous bourgeois historian Arnold Toynbee, referring to 1971:

"I assume that humanity will agree to a harsh dictatorship Leninist type as a lesser evil than self-destruction or constant anarchy that can only end in self-destruction."

To this long-standing conclusion, one can add today and this: if humanity and will continue to live according to the laws of the World Evil, and will not move on to life according to the laws of the World Good, if humanity continues to denigrate its true lights, among which the name "STALIN" burns brightly, then its lot will become ...

Well, then his destiny will be "self-destruction or constant anarchy, which can only end in self-destruction."

It was not I who said the last, but

Toynbee. And I will say:

"Ay, Russia! Whose name are you?"

Chapter twenty three Name of Russia: "Stalin"

In Belarus of the 21st century, a memorial "Stalin's Line" was created. There is also a monument Stalin. And people go to him. And they bring fresh flowers to Stalin ...

And on August 18, 2008, in Rossiyanie, the results of a new voting on new "rules" at the third stage of the "Name of Russia" project.

Dumbfounded by the current first place of Stalin, the organizers of the project, likening "Mr. Lieutenant" from the classic "White Sun of the Desert", they said that the project is going through "the wrong system" and Stalin's leadership is imaginary and is explained "hacker attacks and massive flash mobs..." Our

"system" is really not the same now. Or, to be more precise, the other one! And if young generations of Soviet citizens belonged to the most educated mass of earthlings, now to "Russians", who, as a kind of pass-admission to the "voting machine" in competitions offer questions like: "What region did Potemkin annex to Russia - Karelia, Kalmykia, Crimea or Chukotka?". Well, we must be glad that in this list the Balearic Islands or Inner Mongolia have not been included yet ...

Anyway, a new round of voting on the "Name of Russia" project began on August 14 2008. And he allegedly gave the following result: Alexander Nevsky, Sergius of Radonezh and immediately behind them - Vladimir Vysotsky, etc.

If the first two names in Russian history are really high - although not on

very first places, then the name of the hoarse "bard" as the third in the history of Russia national hero proves only one thing - how rapidly the Russian national feeling in certain circles. Circles either voting, or - counting.

In any case, Vysotsky, standing above Stalin, who was lowered to fourth place, is an insult not to the memory and not to the name of Stalin - this is an insult to Russia. Actor Vysotsky was a good guy, but Vysotsky as a historical (!!!) person?

N-

yes ... And what if the rest of the first dozens of "August" names? Who would they vote for?

Well, for whom, if not for Stalin, would Mikhail Lomonosov, Yuri Gagarin, Vladimir Lenin, Georgy Zhukov, Konstantin Rokossovsky, Sergei Yesenin, following him, vote and Alexander

Pushkin? .. And even having a great soul, but, alas, a chaotic mind, and on August 18, 2008, the thirteenth (wow!) Fyodor Mikhailovich Dostoevsky did not dare would probably go against their choice.

It is possible that the fourteenth candidate, Anton Ivanovich Denikin. Until the end of his days, he never reconciled with Stalin's Russia and naively hoped that, having defeated Hitler, the Red Army would turn against Stalin ... But it is very likely that even Denikin, who died in 1947, would pay tribute today Stalin, if I could take a look at the entire course of the post-war history of Russia up to the moment of the beginning of the project "Name of Russia".

But what else is revealing and interesting! Even for the sake of laughter, no one even remotely remembered licking pans in hell, Boris Yeltsin, revered by VVP-Putin and DAM-Medvedev. Even Denikin, "dear Russians", it turns out, is valued higher. The essence of

this book is clear from its title - this is a book about Russia and about the figure number one Russian history to the great Joseph Stalin. Around his name and during his lifetime, and after him There have been deaths and disputes. And the way the current polls on the Internet over and over again give him (to him, to him!) superiority, in itself proves the role and place of Stalin in the history of Russia and

peace. A lot has been said and written about Stalin, but his "sworn friend" said it best of all Winston Churchill: "Stalin took Russia with a plow, and left it with an atomic bomb."

But the sovereign greatness of Stalin was also manifested in the fact that he saw a new Russia not only powerful, but intellectually and spiritually developed, free, having a five-hour working day and the best education system in the world. Moreover, Stalin was not just a genius. He was a "here and now" genius - a genius who creates the present and the future in the real world time scale. Stalin,

like no one else, glorified Russia, and it is not his fault that his descendants are mediocre squander his great legacy. For those

who are subject to the "Admiral Nelson Syndrome", which is undesirable for he put a spyglass to his gouged, blind eye for a few moments and declared that sees nothing, my book about Stalin is unlikely to be useful. Milky-eating "Nelsonists" know that Stalin was a "tyrant" and does not deserve a good memory of himself, does not not to mention the first, but at least some place of honor in Russian history.

However, this book is not written for those suffering from incurable "Nelsonism". What as well as the organizers of the project "Name of Russia", as well as the organizers of the project "Court of History", then they, perhaps, now themselves are not happy with their undertakings. After all, these projects, contrary to calculations "Authorities" showed that Stalin was, is and will remain irreplaceably the first creative and humanistic face of Russian history, and his era was the brightest and greatest period of Russian and world history.

In the Georgian newspaper "Iveria" in the issue of December 25, 1895, it was published a poem by a 16-year-old seminarian from the Tiflis Theological Seminary Soso

Dzhugashvili. It is published today in various translations, often without credit for the author. translation. It is only for the last reason that I quote this poem by Stalin, also without instructions of the translator, but with gratitude to him for his work. As for the poem itself, I have already cited it and I will cite it again:

He went from house to
house, Knocking at strange
doors, With an old oak panduri,
With his simple song.

And in his song, and in his
song, Like a pure sunshine,
Sounded the great truth,
Sublime dream.

Hearts turned into stone, He managed
to make them beat, For
many he woke up the mind,
Dozing in deep darkness.

But instead of greatness and glory
People of his land
Poison to the outcast
They presented it in a bowl.

They told him: "Damned,
Drink, drain to the
bottom ... And your song is
alien to us, And your truth is not needed!" ...

So does Russia need the truth of Stalin and the truth about
Stalin? I'm convinced yes!

Stalin told Alexandra Mikhailovna Kollontai that a lot of
garbage. And now on it this garbage - nowhere else. However, the winds of history not only
inflate the sails of those who know how to walk in a stormy sea, but also sweep away from the covers of history the whole
garbage accumulated over the years of timelessness and the abomination

of desolation. Abomination gives birth to abomination, and the "leading pen" of "MK" Alexander
Minkin once said: "Lenin and Stalin destroyed the agriculture of Russia ... And now industrial Germany
(after fascism) is 98 percent self-sufficient in food, and boundless Russia (after
I don't know what) he buys more than half abroad ... "The hint

is transparent - Stalin, they say, was something worse for Russia than Hitler. But is it really
does not know the main "zolotar" "MK", after which, after what his own and others' actions Russia
began to buy food in bulk? Moreover, it is not bought by an endless one - from
Ezel Islands to Cape Dezhnev and from the Arctic to Kushka - Russia, and castrated not without
moral support of the Minkins "Rossiania".

Actually, the answer to Minkin can be found at least in the publication Arguments and Facts. It is
full of dubious arguments and distorted facts, but sometimes it tells the truth. AND
here is the "leading pen" of "AiF" Vyacheslav Kostikov complains: "In the world for several years
lack of food... It would seem that renew the abandoned arable land (over the past 20 years we have
abandoned 13 million hectares of farmland)..." This was said
in 2008.

Well, let's calculate ...
 2008 - 20 years = 1988. Lenin
 died in 1924. Stalin died in 1953. And Russian agriculture
 began to fall into a state of vile desolation 20 years ago. It's not what I said, it's
 Vyacheslav Kostikov wrote.

So who has destroyed and is destroying Russia's agriculture?
 Kostikov declares: "No, they realized it only today, when in some places they brought
 coupons for bread ...

"But Stalin canceled food cards already in 1947. So who brought
 Russia to new cards? And oh, did Russia
 catch on, as Kostikov assures us? Russia can begin to emerge
 from the crisis only once again under the banner of Stalin! But
 Does Kostikov understand this, does he agree with this? I don't think ... After all, he publishes his
 reasoning about the project "Name of Russia" - "What the elite cackles about" - with the following
 subheading: "Love" for Stalin is a nationwide slap in the face to politicians.

The word "love" Kostikov emphatically puts in quotation marks, and this hint is also transparent -
 not in Stalin, they say, the point. Not Stalin, they say, the people love, but the "elite" despises and hates.

Well, the "Russian" "Allopugachev" "elite" is worthy of only contempt and
 disgust. But the people - the people of Ivan and Marya - fell in love with Stalin during his lifetime. And all
 these years did not deprive him of his truly popular love.

Without any quotes!

And today, the truth that
 needed so that Russia could finally sweep away the garbage and dirt from the grave of
 an outstanding son in her history, who was killed by internal and external enemies of
 Russia .. Yes, it was killed! This is what we will be talking about next.

Part two Why Stalin was killed...

And the dark forces of the temple
 He is given to the bastards for
 judgment, And with the same fervor,
 As they used to praise, they curse ...
 Boris Pasternak

Chapter first Look for who benefits...

Our great past, created by great ancestors, still harbors unrevealed
 secrets, but is it possible to hide forever from the descendants the secrets of any era - if, of
 course, the descendants are inquisitive and strive to reveal them? After all, even if you can't hide an awl in
 even more so, cheaters from history will not be able to hide from us the truth that Stalin was
 killed!

This is very important for our future: to understand who Stalin was and why he was killed.
 The fact that he was killed is sometimes not denied even by cheaters today. But here's the truth about why
 killed, they are afraid like fire.

And we, dear friends and comrades, need to understand this. Because, having understood who and why
 killed Stalin, we may understand: who and why is now killing us, our Motherland. That
 Motherland, the name of which every normal and self-respecting person wrote, writes and will
 capitalize, capitalize. At the same time,
 the correct method of finding the truth was already known to the ancient Latins:

"Cui prodest? (Who benefits?)".

It seems that Gauss said that when he sets out to formulate another theorem, he knows in advance that he is right. The difficulty is to find convincing evidence of one's innocence for others, that is, to build a logical chain of reasoning leading to a result known in advance for Gauss.

The author of this book is in a similar position. To the question "Why was Stalin killed?" I can immediately give an accurate and clear answer: "Stalin was killed in order to kill him decades later first Russia, and after it - the hopes of people to create a reasonable planetary communities."

But in order to substantiate this answer at least in rough outline, I had to write hundreds of pages...

"Yes, Stalin was killed. But then another natural question arises by itself: "Who killed Stalin?" For me personally, it's not very interesting. In addition, I actually know the answer to it and can assure the reader that any claims of involvement in the murder Stalin, for example, Beria - nothing more than pathetic insinuations. It is necessary to blacken Beria in every possible way because he is the third creative "significant" figure of modern Russian history after Lenin and Stalin. And other people are to blame. But more about that in due time. The most important question is "WHY was Stalin killed?". By giving an answer to it, we will be able to understand who his killed.

I'm not going to engage in some kind of criminal investigation, for the hundredth time procrastination the names of this or that guard who either listened or did not listen through closed doors to Stalin's breath ... Especially since it is unlikely that any of them did this in reality.

I intend to explore that era in some of its key moments and once again think about who Stalin was at different periods of his life and the life of the country created by him and the people he led. And the era will provide an opportunity to deal with the assassination of

Stalin. To begin with, in order to have starting points in our study of why they killed Stalin, let's use the advice of the ancients and see: "Who benefited from removing him?" So... If

Stalin was killed (more precisely, poisoned), this means that he fell victim to a conspiracy. In principle, this conspiracy could be purely internal, purely external, or combined, combining external and internal forces, directly or indirectly connected together.

Since Stalin interfered with many both in the USSR and outside it, it is logical to assume a combined multi-layer conspiracy, but a conspiracy of a special kind, when the initiate, who understands the background of the process, the core of the conspiracy is extremely narrow.

Extremely! At the same time, even among the initiates, the essence of the matter is controlled by a few, was once in the highest circle of the Jesuits or is now in the highest circles globalists. Let's

say, a certain member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the CPSU "X" ... However, no, it's better "Z" to the reader did not suspect that with this "X" the author immediately alludes to Khrushchev ...

So, let's say, a member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the CPSU "Z" was somehow connected to the cause of the conscious and speedy physical removal of Stalin.

Suppose this happened after one of his trusted referents or other "bourgeois" servants, once walking with the boss along the green lawn, carefully expressed some thought. Like, if you, dear Zet Zetovich, were at the head of our Great Motherland, and not the aged comrade Stalin, then we would
A few years have shown Kuz'kin's mother!

And comrade "Z", take it and nod your head ... And then the referent continues in the spirit that, perhaps, it would be worth thinking about how to quickly provide a comrade

Stalin the immortality he deserved for a long time?.. And Comrade Z instead of calling "03" or, to be more precise, the security officer on duty, again nodded thoughtfully.

Well, let's go, let's go ... Would this mean that comrade "Z" understood why someone from his apparatus there was such a nimble and dangerous little thought?

Hardly.... And, in any case, not necessarily. But after all, the service servant himself could be only one of the links in the multi-wa combination conceived anywhere - from a brand new luxury apartment in a "high-rise" to Kotelnicheskaya embankment to the old office on Wall Street. In

1919, the Russian poet Maximilian Voloshin wrote words that turned out to be prophetic only after 1991:

And after the heroes and leaders
 Predator sneaks in a greedy flock,
 So that the power of Russia is boundless
 Open and sell to enemies!
 To rot her wheat piles, to
 dishonor her skies,
 to devour her riches, to burn her forests.
 And suck out the seas and ores...

As you can see, the problem is almost a hundred years old (I will return to this idea a little later!). And if you sort through all the fairly probable versions of the conspiracy against the life of Stalin, then they can be counted - in various combinations - at least a dozen. Let us dwell on the simplest: Stalin was plotted against by his own de associates from his inner circle. Moreover, this is also the most popular version of various "democratic" authors - from Avtorkhanov to Zenkovich.

So, comrades-in-arms...

But who? Which of them benefited from Stalin's death? Beria? But Beria fell four incomplete months after Stalin's death. Malenkov? But Malenkov, along with Molotov and Kaganovich, fell after four a small year after Stalin's death. And their fall was not the last. due to the unwillingness to totally slander Stalin. Maybe

Stalin's death was beneficial to Molotov? Molotov and Mikoyan "democratically advanced" noteworthy historians assure us that by the end of 1952, allegedly fell into such disfavor with Stalin that they could fear for their very lives. As for cautious Mikoyan, he always took a wait-and-see attitude, joining notorious lucky man ... In principle, Mikoyan could be involved in the death of Stalin, but - not as the initiator of the "enterprise". Permanently secondary (and therefore - eternal on the podium Mausoleum) Mikoyan lived "from Ilyich to Ilyich" precisely due to the absence of claims for the first roles. And

Molotov?.. No, Molotov doesn't fit either. "Forever second", he was never capable of serious initiatives. In Ilf's notebooks there is an almost philosophical observation about a certain individual: "Before the revolution, he was a general's ass. The revolution liberated him, and he began an independent existence ... "This formula is quite applicable to Molotov, but with accuracy, as mathematicians say, "quite the opposite"! Molotov never dared to be independent. Only "ass" he was not at general, and the General Secretary and the Generalissimo. No, I don't tend to belittle Vyacheslav Mikhailovich and I treat him with the respect he deserves, that is, with a considerable amount of respect. But it's time, it's time to give us "all the sisters

earrings" and determine the true scale of each of the historical figures of that era. Time has already passed in order, and a lot of information has accumulated for reflection.

Nevertheless, Molotov is completely clean. Molotov - Companion, albeit already breathable. It was not for nothing that only in ciphers to Molotov Stalin signed "Druzhkov".

That is, Molotov "does not pull" on the organizer of the murder of Stalin ... Like Bulganin ... Like Koba's old friend Klim Voroshilov...

Not to mention the moral moment, all of them, like the above-mentioned Beria, Malenkov, Kaganovich, Stalin's death turned out to be disadvantageous. She made them quick death - for Beria physical, for the rest - political.

And who from Stalin's inner circle benefited from Stalin's death? Won immediately and

permanently? The answer is unequivocal: Nikita Khrushchev. He quickly crushed everything and everyone under him and to the end throughout the "Ivanovo" all over the planet, starting with corn fields and ending meeting room of the UN General Assembly.

In addition to him, the prevailing once again won, after all the purges and the "moment truths" of wartimes, and the selfish part of the party and government leadership. This "partoplasm", which later one of its spiritual Mikhail Voslensky will call relatives "nomenklatura", after some fright caused by US nuclear blackmail, she cheered up from the consciousness that she is now covering "nuclear shield", and was now ready to prosper uncontrollably, which Stalin hindered.

The "secular rabble" won, which in Moscow and St.

scientific opposing elite, pseudo-scientific elite and simply cleverly settled crooks and voluptuaries - all of them only benefited from the death of Stalin. No wonder the physicist On March 5, 1953, Leontovich declared that he had received the best his life is a gift - the death of Stalin.

Won both those oppositionists and Trotskyists who were repressed, and especially those who managed to disguise themselves. With the death of Stalin appeared not only the possibility of full or partial rehabilitation of their idol Trotsky and themselves, but also and the opportunity to quickly restore their positions in the leading strata of the country. To restore both in selfish interests, and in "ideological". And new ups to the elite became real not only for them, but also for their "affected" offspring.

Won the nationalist and cosmopolitan-minded circles of the elite Soviet Jewry. Having confidently mastered both university departments, and the theater stage, and restaurants of the Central House of Writers and the Central House of Art Workers, they by the beginning of 1953, they began to feel more and more uncomfortable, especially after the publication "doctors' business".

The carefully hidden remnants of the old, still tsarist bourgeoisie and bureaucrats won "top", the remnants of the merchants and kulaks. They did not accept the victory of Stalin and Soviet power and dreamed of the coming restoration of capitalism and private property.

Won and in general all the bastards in the Soviet Union, who wanted little or no work, but have a lot. Thieves and swindlers, rogue store managers and speculators who survived thieves "godfathers", prostitutes - the era of Stalin did not provide them with the regime of the greatest favored, but they really "shone" the colony of the general regime. With death Stalin, they could count on a more free life. They got it, by the way.

Looked at the death of Stalin as a blessing and many in the outside world. Yes, death Stalin was beneficial to all the leading capitalist countries simply because they got rid of a very strong opponent and opponent in all areas - political, economic, ideological ... With the death of Stalin, all these Churchills, Attles, Edens and the Trumans no longer had the need to get up and involuntarily keep their hands at their sides when entrance to the hall of the head of the Soviet state. Any of his successors - except maybe Beria -

was obviously weaker than Stalin in all respects. But

even in the new people's democracies, capitalist and nationalist Stalin's death was desirable and advantageous for the elements. She gave them new hope and new opportunities for subversive work, for the formation of "fifth columns" ...

And what's interesting! In fact, all of these parties interested in the death of Stalin during the outside world and in Russia, everyone, except perhaps "pure" criminals, could conceive and, most importantly, had the fundamental opportunity to organize and carry out a murder Stalin! The motives for this could be very different, not even necessarily directly anti-Soviet or anti-Russian. The result was the same in any case - the death of Stalin.

One of my colleagues, reading a draft of this chapter, asked me, "Okay! You I listed everyone, I didn't forget anyone ... But this "secular mob", internal Trotskyists, this, as you write, "partoplasm", who in one way or another wished Stalin's death and were delighted Do they understand what they want? Did you understand what they were doing? Or Khrushch... You write that he frolic ... But he undermined the very foundations of the system! Did he do it consciously? .. "That's just it, that not everyone who wished Stalin's death, rejoiced at it, or (sic!) Having this or that, but directly related to his killing, also wished death socialism, and even more so Russia. Many, many did not know what they were doing and what they wanted. IN including Khrushchev, if we mean him personally. But

there were those who knew and looked far ahead. The logical conclusion of the case Stalin was to build a comprehensively developed Soviet State, which would become the natural leader of a world that rejects World Capital. But even then, at the end In the 40s, the ideas of the "golden billion", globalism, the redistribution of scarce resources and other things that are happening today began to be outlined for some. And these ideas in advance initially assigned Russia the role of a "cash cow" of "globalism", and then a sacrificial bodies.

However, at the end of the 40s, the beginning of such plans for towards Russia? The lines of Maximilian Voloshin quoted above by me are taken from his poems "Civil War" (cycle "Strife" in the book "The Burning Bush"). This is 1919 (one thousand nine hundred and nineteenth!) Year. Voloshin understood

almost nothing in the Russian revolution, although he remained in Russia and died in USSR in 1932. In the same 1919, he wrote in the poem "Russian Revolution":

Let our rebellion be
nonsense, let our house be empty,

etc.

That is, in assessing the current prospects for Russia, Lenin and Stalin Voloshin, thin esthete, wrong. But, returning to his poem "Civil War", we see that he was not mistaken in the long-term historical forecast, which could come true only if the death of Stalin's Russia and which, as we know today, came true (I hope only temporarily). However, was it really so difficult to assume something similar in 1919, if in May In 1918, the magazine of the Anglo-Russian financial circles "Russia" reported: "The fact that we observed in Russia, is the beginning of a great struggle for its immeasurable resources of raw materials", and London "London financial news" in November 1918 wrote: "Events are more and more take on a character indicating a tendency to establish over Russia international protectorate in the image and likeness of the British plan for Egypt. Such turn of events would immediately turn Russian securities into the cream of the international market". I cited these quotations in the first part of the book and consider it useful to recall them to the reader in the second part.

In Russia, with Lenin, and then with Stalin, such "cream" turned sour. But the plans are

dreams persist! How did the hopes that in Russia it was possible to create conditions for such a new turn of events, which would once again turn Russian valuable papers into the cream of the international market... Stalin and his ideas were mortally dangerous for the "globalists" of all times and all peoples. Dangerous also because they had global "anti-globalization" potential! The same Voloshin wrote:

The thinnest of all infections, -
Russia heals the world with a
dream, - You, who died more than once
And the resurrected element!

Therefore, in the long run, the death of Stalin benefited primarily from the world Golden Elite... With the death of Stalin, she had a real chance to recoup for the defeats of both 1917 and 1945, and even more - to recoup for all the fear that since the time of Peter the Great, Russia has inspired them by the very fact of its existence. And not just win back, but to destroy Russia as such. And then it would be possible to crush everything mankind is not even under the "Iron" - like Jack London's - but under the "Golden Heel", which would be heavier than the "iron". So who

killed Stalin? WHO WAS
IT BENEFICIAL? Having

understood who did it, we will understand why it was done. By
understanding why it was done, we will understand who did it.

True, on one point it would be necessary to immediately explain ... To this day, many wince at one word about the "golden billion", about the "Golden Elite" and disdainfully they say: "Ah! Again, this nonsense about a secret world government, about a Masonic conspiracy ... What a secret world government there is! Could it be that all the world's oligarchs united in some kind of secret organization and there they agree on everything with each other?

Well, if we talk about the possibilities and abilities of the Elite to unite, then I as a non-lyrical digression, I will acquaint the reader with some data on the level of long-achieved coordination of the activities of World Capital in only one sphere - ferrous metallurgy, within the framework of international cartels, that is, agreements monopolies or firms belonging to different countries, on the division of sales markets, sources raw materials, setting monopoly prices, using patents, and so on.

So, already before the Second World War, the International Steel Cartel operated (MSK), created in 1937 on the basis of an agreement on the division of sales markets of 1933 between Germany, France, the Saarland, Belgium and Luxembourg. In 1934 to the agreement was joined by Czechoslovakia, Austria, in 1935 - Hungary and Poland, as well as British Steel Federation and, in 1937, US steel monopolies. MSC subdued his control of almost the entire capitalist steel market. In 1938, the countries, firms which were part of the MSC, accounted for about 85% of steel production in the capitalist the world. Cartels for products made of ferrous metals, which existed regardless of him. After World War II, attempts were made to restore MSC. In 1953, the steel monopolies of France, Belgium and Luxembourg signed an agreement on the organization of the Steel Cartel, called "Brussels Convention". In the same year, German companies and the Netherlands, and then Italy and Austria.

The deterioration of the situation in the ferrous metals market led to the creation in 1967 of International Iron and Steel Institute (MIHS) is a cartel type organization, but in unlike MSK not engaged in the division of foreign markets. Creation of MIChS officially was aimed at strengthening contacts between steel manufacturers of various capitalist countries and the exchange of information concerning the situation on the black market

metals. In 1970, MICHS united more than 100 metallurgical companies from 24 capitalist countries, producing about 95% of the steel in the capitalist world. The number of votes for each country depends on the volume of steel production. That's why

The work of the institute was actually controlled by the

United States. In addition to general cartels, there are cartels on the ferrous metals market for individual types of metal. The members of the pipe cartel, created in the mid-1920s, were firms from Germany, France, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Luxembourg, the Saarland, the USA, Great Britain and Canada, subsequently Japanese and Italian manufacturers and Swedish importers. After World War II, some participants in the pipe cartel in 1950 entered into a gentlemen's agreement. Its members were, in particular, the industrialists of France, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy. In post-war years, in addition to the pipe cartel, the rail cartel also continued to operate. Because the rail production in capitalist countries is concentrated in enterprises of a relatively small number of firms, the latter managed to maintain market control. Tinplate manufacturers before the Second World War also entered into several agreements on the division of sales markets, and the dominant influence on the market for this product provided the monopolies of Great Britain and the United States. In the postwar period, a new cartel - "club" on tinplate, which included manufacturers from Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Canada and Japan. The cartel establishes control over the market by entering into agreements that limit mutual trade and providing for the division of markets of countries that are not members of the cartel. To the cartel's activities managed to unofficially attract American firms.

This is how capital was consolidated in only one of the spheres of life in the world community, and consolidated, I repeat, a long time ago. And on a very serious organizational level. But ferrous metallurgy is an important, but not a fundamental area of interests of the Golden Elite. It does not affect the very foundations of its existence - unlike the political sphere.

Therefore, if metallurgical, electrical, oil, soda, chemical cartels were organized long ago, then a kind of political

The "cartel" of the Golden Elite also could not but create! And, of course, she did. And is it really important - in what specific organizational forms ?!

Another thing is important: under the "roof" of such a "cartel" the Golden Elite of the world to discuss, and agreement on all essential issues is easily achieved there, because there everything they understand each other not only from a half-word, but often - and without words at all. There's not about section of the markets, disputes are being waged, and a common, cohesive policy is being developed by those who shears, against those who are sheared. The authorship of the last formula, by the way, belongs to Talleyrand.

The proletarians, as you know, have nothing to lose but chains, in connection with which Marx Engels and declared: "May they have the whole world!" However, the whole world has long been owned by the Golden Elite!

And she didn't want to lose him. And I don't

want to ... What about the secret world government? So it hasn't been a secret for a long time. And what, I repeat, is the difference - within the framework of which particular body it conducts its activity: Bilderberg, Rome or Rotary clubs, Tripartite or another n-sided commission, the Committee of Three Hundred or One Hundred, or some other not advertised Committee or Commission?

Moreover, my dear reader, whatever it is called, it was not created yesterday ... All this in one form or another existed not only during the late Stalin, but also in times much earlier! As for the

mechanisms of the activity of an informal world government, there are many of which we know even now about the mechanisms of activity, say, the Brezhnev Politburo

Central Committee of the CPSU? But it was by no means a secret, but a completely legal body!

And such a "world government" in the USSR did not have a more hated and formidable enemy than Stalin. That is why an external trace in the conspiracy against Stalin cannot be ruled out... I do not claim that such a trace existed or that it can be found! I'm just saying he's not excluded for purely logical reasons. Is not it?

Perhaps the reader, after reading this, will ask: "What does the author mean? Are common reasoning is, of course, a necessary thing. But I would like something more specific ... The author wants to say that some incomprehensible world government decided to eliminate Stalin, established ties with foreign, say, Trotskyists, those with like-minded people in the USSR, these like-minded people went to the apparatus of, say, Khrushchev? That someone from the apparatus probed Khrushchev "in the dark", without revealing the whole truth, but Khrushchev did not mind, and even talked with the Minister of State Security Ignatiev, and Ignatiev also agreed, introduced, using his rights, into Stalin's guard people who were ready to act, and they at the right time cooked everything up? Is that what the author wants to say?

I will answer such a reader that the variant described by him was, in principle, possible. He does not contradict the sum of facts and documents that we have today. How not contradict them, by the way, and other versions of the violent death of Stalin.

"And is this or that malicious variant confirmed by direct facts and documents? the reader may ask.

Well, we can say in advance that in no "special store" you can find notes, for example, from Khrushchev to Ignatiev with an order to organize the assassination of Stalin. Such notes, of course, never existed in nature.

But there is, for example, Khrushchev's actually direct statement about his involvement in death of Stalin. Such a well-informed author as Nikolai Zenkovich, in one of his books reports that on July 19, 1964, at a rally in honor of the Hungarian Party and government delegation Khrushchev confessed to a violent death Stalin and declared that in the history of mankind there were many cruel tyrants, but all of them they died just as much from an ax as they themselves supported their power with an ax ...

And this is not the only circumstance that allows us to talk about Khrushchev's fault. A such guilt automatically implies a not so small circle of his accomplices and accomplices.

However, it is, of course, impossible to fully document and prove one version. Moreover, it is impossible to document the versions of involvement in assassination of Stalin by external forces, although I can assure the reader that the first agents of influence in environment of the party-state leadership of the USSR and in their immediate environment appeared long before the Brezhnev era, almost in Lenin's time. I about it I'll tell you later.

But through analysis, it is possible to cut off a number of versions of unscrupulous and, above all, accusations against Beria, but also sometimes slipping accusations against Malenkov, not to mention pure paranoia, such as the fact that Stalin was destroyed due to the mythical collective conspiracy of almost all members of the Bureau of the Presidium of the Central Committee CPSU, doomed de "tyrant" to disgrace and death. So, dear

reader, we will have both documents, and arguments, and facts ... And to him - and a variety of "information for thought." However, everything is in order.

Chapter Two weird birthday

December 21, 1953 marked the 74th anniversary of Stalin's birth. And that was the first the birthday of the leader, which the country he created celebrated without him.

But how did you notice? And did

you notice? "The earth, as you know, begins from the Kremlin," said the poet. And what did you start with Kremlin official honoring of the first person in the state under both Khrushchev and Brezhnev, and under

Gorbachev? Right! With congratulations in the main newspaper of the USSR - in Pravda. And how was

it under Stalin? Well, let's open the issue of Pravda for December 21, 1952 - the last full year of Stalin's life. On that Sunday, he, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Hero of the Soviet Union and Hero of Socialist Labor, Generalissimo of the Soviet Union, turned 73 years old. The date is not round, but still ... The entire front page is

devoted to the awarding of international Stalin Prizes "For strengthening of peace and friendship between peoples". New Laureates: French Public activist Yves Farge, Saifuddin Kitchlu - chairman of the All India Peace Council, activist of the Brazilian Women's Federation Eliza Branco, Negro singer Paul Robeson from USA, poet from the GDR Johannes Becher, Canadian priest Master of Arts James Endicott and our Ilya Ehrenburg.

On the strip there are large portraits of the laureates, an article by the Chairman of the Committee on awarding Academician Skobeltsin Prizes about them.

And

that's it. And where is the glorification of the "totally" "totalitarian" "aging tyrant", supposedly unable to live without a daily dose of praise? Where are the loyal addresses by the occasion of a significant date? So imagine them - no! No on the first

page, no on the second. Not that

congratulations from the "servile" internal "slaves" are not printed, but even official congratulations from the heads of state of at least people's democracy on the stripes. There is no "truth", although there could not be any! An ordinary person, and then with a dozen postcards and birthday telegrams from relatives and friends. And here is Stalin! And from of a completely "free" world, too, there were inevitable congratulations on your birthday! But also they are not published. That's the "cult of personality"!

In tsarist Russia, namesake day was celebrated annually with pomp throughout the empire. tsar ... And Stalin, after all, all the "advanced" "historians" have long been recorded as monarchs - albeit "reds". That's the "monarch"!

But, maybe, what a mistake came out? Maybe the "fanfare" of "Pravda" rang for tomorrow? Nothing like this! Even the flexibly bending organ of the Union of Soviet Writers of the USSR - Literaturnaya Gazeta - did not respond at the end of December 1952 with a single line to an important event in any "totalitarian" society. If it is, of course, indeed totalitarian ...

And how is it in 1951?

Leafing through the Pravda file... December 20... 21st... 22nd... And again, nothing – only in issue of December 21, the entire front page is also devoted to the awarding of international Stalin Prizes. The act is timed, of course, to the birthday of the one whose name these awards are named. However, there is not a single line about the birthday itself. Only on December 20 and 22 The front pages of Pravda published "reports to Comrade I.V. Stalin" about early fulfillment of annual plans from cotton growers of Tajikistan, agricultural workers Turkmenistan and fishermen of the Astrakhan region - with the wishes of "good health and many years of life for the joy and happiness of the peoples of the Soviet Union and all progressive humanity."

And on the front page of the December 21 issue there is an article by Skobeltsin, portraits of the laureates: Guo Mozho, President of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, member of the Italian Parliament Pirelli, member of the Japanese Parliament Professor Ikuo Oyama, public figure from England Monica Felton, German writer Anna Segers and Brazilian writer

**George
Amado.**

How so? It turns out that Comrade Stalin did not really like abundant verbal molasses? It turns out that this is so ... No, in every issue of the same Pravda for 1951 and 1952, his name can be found more than once. When - in a business context ... When - not without busting in parts epithets "brilliant", "epochal" and so on ... But even today, when reading these long brittle yellowed pages, the name of Stalin is not striking so that it ripples from him in eyes. And let's not forget - then the power was led by a truly brilliant, highly talented person and a universal genius! And references to it, an appeal to his authority were in many cases quite appropriate and justified.

In the same that the date of birth of the head of the Soviet state did not annually become day on duty - as was the case with the name days of Their Imperial Majesties in old Russia - there was nothing strange, in general. In a normal society, that's how it should be should - with the exception of anniversaries.

However, the time has come, and Stalin's next birthday was "celebrated" in the Country The councils are very peculiar. About that further and the conversation ...

Here is an issue of Pravda in front of me for the same day, December 21, but already in 1953. From the day when Ilya Ehrenburg to his two previous "home", so to speak, Stalin Prizes also received the international Stalin Prize, a year has passed.

Only a year, but what a year! Stalin died in March of this year. At the end of June was Beria was arrested, and in early July, the plenum of the Central Committee of the CPSU in a matter of days made a political execution of Lavrenty Pavlovich, which was soon followed by his extrajudicial physical execution. In August, the first Soviet hydrogen bomb RDS-6s was successfully tested, and in

December ... And in December, the names of the next laureates of the international Stalinist prizes for strengthening peace and friendship between peoples. And again the entire first page Monday No. 355 of Pravda of December 21, 1953, together with most of the second The band was dedicated to this event. On the front page - the names and portraits of the laureates Pierre Cot, Member of the National Assembly of France, Sahib Singh Sokhat of India, Italian priest Andrea Gagero, writers Howard Fast, Pablo Neruda, Leon Kruchkovsky, Professor of the University of London John Bernal, Doctor of Medicine from Andrea Andreen of Sweden, Belgian parliamentarian Isabella Blum and our "trade unionist", Secretary of the All-Union Central Council of

Trade Unions N.V. Popova. Again, the entire front page is occupied only by peace prizes, and again about Stalin himself - words. Everything seems to be the

same as a year ago. But is that all? After all, now Comrade Stalin is no more! And this is the first birthday celebrated after his death! How not to say on this day - no longer joyful, but also painted, it would seem, with fresh grief, at least a few appropriate words about the deceased? Like, this is how, comrades, we celebrate the birthday of Comrade Stalin, this time - with him. For the first time... And for the first time without him, we are calling the new laureates of the award named after him...

However, no! None of this is in Pravda. Neither on the front page, nor on the second ... How, however, and on the third ... And on the fourth ... Strange?

Perhaps ... However - how to say! Especially if you look at the situation, knowing already a lot of the previously hidden, which is becoming more and more obvious today.

So, was there a clue to Stalin's strange first posthumous birthday? in some event in the life of the country, which was reported on the previous Sunday issue (No. 354) of Pravda, December 20, 1953? The room opened with a significant in an editorial titled "The Wrath of the People," which began:

“The message of the USSR Prosecutor's Office about the end of

investigations into the case of the traitor to the Motherland Beria and his accomplices - Merkulov, Dekanozov, Kobulov, Goglidze, Meshik and Vlodzimersky. In enterprises in institutions and educational institutions, at construction sites and transport, on collective farms, MTS and state farms everywhere are crowded meetings ... "

etc.

Three days before, inside Pravda No. 351 of December 17, 1953, there was a message was published "In the Prosecutor's Office of the USSR", which reported "on the completion of the investigation on the case of Beria" and its transfer "to the Special Judicial Presence of the Supreme Court USSR in the manner prescribed by the law of December 1, 1934" (this law was adopted after the assassination of

Kirov). And now a wave of "people's anger" was being driven through the Union ... And for some reason - just on the eve of Stalin's birthday. In the same newspaper, to the creation of which pre-revolutionary years, Stalin was directly related, the day before his birthday they wrote not about him! Reports were posted there about the "angry rallies" of the working people ... Headlines: "We demand the most severe punishment", "The people will trample the

bastards", etc. And on the very birthday of Stalin, next to the materials on the awarding of Stalin peace prizes again stood: "Severely punish the traitors to the Motherland ..." About Stalin - not lines. Even on the last page, his name was not mentioned even once. This is

how the birthday of the Leader who had just passed away forever turned out and Teachers. And the impression this fact produces - at least today - is strange. Well in fact, that - the organizers of the trial in the "Beria case" could not wait at least a week or another and cook it, say, at the very end of the year? real message USSR Prosecutor's Office was published on December 17, and the "execution" sentences were executed on December 23 - six days later. So, if the message was published, say, on December 23, and the executions took place on December 29, something would change? And would something change if the message of the Prosecutor's Office appeared in Pravda, say, January 5th? And then it turned out some not very good neighborhood: here it would be a good time to once again remember Comrade Stalin and say a kind word about him, but instead, calls to punish traitors to the motherland. But was

it all accidental? Could it be random for that major newspaper countries, every small note in which the secret services of the West have just studied magnifying glass

in hand? I think, and even convinced that no!

There have always been powerful forces in the world that love secret symbols and rituals. It is difficult, if not impossible, for a normal person to understand such addictions. It would seem that adults have united in a kind of society - even a secret one. United not for the sake of the game, but with some serious goals. Well, go ahead! Sit, decide, build secret sinister intrigues or secretly do good - like Timurov's

Gaidar. But why, one wonders, tie aprons around, arrange complex procedures initiations, put on trinkets? Yes, and call each other "brothers" somehow unnatural and even a little funny. It would be nice if it was in the eighteenth or in the nineteenth century, when not only sensitive ladies, but also grunts-officers from fullness feelings and without any "blueness" could throw themselves on each other's chests and from fullness feelings shed tears ... But in ours, saturated with rationalism and skepticism, in our wise twenty ... ah, already even in the twenty-first century? Why now to be called "brothers", to call themselves pompous secret names? It's stupid, sir!

An, it turns out, is not stupid ... From their point of view! Strange, of course, but -

a fact! The reader who suspected the author of hinting at involvement in death Stalin is precisely the damned "Jewish Masons", I can reassure. I don't care for anything

I'm hinting ... However, I want to use a very real and now well-known example of Masonic lies to remind the reader that for a certain circle of quite respectable and influential people's game - it would seem, no more than a game - for some reason is important ... How both symbolism and subtle hints that are understandable on a real scale matter to them time only dedicated.

I emphasized "in real time" because, in the distance of historical times get the opportunity to understand all sorts of subtle hints and very "thick" circumstances, not only unclean thoughts and deeds dedicated, but also quite honest analysts seeking the truth. And

today, even without entering into a narrow circle of initiates, we can assume that already then, in 1953, for the initiates, the death of Stalin and the death of Beria were unconditionally and directly related. The death of Stalin led to the imminent death of Beria. And the death of Beria created prospects for the death of socialism. The initiates already knew then, as we know it today and we, that by the time the "case of Beria" was transferred to the special Judicial presence of the Supreme Beria himself was shot for a long time and without trial - not even in the manner prescribed by law of December 1, 1934 ... And that on December 23, 1953 they would actually be shot only his comrades-in-arms, broken and devastated by the semi-annual "investigation" under the leadership of such a prominent Khrushchevite as the Prosecutor General of the USSR Rudenko.

And, it seems, some of the initiates really wanted, on the one hand, to hint at the connection of two "significant" deaths, and on the other hand, arrange the matter in such a way as to carry out here are some analogies, dedicated to no one, and could not come to mind!

Well, there was an investigation When was it supposed to end? Here it is ended, and if so, then the case should be taken to court. Usual procedural norm! And the fact that this event happened on the eve of the birthday of the great Stalin? Yes, it's clean accident!

Although for reasons of elementary ethics, not to mention quite obvious political considerations, it would be more appropriate to start all this public fuss with "People's anger" a little later ... But

it was very tempting for the initiates to match one to the other. Here they are guessed!

Allegedly

"accidentally"! By the way, speaking of "initiates", I do not mean Khrushchev himself. or, say, Rudenko. And certainly not the Chairman of the Special Judicial The Presence of Marshal Konev or members of this Presence...

"And who exactly does the author have in mind?" the reader may ask.

And the devil knows them, dear reader! Especially since only the devil only knows! Moreover, I'm expressing here a version that is not documented in principle! I'm just guessing that it was. But I have reasons for such assumptions. And, assuming one thing, you can also assume something, from the first assumption that follows, namely this ... If the strange and complete suppression of the birthday Stalin in Pravda in December 1953 was not accidental, this means that in December 1953 in seemingly "Stalinist" Moscow, in the official party and state circles, there were very influential hidden forces and groups that could either directly or indirectly - through their "blindly" used bosses - to conduct anti-Stalin information line.

But if this was how things were in Moscow at the end of 1953, after the death of Stalin, then about the same they were there at the beginning of 1953, even during the life of Stalin. And this is an extra logical confirmation of the existence in Moscow during the life of Stalin powerful anti-Stalinist forces capable of carrying out a successful conspiracy against him and physically remove it. In

the Soviet novel about scouts "Shield and Sword", Admiral Canaris, after asking Abwehr Major Steinglitz about the signs of a donkey, he himself, touching his ears,

to himself and answered: "Do you think that? No, dear Steinglitz, here they are, your donkeys. signs!". And tapped his finger on the report of his subordinate.

The "initiates" of 1953 were not donkeys. However, it is very possible that from the way official Moscow "celebrated" ("not noticing" him) the first posthumous birthday Stalin, the quite characteristic ears of the initiates also peeped out. And it may very well be in this petty dirty trick against the deceased (or rather, murdered) Stalin was not so petty meaning and hint.

However, the "initiates" were only part of that snickering metropolitan bastard, who wanted one thing: to secure a happy life for herself.

And the country - live as you

know! This "new elite" had no honor and did not want to live by the laws of honor. Russian traditional the proverb "Take care of the dress again, and honor - from a young age" was not composed for them. And Stalin made an attempt - admittedly, unsuccessful - nevertheless to introduce the concept of "honor" into practice everyday state life of the USSR.

Chapter Three

Forties years ... Courts of honor for those who had no honor ...

Peru Anton Makarenko belongs, in addition to his famous works, and less famous story with the capacious title "Honor", first published in 1937-1938 in October magazine. At the end of it, the White Guard Colonel Troitsky and the arrested Bolshevik lieutenant Alexei Teplov are talking about Russia, about life and honor. Troitsky, appointed chairman of the court over Teplov, came to him, declaring that they could to talk "like cultured people who, for some reason, find themselves in opposite camps..."

Here are excerpts from their dialogue (extensive if necessary):

Alyosha dreamily threw his head back on the hand held to the back of his head and smiled: - You

said: two cultured people. But you and I have nothing in common. The real culture is unknown to you. You have a culture of unjustified life, a culture of outward prosperity. I touched her too and was even poisoned a little. You don't understand or don't want to understand that it's impossible to live the way you used to live, it's a shame... Your existence, your prosperity... your claims to lead life is offensive. It will be my personal happiness if around me, among people, I will not meet the exploiters.

- Excuse me... But people have lived like this for millions of years, without these your... ideas and without your Lenin.

"For millions of years, people have lived without being literate... Man is growing, sir." colonel. a hundred years ago, people suffered from smallpox... We are cultured people, but we stand at different levels of culture. <...>

Alyosha pulled out a notebook from his pocket and leafed through it. - Here:

"Russia" - "a complete geographical description of our fatherland, a reference book for Russian people." Pay attention - for Russians. Volume sixteenth, Western Siberia. Page 265. Such a book is conscientious, naive and very patriotic. - I know. - Do you know? Fine. Alyosha went up

to the lamp. - It is

very far from Marxism. Well,

listen, three lines: "In the very nature of the Samoyed (the common name for a number of northern peoples of the royal

Russia. - S.K.) more firmness and perseverance, but less moral

disgust, - the Samoyed does not hesitate to exploit his own brother on occasion,

Samoyed".

Alyosha closed the little book and hid it in his pocket... The Colonel was silent. Alyosha put his chin on his hands again and spoke: - How

happily the author let it out, just wonderful. The case concerned uncivilized people, right? And it immediately became obvious: in order to exploit his brother, you still need not be shy. Not to be shy means to refuse honor. It is so well said here - "moral disgust". Imagine, Herr Colonel: this very savage, who has no moral disgust and who does not hesitate to exploit his brother, suddenly talk about honor. Is it really funny?

<...>

Troitsky buttoned up his overcoat and for some reason sank down on the stool again. Alyosha

continued: - And about honor, believe me, I know more than you. I was in battles, I was wounded, shell-shocked. I know what honor is, Mr. Troitsky. Honor is like health, it cannot be invented and pulled to oneself on a rope... Who is with the people, who loves people who fight for the happiness of the people will always have honor ... Decision the question is extremely simple..."

Makarenko, through the lips of Lieutenant Teplov, very accurately defined the essence of the understanding of honor Soviet man. He who, without hesitating, considering it in the order of things, lives at the expense or exploitation of others, or at the expense of servicing exploiters, including intellectual service, he cannot have honor - no matter how he himself and those around him assured otherwise.

And now - about the Stalinist Courts of Honor.

Although, perhaps, before that, something else needs to be said ... Nikolai Baibakov, Stalin's people's commissar, Khrushchev's minister and Brezhnev's The chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR, having entered the Yeltsin "circulation", recalled: "We knew that if there was an instruction from Stalin, it was law for us. Though burst, but do everything.

Baibakov, like many of his colleagues at the highest levels of the state power, remained in the history of the country an ambiguous figure. And this is quite typical. Born in 1911, he joined the ranks of the CPSU(b) in 1939 and in November 1944, thirty-three years old, became People's Commissar for the Oil Industry of the USSR. However, in Stalin's business environment was a tight fit even before that.

Already in the 1990s, Moscow photojournalist Dmitry Chizhkov recalled in my presence how Baibakov told him about a responsible Stalinist order. In 1942 Stalin sent Baibakov to Grozny to control the oil fields. The Germans approached closer to them, and Stalin - according to Baibakov - then ordered that the oil fields the enemy did not get whole in any case. "If you don't blow it up in time, I'll shoot you," the Chairman of the State Defense Committee warned Baibakov. - But if If you blow it up ahead of time, I'll shoot you too."

The Germans did not receive oil fields ... Baibakov soon became a people's commissar. I later found confirmation of this oral story in documents, however, even without this I had no doubts about its authenticity. And in this

episode - as in many other large and small sovereign affairs before war, during the war and after the war - Baibakov showed himself worthy. And the way he's through decades spoke about Stalin, also worthy of respect.

And yet, in Baibakov's words about the attitude to Stalin's instructions, one thing is seen indicative circumstance. Baibakov and too many of his fellow leaders people's commissariats and ministries, factories and fronts, republics and regions, perceived Stalin's instructions as Stalin's instructions. While Stalin expected them and more than once emphasized that they must and are obliged to perceive Stalin's instructions as

instructions from the Motherland!

In August 1930, Stalin, in a letter to Shatunovsky, at the very end, remarked:

“...8) You are talking about your “loyalty” to me. Maybe it's by chance broken phrase. Maybe ... But if this is not a random phrase, I would advise You will throw away the "principle" of devotion to persons. This is not Bolshevik. Be loyal to the working class, its party, its state. It is necessary and Fine. But do not confuse it with devotion to persons, with this empty and unnecessary intellectual trinket ... ”

This letter was first published in 1951 in the 13th volume of the Collected Works. Stalin, and I think that Stalin placed him there not by accident.

They talk about the cult of personality ... Stalin was an outstanding personality, and for this reason alone what kind of cult of his personality he did not internally need. Otherwise he would not be a person. But not could he fire every editor whose newspaper sinned by busting in part use of the name "Stalin". Moreover, Stalin always tried to emphasize that perceives enthusiastic words addressed to him as nothing more than a form of glorification of the country he created.

Even a mediocre, and even more so - a talented artist always expresses the spirit of his time, albeit sometimes unconsciously. At the same time, the spirit of the times is well expressed in songs ... It is enough to hear a song with the words, say: “I am a chocolate hare, I am affectionate scoundrel...” to learn much, if not all, about the time that gave birth to her... As well as about his "heroes", its "leaders"...

Let us recall the words of the outstanding songs of the Stalin era ... "When the country be orders a hero, anyone becomes a hero with us! "... “ Come on, girls, well, beauties, let the country sing about us “Flow, song, in the open, don't be sad, don't cry, wife, storm far away the sea sends us the country "...

Or these song lines: “Thundering with fire, sparkling with the brilliance of steel, cars will go on a furious campaign, when Comrade Stalin gives the order, and the Motherland sends us to the attack!

Or like this: “Artillerymen, Stalin gave the order... Artillerymen, the Motherland is calling us... Under the roar of hundreds of batteries for the tears of our mothers, for our Motherland - fire! Fire!"

Stalin's order is not his whim, caprice or personal will. Stalin's order is order of the Motherland! Stalin emphasized this over and over again in word and deed. He sometimes talked about this directly, sometimes with his actions, he reminded: you do not serve Stalin, but under serve the Soviet Union with Stalin's leadership, as Stalin himself serves it.

On the Stalinist battle banners it was written: "For our Soviet Motherland!" And into battle First of all, we went for the Motherland! But also - and for Stalin! Not for the "tsar" Stalin, but for the faithful son of the Motherland -

Stalin. By the way, the first creator of the new Russia, Peter the Great, whom God himself, it would seem, ordered to fully support the cult of his divine personality, referring to troops before the Battle of Poltava, urged them: “Not for Peter, but for the Fatherland, Peter handed over ...

"So the true concept of honor and duty was not alien to the true patriots of Russia and in royal times. However, by the time of the decrepitude of tsarism, the formula already dates back: “For the faith, the tsar and the Fatherland!”. The number of the Fatherland here was, as we see, the third.

Stalin, as the creator and personification of the era, gave the people a different, authentic and the only patriotic formula: "For the Motherland!". And the Motherland supplemented it with a second a member of the formula, which then became two-pronged: "For Stalin!".

This is how Stalin looked at the matter and how he wanted people to look at their duty and their other duties. But is

everyone, even in the immediate Stalinist environment, formed from those who was born in the tenth, and even in the twenties of the twentieth century, had that concept of honor and debt that Stalin sought from them?

The same Nikolai Baibakov, as long as Stalin was alive, lived with the concept of duty. AND

while Stalin was alive, the heart of Stalin's People's Commissar Baibakov was alive for honor. And he devoted to the Fatherland, if not "souls wonderful impulses" - in the USSR, Stalin's spiritual impulses people's commissars were not very welcome - then all the strength of the soul.

And after Stalin's death? When Stalin died, Nikolai Baibakov was only forty two years. Young, in fact, a man, but has long been a minister. Moreover, in 1955 he appointed Chairman of the State Commission of the Council of Ministers of the USSR for long-term planning of the national economy, better known as the State Planning Committee of the USSR. IN At that moment, he was still living, presumably, with the Stalinist concepts of duty and honor, because Khrushchev fell out of favor and was greatly demoted. And then? And

then a secondary rise to the heights of power - already under the late Khrushchev, but still more - under Brezhnev. Did the former Stalinist people's commissar live with the concepts of honor and duty to Motherland then?

I think no. Baibakov and others could not but see the futility and even the fatality of many economic and political "innovations" already Khrushchev. But not rebelled - neither before the 20th Congress, nor during it, nor after it - against "voluntarism". Silent - collectively.

And what if the social forces of Baibakov's level collectively objected? In all voice?

After all, this did not threaten them with "ten years without the right to correspond"! As, however, not threatened under Stalin.

One could always object to Stalin - for this one had only to tell him the truth and know what you are talking about. Stalin even encouraged objections to himself, but only competent! Yes, he punished militant incompetence harshly. Up to the execution, as it was, for example, with the pilot general Rychagov.

Stalin, like any intelligent person, needed objections. Khrushchev did not tolerate them.

Brezhnev, as a rule, did not need them. Yes, under Khrushchev, and under Brezhnev, and even much later, there were many people in the country who knew their business well

and honestly. However, in the country the number of people ready to object was catastrophically decreasing whenever it was required by considerations of duty and honor.

But a dishonest specialist in a socialist country is an inferior specialist. In the autumn of 1928, at a meeting of the Komsomol activists of Moscow, People's Commissar education, Lunacharsky said: "A good specialist, not educated communist, there is nothing but an American-type citizen, a person who may be doing his job well, but is working his way to a career.

Then the system of Soviet higher education, which over the years became the best in the world, was only taking shape. But already the thirties gave the country tens of thousands, and then hundreds thousand citizens of the socialist type. Alas, the country lost many of them in the "forties" fateful years.

By the second half of the 1940s, the professional backbone of the domestic - as well as any other - corps of specialists was made up of people aged 35-60 years. At the same time, the average, for example, deputy minister of the union ministry it was, say, in 1947 forty years, or even more. That is, the years of birth they had nine hundredth - nine hundred first, second, third, etc. Many leading experts was born even earlier, a lot - even later. But most had about a dozen, otherwise and more years of pre-revolutionary childhood.

"The experience of life", in general, is considerable. They say that you need to raise a child until then as long as he lies across the bed, and not along. Almost everyone was lying across "until the 17th year", and the concept of "birthmarks of capitalism" in relation to most of the leading Soviet specialists of the late forties could be understood almost literally. AND

What was particularly disturbing was that this concept was applicable not only to a certain layer of specialists, but to a certain layer of managers.

As the Soviet system strengthened, its leadership received everything great material opportunities, not only guiding - due to the expansion scale of management, but also purely personal material opportunities.

On the one hand, there was nothing wrong with that, on the contrary, it was fair. But... But only

in the case when the recipient of these material goods - albeit most often modest compared to what its systemic counterparts in developed countries had West, - fully met the requirements for it.

And not only business requirements, but also moral ones. Yes, and so that one thing is not separated from the other. Socialism cannot be guided by personal gain as incentive in the first place. This stimulus is not only permissible, but also necessary, however, with one necessary and sufficient condition: if any personal interests do not harm public interests. But with

this in the leading Moscow of the second half of the forties it was not everyone is happy.

And not only in leadership. This is how he describes the atmosphere of the late 40s in Moscow State Institute of International Relations (MGIMO) Nikolai Leonov, later - lieutenant general of the KGB. His memoirs "Hard Times" surprisingly politically helpless, and sometimes inaccurate - which characterizes well as the memoirist, and the environment from which he emerged. But psychologically they are very curious:

"Institute years (Leonov became a student at MGIMO in 1947. - S.K.) in as a whole remained in my memory as a difficult and unpleasant time in my life ... The depressing impression that this was not a temple of science, but a career springboard, took possession many who fell into its corridors and halls. There were three types of students. Some ... belonged to the party-state elite ... They were joined by representatives of the middle and small service intelligentsia. It was the most educated part of the student body, from which many prominent diplomats, scientists, journalists. But among them there were many people, from a young age infected with the virus of careerism. Especially unpleasant and even dangerous turned out to be those whose life calculations were clearly not supported by abilities and knowledge. Such fellows compensated for their shortcomings with increased activity in the field of "social work". Of course they were minority, but with their importunate noisy they ... poisoned the general the atmosphere of life...", etc.

It is unlikely that detailed comments are needed here.

Stalin couldn't help but worry about all this. And this anxiety of his once expressed itself in a measure on which, one must think, he placed considerable hopes, but which he had to give up. already by the end of 1949, that is, even during the life of Stalin. And about this detail in the life of the USSR Stalin was forgotten firmly, so firmly that very few people know about her to this day.

The essence of the matter was as follows. March 28, 1947 at the initiative of Stalin The Politburo approved the decision of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and the Central Committee

All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks "On the Courts of Honor in the ministries of the USSR and central departments."

The ruling began like this:

"1. In order to promote the cause of education of employees of public bodies in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and devotion to the interests of the Soviet state and a high consciousness of its public duty, to combat misdeeds that bring down the honor and dignity of the Soviet worker, in The ministries of the USSR and the central departments create Courts of Honor.

2. The courts of honor are entrusted with the consideration of anti-patriotic, anti-state and anti-social acts and actions committed leading, operational and scientific workers of the ministries of the USSR and central departments, if these acts and actions are not subject to punishment in criminal procedure..."

The Court consisted of 5-7 people elected by secret ballot, and the consideration cases were to be carried out, as a rule, in open session. Leaders ministries and departments could not be members of the Court.

The courts could announce a public censure, a public reprimand, or pass case to the investigating authorities for referral to the court in a criminal procedure.

From April to October 1947, the Courts of Honor were formed in 82 ministries and central departments. In September

1947, the Court of Honor was created in the apparatus of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, and in April 1948 - in the apparatus of the Council of Ministers

of the USSR. The idea, it must be admitted, was good, but only for those who had the honor and stumbled. The antonym of the word "honor" is the word "shame". A shameful, dishonorable act cannot be canceled, but shame can be washed away - if not with military blood, then with labor sweat.

It is interesting to see how the normative interpretation of the word "honor" in Russian has changed. language. For Dahl, honor is "the dignity of a person, valor, honesty, nobility of soul and a clear conscience. And for Ozhegov, honor is "worthy of respect and pride moral qualities and ethical principles of personality".

For my taste, Dahl is more precise: in a man of honor, the moral core is nobility and a clear conscience. And the fact that Stalin has nothing to do with the Courts of Honor turned out better than any documents shows that at the turn of the 40s and 50s in the highest bodies of state and party administration with a clear conscience were not all OK.

The theme of the courts of honor, as far as I understand, is neither in the USSR, nor in "Rossiyaniya", nor abroad was never considered separately until the appearance in 2005 of an entire monograph "Stalin's courts of honor", which was the result of the work of two doctors of science - VI. Esakov and EI. Levina. In the publishing annotation of the publishing house "Nauka" it is said about her: "For a wide circle of readers", but with a circulation of 740 (seven hundred and forty) copies and a price comparable to circulation figure, this annotation looks like a mockery.

However, do oh how many of today's "Russian" "scientists" have honor and honesty? It is indicative that already in the author's preface joyfully it is reported that the Decree on the Courts of Honor and all their decisions were canceled immediately after Stalin's death. The

monograph by V. Esakov and E. Levina is mainly devoted to the history of doctors Biological Sciences, Professor Gersh Iosifovich Roskin and Professor, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences Nina Georgievna Klyueva. He is a Jew, a native of Vitebsk, the son of a barrister, born in 1892, she is Russian, daughter a wealthy Cossack from the village of Olginskaya, Donetsk region, born in 1898. Not here place for a detailed story about them, but you can't do without a story at all, because the case with Roskin and Klyueva became the starting point for the formation of the idea of the Courts of Honor.

Roskin entered the Moscow Commercial Institute in 1908 and graduated from it with technical department with the title of engineer. But then he became interested in cytology and histology, studied for two years at the university in Montpellier, in France, and later worked in scientific institutions of Moscow as a biologist, in 1926-1927 he spent half a year in scientific business trips in France and Germany.

Klyueva received her higher education at the Rostov Medical Institute, enrolling in it in 1916 and graduating in 1921. In 1930 she moved to Moscow, and in 1939 to

vacation in Kislovodsk met with Roskin. Even then, Roskin was working on the problems of cancer biotherapy, (destruction of tumors biologically active drugs) and now Klyueva, who became Roskin's wife, was connected to this problem.

In 1940, Roskin published in our scientific journal for abroad a short note, which, however, aroused great interest in the United States, and in 1945 the National The American Cancer Institute, through the US Embassy in the USSR, asked for information details of the work carried out and advise the Americans on further developments.

When later passions flared up, the home conversations of Klyueva and Roskin were recorded by "operational technique", and from these records it can be understood that the husband and wife they were passionate about their work, but they also had enough unhealthy ambitions, especially Klyueva. Cossack, even at sixty-one years old (pictured in 1959) - a beauty and clearly with skittish - it seems that *someone* took into account these qualities of her to the fullest. In the second half of the 1940s, interesting and encouraging results - in the laboratory of Klyueva a highly effective, according to her According to the statement, the drug, which received the name "KR drug" - from "Klyueva - Roskin". March 13, 1946 Klyueva made a report at a meeting of the Presidium of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR on the topic "Ways of Cancer Biotherapy".

Despite the fact that Klyueva's message was purely scientific, already on March 14, Izvestia published a "sensational" article about the "KR". Reported about the meeting at the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences and other publications, including the Moscow Bolshevik newspaper, and on the same day this information was broadcast on the radio to foreign countries. And on June 9 in the same Moscow Bolshevik published a long article by Boris Neiman praising KR and Roskin and Klyueva. By the way, I note that in the story with the "KR" a certain journalist E. Finn. All

this fuss had nothing to do with science, of course, except for science the ability to present oneself. And Madame Klyueva or *someone* else, interested in her and her husband, seemed to know how. After all, it was not by God's providence that Klyueva's report was in advance informed press. The

vicissitudes of this long history, where scientific trash was mixed with big serious politics, I cannot elaborate, except for the moment connected with actions of the then Ambassador to the USSR Walter Bedell Smith.

This "ambassador" was a figure in Moscow so "significant" that it would be hard to say about him useful in and of itself. Born in 1895 (died in 1961), after graduating from secondary school entered the Indiana National Guard and soon went to fight in Europe, to France. Served in military intelligence. He had the nickname "Beetle" - in consonance the English pronunciation of the name is "Beadle", with the word "Beetle" - "beetle" (remember the "bugs" of the

Beatles?). During World War II, Smith managed the affairs of General Eisenhower's headquarters, led surrender negotiations with the Italians, and then with the Germans. It was a

typical Yankee: outwardly open, in fact - prudent and secretive. In 1946, he served as Chief of Staff of the American Occupation Forces in Germany and was already preparing to replace him as head of the operations department of the General Staff, as he was appointed ambassador to Moscow and arrived on March 28, 1946 there. On April 4, Stalin received him, and the conversation lasted two hours.

General V.D. Sokolovsky wrote from Germany to Molotov about Smith: "...positively inclined towards the Soviet Union. Expansive character. Independent. Proud. Rectilinear. Counts on attention to himself and on closer personal relations with Soviet leaders ... "

Sokolovsky was mistaken in Smith's personal assessment, but he had no illusions

regarding General Smith at more significant points and continued: "It is difficult say how he will behave in a new role ... Undoubtedly, he will conduct active intelligence on collection of information on both the armed forces and the economy. At his headquarters in Germany this case was staged extremely skillfully. The

famous Soviet intelligence officer who served for many years in the Intelligence Service, Harold Kim Philby, in his book "My Silent War" ("My Secret War") wrote about Smith during the war like this: "He had cold fish eyes. During our first meeting, I brought him the Anglo-American plans for the conduct of the war, a document of more than twenty paragraphs. He glanced over the plan, tossed it into side and suddenly began to discuss with me his provisions, each time naming paragraph numbers. I kept up with the course of his thought only because before that I spent the whole morning to memorize the document.

Smith stayed in Moscow until the summer of 1949, and in October 1950 he was appointed director of the US CIA.

Here is such a "simple" almost immediately after arriving in Moscow became interested drug "KR" and its developers. In mid-June 1946 he asks permission to visit the institute where Klyueva and Roskin worked, and on June 20 (according to Esakov - Levina) he visited there. In the note "On the Circumstances of the Visit by the American Ambassador Smith of the Institute of Epidemiology, Microbiology and Infectious Diseases, Deputy Head of the Personnel Department of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks E.E. Andreev wrote:

"... Smith's conversation with professors Roskin and Klyueva took place in office of the director of the institute ... Both Smith and his translator were well aware of the discoveries professors Klyueva and Roskin and about their work. From questions, from competent and correct use of highly specialized terms, it was clear that Smith well knows the history of the discovery and its significance ... "

I ask the reader to think ... In Moscow then, many discoveries were made and there were many events worthy of the attention of the ambassador, especially one who counts on attention to himself and on closer personal relations with the Soviet figures." And here he is, not having time to settle down, he (!) goes for information about the "KR". Not I know how anyone, but I can only regard this as the first serious move in the psychological processing of two Soviet scientists, one (one) of whom was known to be a special has a very high level of self-esteem. Smith later, in his book My Three Years in Moscow" explained his interest in the "KR" by the fact that he was besieged by de requests from the United States patients and relatives of patients who learned about "KR" from Soviet radio broadcasting on USA. But the matter was clearly not in broadcasting, and the hopes of suffering people were only cynical cover ... In the

capital and most valuable - because of the many facts cited in it - monograph G.V. Kostyrchenko Stalin's secret policy. Power and Anti-Semitism, published in 2001 Publishing House "International Relations" with the financial support of the Russian Jewish Congress, its author claims that "the initiative of visiting CIEM (according to Kostyrchenko, this happened on June 26, but obviously Esakov and Levina are accurate. - S.K.) US Ambassador to Moscow W.B. Smith" was organized "through official channels". But Kostyrchenko is mistaken - the initiative came from Smith.

The second move was made in August 1946, when the Institute of Epidemiology, Microbiology and Infectious Diseases of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences was visited by American professors Mad and Leslie ... The conversation seemed to go from fifth to tenth - the translator is bad owned a special terminology, Klyueva and Roskin did not speak English. But at the end breakfast, "who did not know" the Russian language, Leslie, in pure Russian, said to Roskin: "In America, you would be millionaires."

It all ended with the fact that through the Academician-Secretary of the Academy of Medical Sciences V.V. Parin, who went on a business trip to the United States, Roskin and Klyuev were transferred there ampoules with the drug "KR" (it was also called "crucine") and the manuscript of his book "Biotherapy for Cancer". And they didn't give it away in exchange for equipment - as he promised them Ambassador Smith, but "for so." Gave the fruits of their many years of work, funded between other, although not enough, but the state.

And soon the "case of the Kyrgyz Republic" began, which was under the control of Stalin himself. G. Kostyrchenko, mentioned above, is trying to present the matter as if Stalin allegedly believed that Klyueva-Roskin's krutsin could become almost decisive propaganda factor in the campaign to put pressure on the United States in "atomic affairs". Kostyrchenko writes: "... the views of the Soviet leadership on the "KR" as a major trump card in Achieving a nuclear deal with the Americans proved untenable." Filing with "KR" in this perspective is nothing more than another myth, which in the book of G. Kostyrchenko enough. Sometimes he is inaccurate, by the way, to the point of amusing, claiming that the first Soviet the uranium-graphite reactor was put into operation "at the Arzamas-16 nuclear center", while this happened in Moscow, in LIPAN (later IAE named after I.V. Kurchatov). But the "case of the KR" in Kostyrchenko's monograph is devoted to only six pages.

The monograph by V. Esakov and E. Levina on the Courts of Honor considers all conflicts this "case" in great detail, emphasizing that such a step was allegedly approved in principle USSR Minister of Health Miterov and almost Molotov himself. But themselves the authors of the monograph inadvertently quote Ambassador Smith's memoirs, where he writes about his meeting with Roskin and Klyueva the following:

"They (Klyueva and Roskin. - S.K.) assured me that the first stable the drug will be sent to the USA. They added that Dr. Vasily V. Parin, Chief Scientific Secretary of the Academy of Medical Sciences, will soon lead the group Soviet physicians on an official mission to give a full account to the physicians of America. <...>. In addition, I was promised all the data they had prepared and published..."

But this means that the husband and wife "floated" in front of the Yankees, as soon as they were in their direction. direct curtsies and allusions were made. Yes, it is understandable - what the Motherland could give them, only a year ago came out of the hardest war? And what could the States give, this war conceived decades ago and therefore only profited from this war ...

It's amazing how V. Esakov and E. Levina are two doctors of science! - did not understand that their with an ingenuous quote from Smith's book completely overturned the whole concept of their book, designed to completely whitewash the other two doctors of science?

Later, during the meetings at the Court of Honor, Roskin and Klyueva explained their action, referring to conversations with Minister Miterov, Academician Parin and others. official medical and non-medical Soviet officials of the governing rank. And almost on their orders. However, Smith testified that Roskin and Klyueva were ready to give him everything before *any* negotiations with their medical superiors.

In the draft statement to the Court of Honor under the USSR Ministry of Health, A.A. Zhdanov May 30, 1947 wrote: "Klyueva and Roskin handed over to Parin, before his trip to America, the drug, the manuscript and the KR technology, not only by order, but also by conviction ..." Stalin, who read the draft, corrected these words to "not by order, but of his own free will ". However, both options accurately determined the essence of the act of Roskin and Klyueva.

The story with the "KR" highlighted a lot for Stalin. The result of his thoughts and discussions with Andrey Zhdanov of problems related to the appearance and motivation of actions the Soviet elite, and became the idea of the

Courts of Honor. In the notebooks of Andrei Andreevich Zhdanov there is an entry:

"To hammer (intellectuals. - S.K.) what should be given for the funds of the people everything to the people ... The peasants have more dignity and spirit than Klyueva ... To peck at the exaggerated prestige of America and England ... "

But Comrade Zhdanov thought correctly! Yes, and why be surprised - it's about the level "creative spirit" of the "creative" intelligentsia had accurate information. For example, on March 4, 1946, People's Commissar of State Security V.N. Merkulov sent Zhdanova to Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks a top secret note about shortcomings in the work of the artistic cinematography in 1945. It would be worth quoting in full - so brilliant in her on specific examples of characteristic statements of specific people was opened "monstrous bureaucracy", "corroding and shattering cinematography". Alas, I will have to limit myself to just one quote here:

"Director Romm M.I. in 1945 he did not stage pictures, but his annual salary (for participation in the work of the arts council, salary in the studio, consultations on scripts, directing in the theater of a film actor) amounted to approximately 180 thousand rubles (annual salary Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR and Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the USSR, that is, Stalin and Kalinin, amounted to approximately 100 thousand rubles with the annual salary of a good engineer is about 20 thousand rubles. - S.K.).

The director Pyryev was also not busy staging the film in 1945, but the annual his salary was 200 thousand rubles (salary at the Mosfilm studio, according to the magazine "Cinema Art", participation in meetings of the artistic council, consultations on scenarios).

On this occasion, the following statements were noted:

Chief Accountant of the Committee for Cinematography Chernenko I.E.: "Watching for a long time, the behavior of creative workers is amazing: they completely parasitic psychology...", etc.

Reading this, Zhdanov and Stalin could not help but ask themselves: "Do they have honor and conscience?". And isn't it time to judge them, if not according to criminal laws, then at least according to the laws of honor?

The first Court of Honor was held at the Ministry of Health in the summer of 1947, and it was the Klyueva-Roskin case that was considered. They publicly blamed letters of repentance to Stalin, and in conversations among themselves they called the court "nasty", and the judges - "worms". Klyueva told Roskin that "they are not worth our fingernails."

I cannot judge whether Roskin and Klyueva were talented scientists, but their moral level to their own scientific level clearly did not "hold out." Actually, this is what worried Stalin and Zhdanov. After all, two professors were judged not by a criminal court, but by a public court - court of honor. Already when the "case of the Kyrgyz Republic" was spinning, the husband and wife were two months rested for a month in the academic sanatorium "Uzkoe". Here is Academician Parin on the same case: he was arrested in 1947 and received 25 years in the camps (in October 1953 released, died in 1971). Minister Miterev was removed from his job... By the

way, Parin was only 43 years old in 1946, Miterev was 46 years old. Yes and Roskin was then only 53 years old, and Klyueva was not even fifty. It was so, say, the Stalinist shift, which was supposed to replace the elders in improving life in the country. But was this change Stalinist?

Soon this question will confront Stalin even more acutely and on a large scale in connection with the "Leningrad case", which I will talk about later.

As for the Courts of Honor, the monograph by V. Esakov and E. Levina says this:

"Of the 82 "courts of honor" created under the central ministries and departments, the vast majority of them (the style of the authors of the monograph. -

S.K.) never held its meetings. Yes, they were not able
 on one's own organize closed intradepartmental
 political and educational process ... "

That's for sure, that's for sure! They couldn't... But was Stalin to blame?

The court of honor was formed both in the USSR Ministry of State Security and in
 At the beginning of 1948, the case of two of his employees, Borodin and Nadezhkin, was considered there.
 The extent to which such events were in Stalin's field of vision is evident from the fact that according to
 On March 15, 1948, a decision of the Politburo was adopted on the results of the trial. In it, firstly, it was
 considered wrong that Minister Abakumov "organized a court of honor ... without the knowledge
 and the consent of the Politburo. Secondly, it was also pointed out to the Secretary of the Central Committee Kuznetsov that "he
 acted incorrectly by giving comrade Abakumov sole consent to the organization of the court
 honor..."

The decision of the court of honor of the MGB was suspended "for the consideration of the case by the
 Secretariat of the Central Committee." And paragraph 4 of the decree forbade the ministers "... henceforth ... to organize
 honor over employees of ministries without the sanction of the Politburo of
 the Central Committee. I think that in this way Stalin hoped to eliminate the danger of the transformation of the
 honor into an instrument of ministerial reprisal against objectionable and inconvenient - not without reason
 ministers could not be elected to the courts.

On the other hand, it is clear that he did not mean to turn them into a kind of stream
 instrument of mass moral repression.

Another trial took place on July 6, 1949 - at the Council of Ministers of the USSR. The unfavorable
 situation in the Ministry of Food Industry was considered
 THE USSR. The 47-year-old Minister V.P. Zotov and his 53-year-old deputy
 N.I. Pronin. Both were seriously downgraded. Head of Secretariat of the Deputy
 Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR A.N. Kosygina A.K. Gorchakov on July 9, among other ongoing
 cases under the Council of Ministers, informed the "boss" about the trial and, in particular, wrote:

"Tov. Zotov behaved solidly, made few excuses and admitted his bad
 work that led to the creation of conditions in the bodies of the Ministry for mass
 product theft. Tov.

Pronin confused a lot, tried to get out of it, and on each charge
 tried to make excuses ... As a result of such wagging and twisting, often
 caused laughter in the hall ... <...>

The Court was attended by all the ministers and heads of the central
 institutions. In addition, 600 food workers attended
 industries of the Union republics and 200 food workers
 industry of Moscow".

The question is - did the ministers need such public "purges"? Actually, if
 if the ministers, namely the ministers, who, according to the statute of the Court, could not be among the
 judges, would actively, deeds support the idea of the courts, then in the ministries and departments of Moscow could
 an atmosphere opposite to that which had already begun to take shape would be established. That
 there is principled and healthy instead of businesslike and musty. After all, then in the central
 bodies, if not the majority of workers, then a healthy, active minority of them were
 in their places and worked honestly. Healthy laughter in the back of the trial of Minister Zotov and his
 Deputy Pronin proved this once again ...

Of course, there were people in Moscow and on the upper floors of power, to the idea of the Courts of Honor
 loyal. So the famous (and very intelligent) Soviet journalist Nikolai Grigorievich
 Palgunov, in 1948, the 50-year-old responsible head of TASS, and before the war, a TASS correspondent in
 Iran, France, Finland, speaking at TASS on the occasion of the creation
 there the Court of Honor, welcomed new trends, designed, among other things, to educate

a sense of national dignity. In those years, the film "Court of Honor" was even shot ...

But in general, Stalin's and Zhdanov's idea of the Courts of Honor was "released on the brakes." Should this be surprising? Moreover, in the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, the Court of Honor, as far as I understand, I was never going to, which also hardly needs comments. And that the Ministers of the Court of Honor did not please, perhaps more convincingly than anything else, spoke of the fact that in the "service" Moscow of the late 40s, far from everything was safe.

The courts of honor did not take root and disappeared. However, there could be no doubt that the Moscow service elite could not forget this Stalinist initiative. And she's growing love elite to Stalin - sincere love, not official - of course, did not contribute. A bad notch remained in the memory of many.

The situation with the elite was disturbing. Even seemingly tried-and-tested personnel "failed" - for example, Molotov. Already in 1945, he was not up to par in a number of situations related to Stalin's tough information policy towards foreign correspondents. Stalin then reprimanded Molotov in writing, and he was right. IN THE USSR at that time there were enough homeless and starving people, and most Western journalists would like to write about them, describing the troubles in a country that has just survived the hardest war. On the success of this country in the post-war reconstruction of Western Newspapermen tended to report through their teeth.

Then Molotov obeyed, but soon there was a "failure" again. December 2, 1946 The General Meeting of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR elected Vyacheslav Mikhailovich to the "honorary academics". It should be noted that electing Stalin as an academician - in the context of his supposedly total cult - no one ever thought.

Molotov was in New York at that time and sent to the Academy, its president S.I. Vavilov, a long heartfelt telegram. The general meeting of the Academy met her applause, on December 4 Pravda published it, but not everyone applauded enthusiastically. Stalin from Sochi, where he "rested" (in quotation marks because it only meant light duty), December 5, after reading Pravda, sent freshly baked academician the following encryption:

"MOSCOW, Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks Comrade. MOLOTOV

Personally

I was struck by your telegram to Vavilov and Bruevich about your election as an honorary member of the Academy of Sciences. Are you really experiencing excitement in connection with the election of honorary members? What does signature mean "Your Molotov"? I didn't think you could be so emotional about something like this. secondary matter ... It seems to me that you, as a statesman the higher type should have had more concern for their own dignity. You will probably be dissatisfied with this telegram, but I cannot do otherwise, as I consider myself obliged to tell you the truth, as I understand it. Druzhkov.

Stalin was absolutely right - acquaintance with the text of the Molotov telegram in this convinces unequivocally. Stalin's telegram only strengthens the feeling of respect for him in any man of honor! Moreover, even Stalin's choice of his conditional signature is admirable. After all, she, having first appeared in the encrypted correspondence between Stalin and Molotov in 1945, tactfully hinted in 1946 to the one whom Stalin once called in letters "Molotstein" that this is not a scolding of the head of state, but just a friendly reproach.

And Molotov, I must say, understood this when he answered from New York, where he was sent encryption from Moscow, like this:

"SOCHI, DRUZHKOVA

I received your telegram about my reply to the Academy of Sciences. I see that did something stupid. The election of me as an honorary member does not at all lead me to delight. I would feel better if there was no such election. Thanks for the telegram.

5. XII.46 MOLOTOV . NY".

Doctors of Sciences V. Esakov and E. Levina consider Molotov's answer "self-deprecating", but only people who have little idea of what this is the realization of a mistake by an intelligent person who has a sense of his own dignity. Molotov really did something stupid and admitted it sincerely.

But, of course, he did not feel joy from this. And some kind of irritation against Koba - here, they say, he is always right, and there is nothing to cover! He

probably has left. Difficulties also arose with such major figures as the secretary of the Central Committee and Chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR N.A. Voznesensky. Both of them felt more and more themselves as infallible rulers of destinies, and this was especially evident in the arrogant Voznesensky. Outlined the contours of what was later called "Leningrad

business." But first - a little about

Voznesensky ... For reasons that will be discussed below, on March 5, 1949, the Politburo adopted a resolution approving the resolution of the Council of Ministers of the USSR "On the State Planning Committee of the USSR". According to him, Voznesensky was relieved of his duties as Chairman of the State Planning Committee. The place was appointed by Saburov. And on March 7, the Politburo withdrew Voznesensky from the Politburo and granted his "request" "to grant him a month's leave for treatment in Barvikha.

But the "vacation"

dragged on. On August 17, Voznesensky writes a letter to Stalin, where he asks the addressee to "give ... the work that you find possible," and admits: "It is very difficult to be away from the comrades."

Stalin was more inclined to believe people than not to believe them, even though he professed "Trust, but verify" principle. But around Voznesensky began to rapidly accumulate obvious "compromising evidence", and it was not an intrigue, but just belated identification of undoubted and serious sins. However, let the reader judges for

himself... On August 22, 1949, E.E. Andreev sends a note to the Secretary of the Central Committee Ponomarenko. Andreev reported:

"The Gosplan of the USSR concentrates a large number of documents containing secret and top secret information of the state value, but the preservation of documents is not satisfactory ... The lack of proper order in the handling of documents has led to the fact that in the State Planning Committee of the USSR in 1944 55 secret and completely secret documents, in 1945 - 76, in 1946 - 61, in 1947 - 23 and in 1948 - 21, and in just 5 years, 236 secret and top secret documents..."

etc. - on seven sheets of typewritten text.

Almost at random, I will give the name of only a few documents that are missing only in 1947 and 1948 - just a few of the long list given Andreev: -

certificate of deficits for the most important material balances, including non-ferrous metals, aviation gasoline and oils, No. 6505, on 4 sheets;

- report on the work of the radar industry for the first half of 1947 (lost page 11), No. 11807; - note on the implementation of the national economic plan in January 1948, No. 865, at 13 sheets, etc.

On September 1, Voznesensky justified himself in a note to Stalin, but this was the case when, as they say in the East, an apology is worse than a misdemeanor. Although the offense was very hard. On September 11, 1949, at a meeting of the Politburo, Voznesensky was removed from the members of

the Central Committee. In October, he was arrested - by that time, after the arrest in August of the Secretary of the Central Committee A.A. Kuznetsov, former First Secretary of the Leningrad Regional Committee P.S. Popkov, former Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the RSFSR M.I. Rodionov and others, something began to clear up in business with Leningrad, and not only with him.

For reference: Voznesensky, like Popkov, was forty-six years old at the time of his arrest, Kuznetsov was forty-four years old, and Rodionov was forty-two in general. The

"Leningrad case" is usually called falsified. And its brief essence "Russian" "historians" state something like this ... To the envious de Malenkov, more and more interfered with the secretary of the Central Committee, the legendary first secretary of the Leningrad City Party Committee during the time of the defense of Leningrad, the clever Kuznetsov, and the intriguer Beria - a brilliant business executive and economist, chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, clever Voznesensky. And they, through the scoundrel Abakumov - then the Minister of State Security - arranged in 1949 provocation against two smart girls, starting with the arrest of 45-year-old Ya.F. Kapustin, second Secretary of the Leningrad Regional Committee. As a result, Kuznetsov, Voznesensky and their colleagues were accused intent on tearing the RSFSR away from the USSR, making Leningrad the Russian capital, and in general almost restore capitalism in the RSFSR, having made a coup. Marasmatic de Stalin believed all this, arrests began, Malenkov twisted his arms in Leningrad functionaries, seeking to condemn the actions of the "anti-party group" ... And as a result countless people suffered, and the clever women themselves and someone else in October 1950 shot. And only in 1954 they were rehabilitated. All this, it must be said, is nothing more than clumsily tailored by Khrushchev and Khrushchev prosecutor Rudenko myth. His detailed exposure would lead too far away from our topic, but the "Leningrad case" deserves a separate book. Within the framework of this book I'll say this.

The Prosecutor General of the USSR Khrushchevite Rudenko and Khrushchev himself at a meeting of the activists The Leningrad Party Organization in May 1954 stated everything approximately as it is outlined above. At the same time, Rudenko stated that Abakumov had arrested Kapustin on on his own initiative, presenting him as an English agent recruited during a long-standing Kapustin's business trip to England.

In fact, Kapustin was arrested on July 23, 1950 on the personal instructions of Stalin, who got acquainted with the information of Abakumov.

But that's not even the point. By the time Kapustin was arrested, the complex of events that became the core of the "Leningrad case", has already basically taken place. another February 15 1949, the Politburo of the Central Committee considered the issue of the activities of Kuznetsov, Rodionov and Popkov and decided to remove Rodionov from the post of the Presovmin of the RSFSR, Popkov - from the post first secretary of the Leningrad Regional Committee, and Kuznetsov - from the post of secretary of the Central Committee and send the first two to study at party courses under the Central Committee, and the last to be reprimanded.

Rudenko, in his speech to the Leningrad party activists, gently defined them sins as "violations of state discipline and individual misconduct." But in decision of the Politburo, which, of course, did not reach the masses of the party (list mailing ended with the first secretaries of the regional committees), their actions were defined as anti-party and anti-state. And that was always the gravest sin!

And it was a sin ... The Politburo resolution incriminated all three, firstly, an organization without permission of the Central Committee and the Council of Ministers of the USSR of the All-Union Wholesale Fair, which was not held objectively justified, led to "damage to the state", "squandering of state commodity funds", etc. But another accusation of the Politburo was more significant, and more precisely - Stalin. In the Resolution it sounded like this:

"The Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks believes that **that the above anti-state actions were the result of the fact that T.T. Kuznetsova A.A., Rodionova, Popkov, there is an unhealthy non-Bolshevik bias, expressed in demagogic flirting with the Leningrad organization, in**
scolding the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, which allegedly does not help the Leningrad organization ... in attempts to create a mediastinum between the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks and the Leningrad organization ... and thus alienate the Leningrad organization from the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks ...

<...>

The Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks recalls that Zinoviev, when he tried to turn Leningrad organization in support of his anti-Leninist faction, resorted to the same anti-Party methods of flirting with the Leningrad organization...

<...>

The Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks decides:

<...>

4. To note that a member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, Comrade Voznesensky, although rejected Comrade Popkov's offer of "patronage" over Leningrad, pointing out to him the incorrectness of such a sentence (highlighted words, mitigating the guilt Voznesensky, Stalin personally entered later. - S.K.), nevertheless, nevertheless acted incorrectly that he did not report to the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks in a timely manner about anti-Party proposal to "patronize" Leningrad, made to him by Comrade Popkov.

That is why Voznesensky had to go on a "vacation". And on August 13, 1950 in In Malenkov's office, Kuznetsov, Popkov, Rodionov, chairman Leningrad City Executive Committee P.G. Lazutin, First Secretary of the Crimean Regional Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks N.V. Solovyov,

who previously worked in Leningrad. Rudenko in May 1954 presented all this as an intrigue by Abakumov, but then showed on April 24, 1952, 34-year-old Yevgeny Pitovranov, who was under the Minister Abakumov Deputy Minister and arrested together with Abakumov. Transcript of his interrogation the new minister Ignatiev on April 26, 1952 sent to Stalin, and it contained, in particular, that's what:

"... In an effort to create an ostentatious authority, ABAKUMOV, using our sycophancy, without a twinge of conscience advertised himself as a person close to Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks and that he de fact has a lot of weight in the state. In this, by the way, he enjoyed strong support outside the Ministry. Question: Who

do you mean? Answer: Former

Secretary of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks KUZNETSOV, with whom ABAKUMOV shortly after his appointment as Minister of State security established a criminal connection, which I base on known to me facts.

Question: What?

Answer: In order to achieve his enemy goals, ABAKUMOV KUZNETSOV's assistance, first of all, ensured a comfortable arrangement for himself personnel, ... having dragged into leadership positions pleasing to him, ABAKUMOV, people, in including us, his close associates.

ABAKUMOV, with the help of KUZNETSOV, actually took over former head of the administrative department of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks BAKAKIN,

who resignedly promoted all of Abakumov's proposals for personnel MGB...", etc.

Here it should be noted that the close contacts of the 38-year-old (in 1946, when he became minister) Abakumov and 41-year-old (at the same time) Kuznetsov themselves "criminal" could not. They were quite natural already because Kuznetsov (and not Beria, by the way) then oversaw the secret services through the Central Committee. But Pitovranov, of course, did not lie - Abakumov and Kuznetsov clearly enjoyed the support, although later, when arrested, he actively denied it's in interrogation. For example, during interrogation on November 4, 1952, Abakumov, on the contrary, claimed that Kuznetsov treated him negatively. But he was very specific (I ask the reader take my word for it here) interrogated Pitovranov in the details with which he proved the closeness of Kuznetsov and Abakumov.

But if so, then it is unlikely that Abakumov is simply in order to create exaggerated glory for himself "debunker of the conspiracy", would begin to do something against Kapustin, close to Kuznetsov.

Abakumov was well aware that this could hit Kuznetsov, and so fined. And they will take on Kuznetsov, you look, they will get to his facts favor to Abakumov. Was it profitable for Abakumov?

And why did he have to force his career - he already had it brilliant, and Stalin treated him well. But in the MGB about Kapustin there was objectively suspicious information about his contacts in England during a long business trip there in 1935-1936. It must also be taken into account that on May 14, 1949, for espionage activities in favor of England, the 50-year-old former Minister of the Navy of the USSR A.A. Afanasiev. "Duet" Khrushchev and Rudenko in May 1954 in Leningrad and Afanasyev recorded in innocent victims of Beria's provocation, even though Beria then had no relation to the "organs" had, however, Afanasiev was really connected with British intelligence. swam in thirties as a sea captain, got confused, and then - as he himself wrote in repentant statement to Stalin - "did not find the courage to open to the Soviet government the truth and continued to work for the British.

By the way, after Afanasiev asked Stalin to let him "make amends for his crimes by honest and hard work", Abakumov and his deputy Kruglov considered possible to use Afanasyev as a deputy head of construction

No. 503 of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR, which was building a seaport in the Igarka region. That is, not for everyone. high-ranking convicts, a sentence of 20 years in camps really meant a pea coat prisoner. Often everything was limited to the fact that they were from offices overlooking the Moscow River moved to offices overlooking the Yenisei.

Having some information about Kapustin, Abakumov could not fail to report them to Stalin. WITH On the one hand, Kapustin was a fairly large figure. On the other hand, the atmosphere around Leningrad then was already such that if Abakumov did not draw Stalin's attention to Kapustin, this could be regarded as the solidarity of the MGB with Kuznetsov.

Stalin, on the other hand, very likely could have additional information about Kapustin, why he sanctioned his arrest. And

Kapustin, with a fright, began to talk about the sins of Kuznetsov and others. Not it is possible, however, that Stalin authorized the arrest of Kapustin for "internal" reasons, only covering them up with "external" reasons. And immediately gave instructions to Abakumov "shake" Kapustin about the moods of Kuznetsov and Popkov. Reasons at least intuitive, alas, Stalin had them for this.

Nevertheless, Kapustin was not an agent of British intelligence. But in Kuznetsov-Popkovsky-Rodionov tricks involved, presumably, was. Here I confessed - where it all started. In

any case, I imagine the "Kapustin" beginning of the "Leningrad case" exactly as described above. And it is all the more real for me - how real it was

and for Stalin and other old members of the Politburo - that Stalin could not help but remember the old stories with Sergei Syrtsov, and I know this story because I have in my at the disposal of the three-volume edition (circulation 1000 copies) "Transcripts of the meetings of the Politburo of the Central Committee RCP(b) - VKP(b) for 1923-1938. Pages 119-

192 (with appendices up to page 357) of volume 3 of this edition dedicated to the analysis of the Syrtsov case. Born in 1893, in 1913 he joined Bolshevik Party, since November 1917 he was the chairman of the Donetsk Revolutionary Committee, since 1924 edited the magazine "Communist Revolution", in 1926-1929 he was secretary Siberian Regional Committee, and in 1929 became chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the RSFSR and a candidate for members of the

Politburo. And on November 4, 1930, the Politburo and the Central Control Commission in a stormy and long meeting considered the question "On the factional activity of vol. Syrtsova, Lominadze and others.

Syrtsov behaved impudently, then hustled, but I remembered him in connection with the "Leningrad deed" because in one place (see p. 128 op. cit.) Syrtsov said the following:

"I know that some comrades my nervousness and my known they tried to explain the sentiments towards the Central Committee by the fact that I was dissatisfied the infringement of the Council of People's Commissars of the RSFSR, the systematic narrowing of the functions Council of People's Commissars of the RSFSR, etc. I do not think that those comrades who observed me at work, felt that I was such a big supporter and admirer of Russian statehood. This matter was of little concern to me. I don't once said: create clarity on what line to follow - towards the complete elimination RSFSR, to the narrowing of its size, to the narrowing of its functions. So the elements you will not find great power. I think, on the contrary, a number of comrades they thought that I had no taste to really defend the RSFSR. Not missing out a whole series of business considerations, I was not in the least tempted by any single the capital for the RSFSR or to go to some party RSFSR organs."

Voroshilov then, by the way, responded like this: "This is not a bias. The capital of the RSFSR it's not bad to have, I'm for the capital ... "And no one Voroshilov either then or later became a factionalist did not count.

Syrtsov and the group adjoining him had broad and far-reaching plans. going. Not everything was known by the time of the Politburo meeting on November 4. But Ordzhonikidze, who was then part-time and chairman of the Central Control Commission, hit the nail on the head when he said:

"We know Syrtsov as a former Trotskyist, we know him from Siberia, as preacher and supporter of the famous Bukharin slogan "Get rich"... <...> This is exactly the situation with Lominadze and Shatskin. Everyone knows that they patent confusions. <...> They are amazing people. If everything goes without hitches, without difficulty, they are ready to shout "cheers". And if there is a little hitch, they are in panic: crisis, collapse, catastrophe. Change management immediately. Worthless the current Politburo, let's have a Politburo consisting of Nusinov, Galperin, Kavraysky, Lominadze, Syrtsov, Shatskin. Here are some good leaders for you. our party and the Comintern. It's wonderful, you can't find a better one ... That's what they called themselves - the Politburo ... "

Ordzhonikidze talked a lot and directly asked: "Is it possible to have at the headquarters of our parties of people who are double-dealing? Stalin then immediately responded: "It is impossible" ...

The entire company listed by Ordzhonikidze, headed by Syrtsov and the first secretary The Transcaucasian Regional Committee Lominadze belonged to the then young party elite. Nusinov was 29 years old, in the party since 1919; Kavraysky - 39 years old, in the party since 1917; Shatskin is 28 years old, has been in the party since 1917.

Lominadze was thirty-three and also joined the party in 1917.

In their spirit, they were representatives of the revolutionary - I will not say romantics, but rather talkers and buzzers. In a new country, they, yesterday's boys, in a matter of years soared into the highest circles of leadership - if not at the first, and most of them not even at secondary roles,

but ... With Syrtsov, everything was less clear - he also had party experience pre-revolutionary, and his Lenin ... However, Lenin, instructing Petrovsky on March 30, 1921 and Frunze in Kharkov to collect information about Syrtsov, wrote: "I do not know Syrtsov ...". But even this brief phrase could be regarded as a kind of knightly revolution.

And what's interesting! Syrtsov in his assessments of domestic political and economic situation was in many ways right - in principle ...

But not in a specific historical setting. Syrtsov did not see beyond the miscalculations in the formation of the planned figures for the five-year plan, which were important, but did not determine the essence of the moment. However, Syrtsov almost not on the political leadership of the country - like the rest of those grouped around him "leaders". And objectively, only Stalin was and could be the leader, who saw creative prospect for the country, even in miscalculations, publicly declaring that the mistakes we make are the price of accelerated learning. Then you had to learn quickly - otherwise, as Stalin rightly said, we would simply have been crushed by the beginning of the 40s ...

So, in 1949, the circumstances of the "Leningrad case" in a tragicomic way repeated the circumstances of the "Syrtsov-Lominadze case" even in a number of details. Voznesensky turned out to be a kind of analogue of Syrtsov, and Kuznetsov - Lominadze. Both cases are also related ambitions of the young "elite" and its claims to the top leadership in the country. Relatives and similar thoughts about a separate "Russian" capital, a separate Communist Party, etc.

No, not everything, not everything among the "Leningraders" was clean ... And they secret meetings carried out, and had conspiratorial plans ... Actually, the fair in St. Petersburg was not started in the last turn in order, under a plausible pretext, to collect in one place leaders from different regions and probe their sentiments.

Stalin had enough information at his disposal, including records using the operational technique of Voznesensky's conversations with Kuznetsov, Popkov and Rodionov, in order to feel in relation, first of all, to Voznesensky and Kuznetsov something that Taras Bulba obviously felt when looking at the apostate Andriy. Stalin

saw in Voznesensky and Kuznetsov, if not his direct successors, in Malenkov, Beria, Kaganovich, Bulganin, Ponomarenko were in good shape then bearers of a new morality and a new honor of the Soviet leader. And they were from the tribe upstarts who begin to degenerate morally almost immediately after they get on peaks of success and power. Stalin had the right to hope that even in private conversations relatively young leading party members of the level of Kuznetsov and Voznesensky argue about how they will build the Power after Stalin. And they wondered how they would be her edit. And no courts of honor could guide them on the true path.

On September 29–30, 1950, a trial was held in Leningrad in the case Voznesensky, Kuznetsov and others. And on the night of October 1, Voznesensky, Kuznetsov, Popkov, Rodionov, Kapustin and Lazutin were shot.

About a hundred people received from 5 to 25 (a few) years in the camps in this case. a little over a hundred were expelled. These were various workers of the Leningrad party and Soviet bodies, as well as a number of their relatives - close and distant. In sources thousandth figures are called, but to be precise, 214 people were convicted in total, of which 69 were the main defendants. Data taken from reference provided by Khrushchev on December 10, 1953 by Minister of the Interior Kruglov and his deputy Serov. Since she was preparing as part of the upcoming rehabilitation, then doubt figures are not accurate.

Voznesensky, Kuznetsov, Popkov, Rodionov, Kapustin and Lazutin Khrushchev

He was posthumously rehabilitated in 1954. But only Gorbachev restored them to the party - in 1987-1988. The fact - in my opinion - is suggestive.

And two more facts as information for thinking about honor, conscience and truth. To be precise, in the reference mentioned above it was said this:

“...According to the available verdicts of the Military Collegium and decisions Special Meeting, 23 people were sentenced by the Military Collegium to VMN (execution), 85 people were sentenced to various terms of detention in camps and prisons, one person was placed in a psychiatric hospital for compulsory treatment and 105 people by resolutions of the Special Conference MGB sent to remote areas of the country in exile for various periods, in mostly 5 to 8 years old.

This is, of course, the most accurate data related to the "Leningrad case", and they were first published in 2000 in the collection of documents "Rehabilitation: How it was ..." At the same time, in the certificate of the Party Control Commission under the CPSU Central Committee and Institute of Marxism-Leninism under the Central Committee of the CPSU, published in No. 2, 1989 Gorbachev's Izvestia of the Central Committee of the CPSU, on p. 132 the names of a number of those who were shot are given, where, in addition to the main group of 6 people, G.F. Badaev, I.S. Kharitonov, P.I. Levin, M.A. Voznesenskaya and A.A. Voznesensky (sister and brother of N.A. Voznesensky), M.V. Basov, N.V. Solovyov, A.D. Verbitsky, A.A. Bubnov "and many others"...

So, in 1954, we have an exact number of 23 people sentenced to CMN without surnames. In 1989 - 15 specific surnames and quantitatively indefinite "and many others". And here is what we have in 2003... This year in scientific (!) publishing house "Great Russian Encyclopedia" published an encyclopedic dictionary "History of the Fatherland", where in the introductory article you can read:

“In the first post-war years, political repressions resumed. By the so-called "Leningrad case" were repressed hundreds of Soviet and party functionaries who ever worked in Leningrad, over 200 people were shot ... ”

Like this. And if the "Russian" "historians" dared to start work on collection of documents "Falsification: how it was ...", I could offer them the above documentary collision as one of the plots of such collection.

After the war, the surviving Trotskyists also began to show activity, but there were not so many of them. and little. And they were not so powerless. And yet they did not understand anything, nothing while not forgetting. On June 3, 1949, in Abakumov's special message to Stalin, No. 5495/a was we are talking about two personal secretaries of the old Caucasian Bolshevik, 84-year-old Mikha Tskhakai, who lived in Moscow, Slomnitskaya and Murovanny. He is from the family of a timber merchant, she is from the family of a manufacturer. Both are old and even after the war active, active Trotskyists who managed to ingratiate themselves with the deep old man Tskhakaya and to the fullest extent this trust exploiters. As Abakumov

reported, in the circle of people close to her, Slomnitskaya said: “In the USSR, in At present there is no socialism, no dictatorship of the proletariat, but the dictatorship of the bureaucracy. IN the country is dominated by arbitrariness and lack of rights ... Hence the conclusion - in order to fight, you need to achieve entry into the party.

And what's interesting! Slomnitskaya, like Syrtsov in his time, was also not quite wrong. But what - Stalin did not understand the whole danger of bureaucracy? Yes, it's still Lenin understood! And he fought her. And this line was always maintained by Stalin. However, is it possible for squeeze out thirty years (as defined by Chekhov, who recommended squeezing out

a drop of a slave every day) from mass psychology, that vile thing that has been accumulated for three hundred years does it

have kings? As for arbitrariness and lack of rights, one could also argue. Just in that period "lawlessness" American artist Rockwell Kent, lost his way, wandered half the night through Moscow, until three hours later he came across a policeman who helped him. Wherein Kent did not meet bandits, hooligans, prostitutes or homeless people on the streets.

The Trotskyists were like Trotskyists: stupid, ambitious, dogmatic and skillful only in making mischief. They (and other "oppositionists") in the context of the problems of the post-war life turned out to be, if not a serious danger, then - in any case - a danger. IN June 1949, Abakumov, in a special message 5560 / a, reported to Stalin about the arrests Trotskyists, rightists, Mensheviks, Socialist-Revolutionaries and anarchists in Moscow and the Moscow region and wrote:

“... as a result of undercover and operational measures,
387 Trotskyists, 24 Rightists, 20 Mensheviks, 27 Socialist-Revolutionaries and 10 Anarchists.
A significant part of those arrested not only actively participated in hostile activity of the right-wing Trotskyist underground, but even to the last time conducted subversive anti-Soviet work. A number of arrested criminals, having entered Moscow and its suburbs (instead of going into exile after being released from the camps end of the war. - S.K.), living on temporary residence permits or on illegal position, tried for anti-Soviet purposes to establish a criminal connection with hostile element...”

Abakumov also reported that “from among the arrested Trotskyists, rightists and the most characteristic of the Mensheviks are the following”, and further, citing detailed information listed:

“VALENTINOV G.B., born in 1896, Jew, <...> LEIKIN Z.G., born in 1902, Jew, <...> VERZHBLOVSKY D.V., born in 1901, Jew, <...> KHARITONOV M.M. , born in 1887, Jew, <...> MAGID M.S., born in 1896, Jewish, <...> GURVICH E.I., born in 1895, Jewish, <...> GRANSBERG S.R., born in 1895 , Jewess, <...> P.F. PROSVIRIN, born in 1901, Russian

SAMINSKY E.Z., born in 1905, Jew, <...> MOSKALEV M.A., born in 1902, Jew, <...> BUGAKOV L.M., born in 1902, Jew, <...> ULITSKY N.S. , born in 1891, Jew, <...> KNOROZOVSKY G.P., born in 1905, Jewish, <...> SALANT A.E., born in 1908, Jewish, <...> LIVSHITS B.S., born in 1897, Jew, <...> PALATNIKOV M.A., born in 1896, Jew, <...> DOLITSKY E.I., born in 1901, Jew, <...> URALOV M.P., born in 1889, Russian, <...> TRATSEVSKAYA O.A., born in 1898, Polish, <...> SANDLER Z.G., born in 1905, Jew, <...> KARPOV V.V., born in 1903, Russian, <...> SHEININ G.E. , born in 1903, Jew, <...> DIKY A.S., born in 1899, Jew, <...> FEDULOV M.L. Born in 1907, Russian <...>”.

Dear reader, I gave the entire list of Abakumov without exception, and it included pensioners, very large economic workers, professors of political economy, doctors

Sciences, university professors, former diplomats. And behind each - serious past illegal affairs, connections with Trotsky, with foreign countries and within the country. And again - already new cases,

connections, calculations, hopes ... Moreover, the arrests of the Trotskyists were not some kind of "persecution" but operational developments. After in 1948 they began to liberate from the camps en masse former oppositionists, a government decree was adopted on their expulsion. Say, Novosibirsk or Krasnoyarsk is not the most remote place. However, freedom fighters "people" for some reason it was necessary to conduct their struggle in Moscow and its environs, which caused the need for a KGB operation. But these were, I repeat, not persecution, the best example of which is the famous poetess Vera Inber. To her, cousin Trotsky's niece, no one has ever made any claims. October 30, 1952 was signed for printing the 17th volume of the 2nd edition of the TSB with an article about her.

But for a better understanding of the situation by the reader, I will give brief information about everything only a few natives of Russia who bore the surname Galperin. The data is accurate because taken from the Russian Jewish Encyclopedia. So...

Alexander Lvovich Galperin, born in 1896, was born in Baku. Historian and economist, doctor of historical sciences, professor, lecturer at a number of Moscow universities, in including MSU.

Galperin Petr Yakovlevich, born in 1902, was born in Kharkov, psychologist, since 1943 - associate professor

at Moscow State University. Halperin Chaim, born in 1895, was born in Kanev, Kyiv region. Economist, in 1923 he graduated from the Kharkov Agricultural Institute, since 1924 in Elohim Israel.

Galperin Horatio, born in 1916, left in 1919 with his parents Russia. Banker, public figure, descendant of Baron G.O. Gunzburg. Led the row companies and joint-stock companies, a member of the Central Committee of the World Jewish Union and a number of others Jewish organizations.

Halperin Michael Angelo, born in 1909, was born in Warsaw. Professor Institute of International Relations in Geneva. Main areas of activity: finance, banking and international economics. Author of several books, including "International Trade" (1947, 1952).

Dear reader! I could open the Jewish Encyclopedia on a different letter and on another row of surnames, but even then the picture would be roughly the same as given above. And I brought this picture not with the aim of giving on its basis certain conclusions and conclusions, but only in the order of "information for thought", firstly, and, secondly, in order to show how, in principle, unexpected and branched on a worldwide scale, there could be connections between internal Trotskyists and, in general, the Soviet Jews at the turn of the 40s - 50s. Moreover,

these connections could have generally very specific and non-trivial character. There is one almost inexplicable passage in Lenin's Letter to the Congress, namely:

"I will not further characterize the other members of the Central Committee according to their personal qualities. Let me just remind you that the October episode of Zinoviev and Kamenev, of course, is not an accident, but that he can just as little be blamed on them personally, as non-Bolshevism to Trotsky.

How should this be understood? The October episode of Zinoviev and Kamenev is their printed statement of disagreement with the decision of the Central Committee to start an armed uprising, published in liberal newspaper. Zinoviev and Kamenev thereby actually betrayed the plans of the Central Committee, committed a betrayal. Lenin then demanded that they be expelled from the party. It's clear...

But why can't this episode be personally blamed on two quite adult people who are in a clear mind and sound memory? As well as some personal political views -

third person? It is

hardly possible to explain what Lenin meant if one does not know that only two organized forces have long not only allowed their members to be in any parties - up to antagonistic ones, but in a number of cases they are prescribed this. However rigorously demand that, in the final analysis, proceed not from party, but supra-party considerations and interests, or rather, from the interests of that main supra-party organization, in which members are sometimes even warring parties. These two

organizations are the Jesuit Order and Freemasonry. Not a puppet, theatrical Freemasonry, which is put on display, and that Freemasonry, in whose lodges centuries ago there were, as they are now, monarchs, presidents, prime ministers, ministers, oligarchs, various party leaders, etc. Wasn't

Lenin alluding to this supra-party hypostasis of Trotsky, Zinoviev and Kamenev? Well, it could very well be ... But if so, it meant that by neutralizing this far from holy trinity, did Stalin acquire an enemy in the person of yet another powerful force, accustomed to and able to act in the outside world covertly and as if it did not exist?

Finally, there were in Moscow the forties - the beginning of the fifties and those who worked for the country, had merits and awards, occupied an outstanding position, but already became an unrestrained hoarder. The same Abakumov slipped on this, but when he was still the Minister of State Security, at the direction of Stalin, he had to spend January 5, 1948 covert search of Marshal Zhukov's apartment in Moscow.

The full list of valuables discovered there is even longer and more tedious than the one the reader has just met. Therefore, I will give only the most "impact" details:

- woolen fabrics, silk, brocade, pan-velvet and other materials - more than four thousand meters;

- furs - sable, monkey, fox, seal, astrakhan, astrakhan - 323 skins; - valuable paintings of

classical painting - 55 pieces. Abakumov said:

"... Over two dozen large carpets cover the floors of almost all rooms...

... There is not a single Soviet book in the dacha, but there are a large number of books in beautiful bindings with gold stamping exclusively in German...

... As for ZHUKOV, who was not found in the Moscow apartment suitcases with jewelry, as the arrested SEMOckin testified, then the audit revealed that this suitcase is always kept by his wife ZHUKOVA and takes it with him when traveling. Today,

when ZHUKOV together with his wife arrived from Odessa to Moscow, the indicated suitcase reappeared in his apartment, where he is in present time.

Apparently, one should directly demand from ZHUKOV the delivery of this suitcase with jewels..."

Junk Zhukov had to hand over. And, one wonders, what feelings - already turned in the store of chests - the marshal was supposed to test Stalin? If not Zhukov himself, then his wife, presumably, hated Stalin with a quiet but passionate hatred. And the night the cuckoo, as you know, will overtake everyone.

Tendencies that are dangerous for socialism and the people—possessive, careerist, selfish, neo-Trotskyist and others - it was necessary to stop.

And it was

done. But such measures affected only the top, and they were personified for

all dissatisfied in Stalin's personality. And some of those dissatisfied with the successful coincidence of circumstances, too, could have decided on active actions against Stalin.

But they are a circle of potential participants in a potential conspiracy against Stalin not limited...

Chapter Four 1948 Israel Island

A certain Yefim Etkind wrote in the preface to Arno Lustiger's book "Stalin and the Jews": "The anti-Semitism of the communist leadership in the post-war years, especially in the last years of Stalin's rule (1948-1953), turned out to be especially terrible ... "

I invite the reader to compare this statement with the impressions of the Israeli envoy in USSR M. Namir from Odessa in 1950: "According to estimates, up to 200 thousand Jews live in the city, a third of the population. The streets are full of Jews ... Their vigor, stormy temperament and assertiveness, characteristic of the former Jews of Moldavanka, produce a strong impression. Unlike Moscow, Yiddish is heard on the street..."

No, Stalin never suffered from anti-Semitism. As far as anti-Zionism is concerned, here things were more complicated. World Zionism has made great efforts to make of Stalin, loyal enough to the ideas of the Jewish national home, a person hostile to Zionism. Therefore, let us dwell a little on the history of creation Israel.

The "State of Israel" (that's right, not just "Israel", but the "State of Israel", because this is its official name) covers an area of 20.8 thousand square kilometers. Its official capital is Jerusalem, but this "capital" is unlikely to host any important government office. However, this is not the only unique feature of the state of Israel that distinguishes it from the community of others states of the world. Say, with a total gross domestic product (GDP) of almost 100 billion dollars and a population of almost 6 million people, the share of GDP generated by industry, is equal to only 17 percent there, plus - 2 percent of GDP is created in agriculture. The rest is in the service sector.

According to these indicators, the State of Israel has no partners in the world. Even in tiny state-island of Barbados (area 0.43 thousand square kilometers, population 0.26 million people), with an equal share of GDP created in industry with the state of Israel - also 17 percent, agriculture still creates 7 percent. True, the former patrimony of the ever-memorable "Papa Doc" - Duvalier and famous "tonton macouts" - the island-state of Haiti (area 27.64 thousand square kilometers, a population of about 7 million people), although it produces less than acute ... sorry, the state of Israel, the share of GDP in industry - 13 percent, in agriculture produces 44 percent of GDP.

Even the fertile island of Cyprus, a "new Russian" paradise for the Chukchi oligarchs, unaccustomed to the hot sun, produces 22.4 percent of GDP in industry and 4.4 percent in agriculture. And the island-states of Malta and Mauritius the industrial share of GDP is 34 and 29 percent, respectively (with 5 and 8 percent agricultural shares).

And, in order to sort out the entire state-island alphabet, I will inform you that the island-state of Jamaica, with an area and population about half that of sharp ... sorry, the state of Israel, produces in the industry twice as much as Israel, a percentage of GDP (37%) and four times the percentage (8%) is in agriculture.

Considering this, and also the fact that, firstly, the son of Evgenia Ginzburg, Vasily Aksyonov discovered the island of Crimea on the world map, and secondly, the fact that the state of Israel from all sides surrounded by states unanimously hostile to him, I called this chapter as I called it.